

FPwatch Uttar Pradesh



Photo credit: PSI
Map image: Designed by Freepik

FPwatch provides estimates for key family planning indicators using nationally-representative, cross-sectional outlet surveys.

11,800+

SCREENED OUTLETS

3 STRATA Metro,
Urban & Rural



2,500+

OUTLETS
AUDITED AND
INTERVIEWED

*India's FP2020 commitment is to provide
contraceptive access to an additional 48 million
women by 2020*

Timely, relevant & high-quality evidence

STUDY DESIGN

Dates Implemented: June - September, 2016

Outlets included: 11,851 outlets enumerated
→ 2,563 outlets met screening criteria

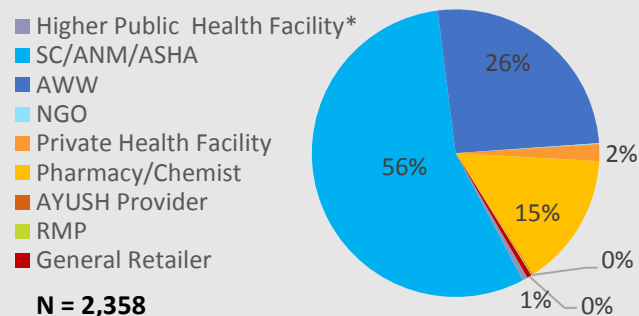
Data collected: Product audits and interviews

Key indicators: Contraceptive method availability,
price, contraceptive market composition and
share, service readiness

APPROACH

FPwatch is a multi-country research project designed to generate evidence on contraceptive availability through surveys administered to **all public and private facilities and outlets** in fully-censused, selected geographies with the potential to sell or distribute modern contraceptive methods. FPwatch implements standardized methodology across five countries.

Market composition by outlet type



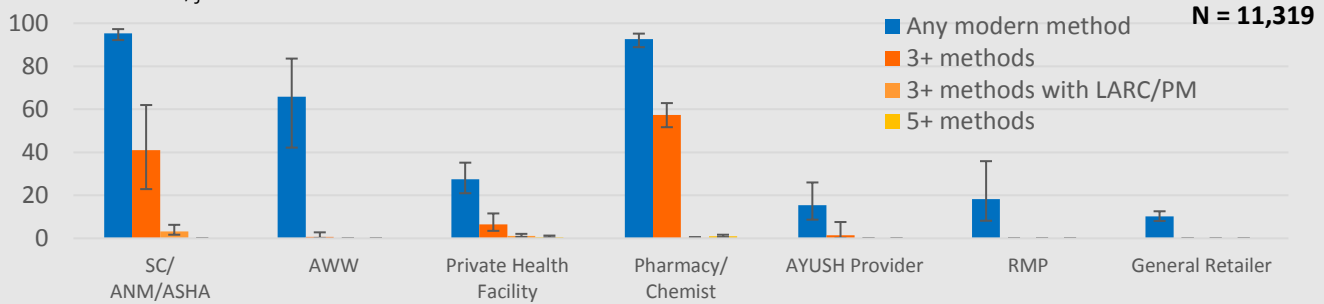
Market Composition: The public sector accounted for 83% of outlets stocking contraceptives or providing services in Uttar Pradesh. Sub-centres alone accounted for 56% of market composition, and anganwadi (AWWs) accounted for roughly another quarter of outlets. In the private sector, pharmacies made up 15% of eligible outlets in Uttar Pradesh, while private not-for-profit facilities and general retailers comprised a total of just 3%.

*Includes: government/municipal hospitals, government dispensaries, UHC/UHP/UFWCs, CHC/FRU/rural hospitals, and PHC.

Note: SC/ANM/ASHA = sub-centre/auxiliary nurse midwife/accredited social health activist, AWW = anganwadi worker, RMP = rural medical practitioner

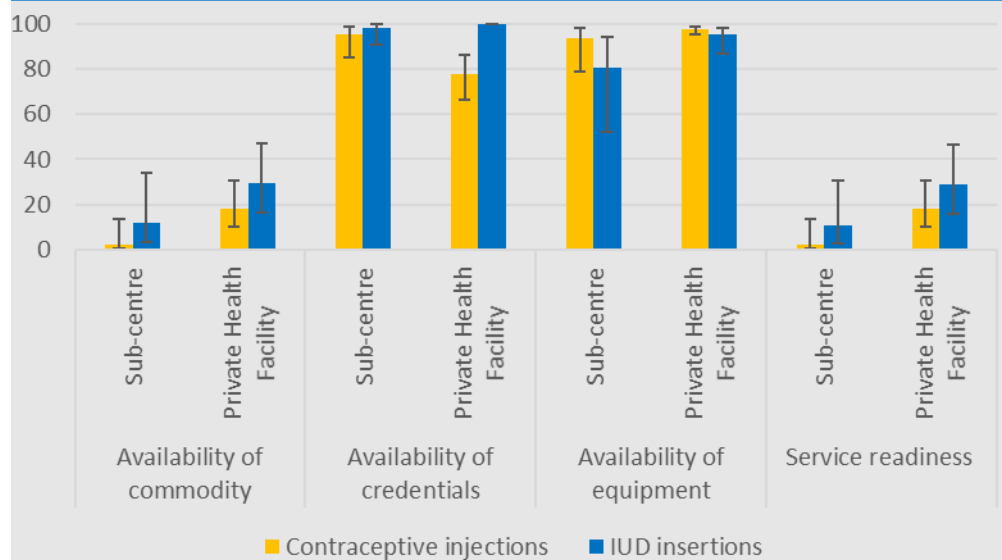
Percent of outlets with selected method mixes available, by outlet type

Method diversity: Overall, 95% of sub-centres/ANM/ASHA, two-thirds of AWWs and 93% of pharmacies/chemists had at least one modern contraceptive method available. While more than half of pharmacies offered three or more methods, just 1% of AWWs offered three or more methods.



Note: In Uttar Pradesh, sub-centres and ASHA are equipped to provide family planning services. ANM are not.

Service readiness among outlets reporting providing service, by outlet type



Service Readiness: Service readiness entails having a commodity, trained staff and a minimum level of equipment. For contraceptive injection services in Uttar Pradesh among outlets reportedly offering the service, less than 5% of sub-centres and about 20% of private facilities were found to be service ready, primarily due to lack of availability of the injectable commodity. Only 10% of sub-centres and 30% of private facilities were found to be service ready for IUD insertions, again, with those found not to be service ready primarily due to lack of the commodity.

Key Takeaways:

Uttar Pradesh's public sector, particularly sub-centres/ANM/ASHA, accounted for the majority of outlets stocking modern contraceptive methods.

Two-thirds or more of sub-centres/ANM/ASHA and pharmacies/chemists had at least one modern contraceptive method available.

Nearly all sub-centres had staff with trained ANM and the equipment necessary to provide injection services, indicating the readiness of these outlets to initiate contraceptive injections.



Photo credit: Danielle Garfinkel, PSI