



Photo credit: GHSC-PSM

Saving Lives and Improving Health Outcomes in Bangladesh through Increased Access to Contraceptives

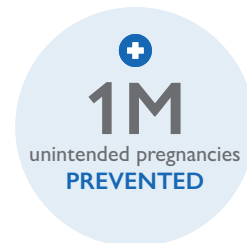
Access to voluntary family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) services is vital for safe motherhood and healthy families. Having a choice of modern contraceptives allows couples to plan and space births, ensuring families have the means to properly care for their children. USAID ensures an uninterrupted supply of quality FP commodities worldwide through the USAID Global Health Supply Chain Program—Procurement and Supply Management (GHSC-PSM) project.¹

With a population of more than 163 million², the average woman in Bangladesh gives birth to 2.0 children in her lifetime.³ In 2019, approximately 18.9 percent of Bangladeshi women had an unmet need for FP—meaning they wanted to avoid pregnancy but were not using a modern method of birth control.⁴

The maternal mortality ratio in Bangladesh is 173 per 100,000 live births, compared to 163 for South Asia, on average.⁵ The child mortality rate is 31 deaths among children under 5 per 1,000 live births, compared to 40 for the South Asian region.⁶

To address Bangladesh's maternal and child health needs, the Government of Bangladesh is collaborating with USAID and other partners. This includes increasing investment in FP/RH to reach a projected modern contraceptive prevalence rate of 46.5 percent among all women aged 15 to 49, regardless of marital status, by 2020.⁷

Estimated health impacts from USAID procurement investments



¹Unless otherwise noted, all figures reported in this brief are over the life of the GHSC-PSM project and do not reflect USAID's contraceptive investment prior to FY 2017. The figures reflect delivered commodities, not shipped commodities, and may not be comparable to figures reported in previous materials.

²World Bank, population (2019).

³Population, total - Bangladesh | Data (worldbank.org). Accessed December 3, 2020.

⁴Fertility rate, total (births per woman) - Bangladesh, India | Data (worldbank.org). Accessed December 3, 2020.

⁵Family Planning 2020, "Bangladesh: FP2020 Core Indicator Summary Sheet: 2018-2019 Annual Progress Report." [Bangladesh_2019_CI_Handout.pdf \(familyplanning2020.org\)](https://familyplanning2020.org/Bangladesh_2019_CI_Handout.pdf). Accessed December 3, 2020.

⁶World Bank, Maternal Mortality Ratio. <https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=2&series=SH.STA.MMRT&country=BD>. Accessed December 3, 2020.

⁷World Bank, Child Mortality Rate. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DYN.MORT>. Accessed December 3, 2020.

⁸Family Planning 2020, Angola, 2018. [Bangladesh_2019_CI_Handout.pdf \(familyplanning2020.org\)](https://familyplanning2020.org/Bangladesh_2019_CI_Handout.pdf). Accessed December 3, 2020.

USAID Contraceptive Investment



In partnership with the Government of Bangladesh and other in-country stakeholders, USAID has supported the procurement and distribution of over 10,406,500 FP/RH products to USAID-supported facilities and organizations in Bangladesh from FY 2017-2020. The contraceptives, when combined with proper counseling and correct use, are estimated to provide approximately 2,986,570 couple years protection⁸ and to help prevent:

- 1 million unintended pregnancies
- 800 maternal deaths
- 663,000 abortions
- 4,000 child deaths⁹

These investments in contraceptives have the potential of saving approximately **\$50 million** in direct spending on healthcare—resources that can be reinvested in Bangladesh’s health system.

Through its investments in contraceptives and supply chains, USAID, in collaboration with other global and in-country partners, is helping Bangladesh meet its people’s FP/RH needs. Countries that partner with USAID to invest in FP/RH can achieve greater self-reliance by improving their overall health systems and empowering families to plan for their futures.

Methodology

The indicators presented in this brief were calculated by entering procurement data from the GHSC-PSM project database¹⁰ into the Impact 2 model,¹¹ a socio-demographic mathematical model used to measure the impact of FP/RH programs.

The FP/RH impact indicators, as reported in this brief, estimate the global demographic, health and economic impact of the GHSC-PSM project thus far. To make these calculations, GHSC-PSM adjusted certain criteria in the model. For more information, please contact PSMMonitoringandEval@ghsc-psm.org.

Contact Us

John Vivalo

USAID Bureau of Global Health, Office of Population and Reproductive Health, Commodities Security and Logistics Division

Tel: +1 202-916-2165

Alan Bornbusch

USAID Bureau of Global Health, Office of Population and Reproductive Health, Commodities Security and Logistics Division

Tel: +1 202-916-2159

“Since joining in the Blue Star Network, I am providing quality FP services, especially injectables [provided by USAID], to the eligible couples in my community. SMC continues to help me in promoting family planning services and thereby increase the uptake of contraceptive use in my catchment area.”

– Tofazzal Hossain, Blue Star Provider¹



A Blue Star Network graduate student provider inserts a contraceptive implant into the arm of a client. Photo credit: SMC Bangladesh

CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ¹²	TOTAL PRODUCTS DELIVERED FY 2017-2020*
Copper intrauterine device	43K
Implantable contraceptives	56K
Injectable contraceptives	10.3
TOTAL NUMBER OF CONTRACEPTIVES DELIVERED	10,406,500
TOTAL VALUE OF COMMODITIES	\$9,398,514**

*Data through Q2 of FY 2020

**This figure represents solely the calculation of the value of commodities and does not include shipment or other associated costs.

⁸CYP is the estimated protection provide by contraceptive methods during a one-year period, based upon the volume of all contraceptives sold or distributed free of charge to clients during that period. <https://www.usaid.gov/global-health/health-areas/family-planning/couple-years-protection-cyp>

⁹This indicator only estimates reduction in deaths as a result of improved birth spacing. The data linking the contraceptive prevalence rate, birth spacing, and child mortality is currently limited.

¹⁰GHSC-PSM’s Automated Requisition Tracking Management Information System (ARTMIS) is used to enter, manage, process and track orders throughout the supply chain.

¹¹<https://www.maristopes.org/what-we-do/our-approach/our-technical-expertise/impact-2/>, March 16, 2020. The number of preventable deaths, abortions and unintended pregnancies averted is calculated by entering into the model the number of FP/RH commodities delivered by GHSC-PSM across a selected time period.

¹²Units of measurement for contraceptives: combined oral (cycle); implantable (implant); standard days (piece); injectable (device); condoms (piece); progestin only pills (cycle); copper-bearing intrauterine (device); emergency oral (package)

