### District Action Plan: Implementation Status

#### Indicators

| Population | 7.3 Cr |
| mCPR*      | 59.4  |
| Total Unmet Need* | 21.6 |
| Unmet Need Spacing * | 9.5  |
| Unmet Need Limiting* | 12.1 |
| IMR*       | 62.0  |
| MMR*       | 227   |

#### Family Planning Division

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India

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### Trends in TFR Madhya Pradesh Year Wise (SRS 2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>TFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>3.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
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<td>2010</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
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### Contraceptive Usage in MP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2012</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female Sterilization</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male sterilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condoms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional Method</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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### Trends in Contraceptive Usage

- Female Sterilization: 1.2%
- Male sterilization: 3.8%
- Pills: 14.1%
- IUD: 29.4%
- Condoms: 7.5%
- Traditional Method: 48.7%
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Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, FP 2020 District Action Plan (DAP) - Madhya Pradesh

QUALITY SERVICE DELIVERY

ASHA Schemes: Addressing FP needs in the community

The State report for year 2014-15 reveals that 140,278 eligible couples delayed childbirth for at least 2 years after marriage.

1,39,590 eligible couple maintained 3 years spacing between two children

More couples adopted sterilization after 2 children in comparison to couples with 1 child.

(PHYSICAL REPORT 2014-15)

Pregnancy Testing Kits (PTK)

PTK utilization through Sub center is 18.4% and through ASHA is 22.1%.

(Physical Report 2014-15)

Ensuring Spacing at Birth (ESB)

- The State report for year 2014-15 reveals that 140,278 eligible couples delayed childbirth for at least 2 years after marriage.
- 1,39,590 eligible couple maintained 3 years spacing between two children
- More couples adopted sterilization after 2 children in comparison to couples with 1 child.

(Physical Report 2014-15)

FAMILY PLANNING INDEMNITY SCHEME

In the year 2014-15, Madhya Pradesh reported -
- 5 deaths attributable to sterilization
- 5 complications following sterilization
- 1926 sterilization failures

(Physical Report 2014-15)

Sterilization and IUCD performance year wise HMIS

The graph depicts that laparoscopic sterilization forms major share among all female sterilization services. NSV share in total sterilization is 2%.

(Source : HMIS 2014-15)

Contribution of different sterilization services

PPS, 7%  NSV, 2%  Minilap, 12%  Laparoscopy pic, 80%

RMNCH+A counselors

- 96 RMNCH+A Counselors have been recruited against 99 sanctioned post.
- 85.6% of these are trained in RMNCH+A.
- These counsellors have been posted at high delivery case load facilities

(Source : HMIS 2014-15)

QUALITY ASSURANCE COMMITTEE

- DQACs have been formed in 51 districts in Madhya Pradesh
- 180 DAQC meetings have been undertaken in the year 2014-15

(PHYSICAL REPORT 2014-15)

The program focus on PPIUCD has been depicted through the service data which shows 2.0 times increase in PPIUCD insertions from 2013-14 to 2014-15.

(PHYSICAL REPORT 2014-15)

The current acceptance rate for PPIUCD is 21%.

(PHYSICAL REPORT 2014-15)

Distribution of both condoms and OCP increased in year 2014-15 over previous year (2013-14).

(Source HMIS)

IUCD services have remained static in the past four years. However PPIUCD have gained a momentum.

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Source: HMIS 2014-15

Minilap, 12%  Laparoscopy pic, 80%  PPS, 7%  NSV, 2%
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Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, FP 2020 District Action Plan (DAP) - Madhya Pradesh

**ENSURING AVAILABILITY OF OPERATIONALIZED STATIC SERVICES**

### Status of Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minilap Sterilization Services</th>
<th>Laparoscopic Sterilization Services</th>
<th>Vasectomy Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Facilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>Number of Facilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>Number of Facilities</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DH</td>
<td>SDH</td>
<td>DH</td>
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<td>Functional</td>
<td>Non-Functional</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Training Snapshot

- **Minilap (Specialist/ MBBS)**
  - DH: 17
  - SDH: 3
  - CHC: 23
  - PHC: 22

- **Laparoscopic**
  - DH: 40
  - SDH: 8
  - CHC: 17

- **NSV (Specialist/ MBBS)**
  - DH: 16
  - SDH: 5
  - CHC: 36
  - PHC: 24

**Minilap Sterilization Services**

The provision of minilap services was accentuated by operationalizing 6 DH, 17 SDH, 29 CHC and 25 PHC. This accounts for 43% DH, 52% SDH, 10% CHC and 2% PHC operationalized against non-functional facilities at each level.

**Laparoscopic Sterilization Services**

Laparoscopic sterilization is the preferred method of choice among service providers. 8 DH, 28 SDH and 38 CHC were operationalized among non-functional facilities for providing laparoscopic services. This accounts for 89% DH, 82% SDH, 16%CHC operationalized against non-functional facilities at each level.

**Vasectomy Services**

Though NSV has not been seen as a preferred method in the state, the state accelerated its efforts to improve uptake of the method. 3 DH (43%), 13 SDH (48%), 48 CHC (20%), 33 PHC (3%) were operationalized among non-functional facilities for providing NSV services.

Focus was laid on Minilap trainings in addition to laparoscopic trainings in MP and as an effort towards it; 17 doctors posted at DH, 3 at SDH, 23 at CHC and 22 at PHC were trained respectively out of the total proposed trainings.

Laparoscopic sterilization is the mainstay of female sterilization in the state. To enhance provider availability 40 doctors of DH, 8 of SDH, 17 of CHC level were trained.

To revitalize the NSV services in the state 16 MBBS/Specialist of DH, 5 of SDH, 36 of CHC, and 24 of PHC level facilities were trained from the proposed trainings. This is expected to increase NSV service availability through facilities.
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Interval IUCD Services

All DH have been operationalized for IUCD in a static manner in year 2014-15
12 SDH, 14 CHC, 263 PHC and 996 SC were operationalized.

This accounts for 100%, 86%, 25%, 53%, 29% of DH, SDH, CHC, PHC, SC respectively operationalized among non-functional facilities.

This is expected to increase access to spacing methods

PPIUCD Services

All DH were operationally for PPIUCD services.
11 SDH, 72 CHC, 201 PHC, 164 SC were additionally operationalized for PPIUCD.

This accounts for 100% DH, 55% SDH, 38% CHC, 26% PHC and 47% SC operationalized in year 2014-15

As per GOI norms more staff nurses were trained at each level of facilities for PPIUCD. Out of the total proposed trainings for PPIUCD, 49 MO and 229 SN posted at DH level, 34 MO and 110 SN posted at SDH level, 132 MO and 548 SN posted at CHC level were trained. 100 of proposed MOs posted at PHC level were trained whereas 304 and 163 of posted SNs were trained in PHC and SC respectively.

Highlights:
- DAPs helped in identifying the facilities for onsite training through IPAS in the state.
- State took initiative to conduct all 7 divisional reviews on monitoring DAPs progress in January 2015.
- The Gap analysis done during DAP preparation guided the evidence based strategies incorporated in State PIP 2015-16.