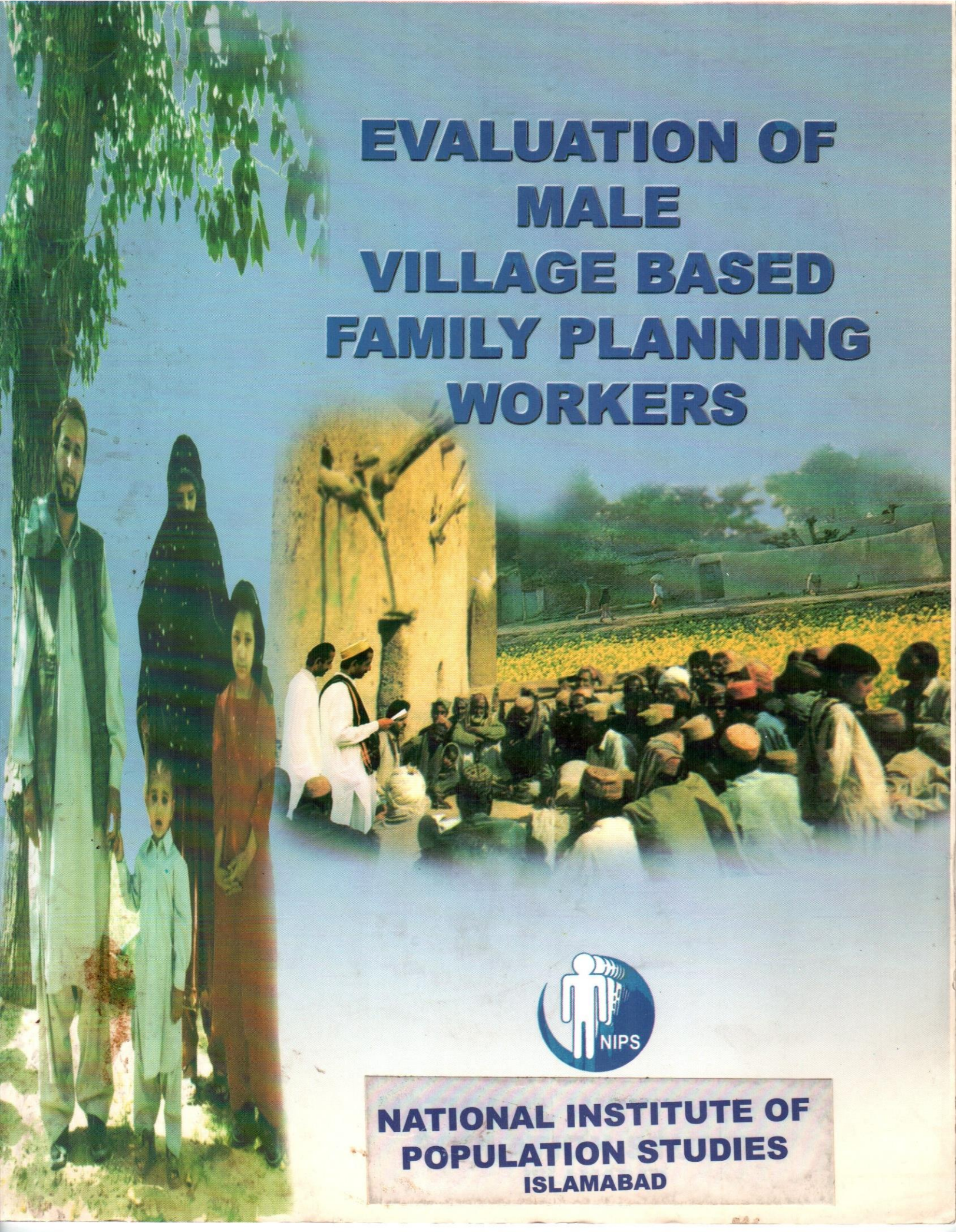


# EVALUATION OF MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS



**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF  
POPULATION STUDIES  
ISLAMABAD**

# **Evaluation of Male Village Based Family Planning Workers**

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## FOREWORD

The National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS) is an autonomous organization established by the Government of Pakistan in 1986 with a Board of Governors and an Advisory Committee of experts. The institute is responsible for undertaking applied and inter-disciplinary research in the field of population and development, evaluation and impact studies of the population welfare programme and human resources development. It provides research based support and analytical inputs in the area of population, reproductive health and development for planning and policy-making to the Ministries of Population Welfare, Health and other concerned Federal Ministries and Departments of the Provincial Governments.

The Male Village Based Family Planning Workers (MVBFPWs) project was initiated during 8th Five Year Plan (1993-1998) by the Ministry of Population Welfare on pilot basis with the shift of policy focus on males involvement in the Programme. Before its expansion, an evaluation of the project was desired by the Planning and Development Division and the Ministry of Population Welfare.

The National Institute of Population Studies carried out an evaluative study on the out-put of the project in three provinces namely Punjab, Sindh and NWFP. The study could not be conducted in Balochistan due to non-functioning of the MVBFPWs in the province.

With concerted efforts of its research staff, NIPS has been able to produce a useful report with comprehensive information and analytical input for use by the policy makers and planners. I appreciate the services of the NIPS staff involved in the study especially Dr. Abdul Hakim former Director. I also acknowledge the devotion and hard work of Mr. Amanullah Bhatti, Fellow/Principal Investigator of the project.

The study has produced worth while findings in regard to the role of TPWOs, MVBFPWs, Contact Persons and delivery of services to the beneficiaries. The study reveals that if the project is implemented in letter and spirit, the scheme can help achieve the objectives of increasing the contraceptive prevalence rate, effectively covering unmet needs and thus reducing the fertility level.

**Ahmad Shamsul Huda**  
Executive Director

October, 2002



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The focus of population policy has been on females for adoption of family planning since inception of the Programme. During 8<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan it was realized that male involvement is also essential as well as of females to make the programme success in Pakistan. In socio-cultural milieu of Pakistan family planning is not in the hands of females alone Therefore, Male Village Based Family Planning Workers (MVBFPWs) project was launched during 8<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan on pilot basis. First ever evaluation of this component has been conducted by National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS) to give feed back to the Ministry of Population Welfare and other stakeholders.

The study has generated enormous information regarding the male workers project. The information has been collected in two way by direct and indirect methods. A number of questions regarding the project were asked from TPWOs, MVBFPWs and Contact Persons. The direct impact was measured through the real beneficiaries of the project. The study has produced mixed results regarding the project highlighting its pros and cons. The most important of those is the reflection of weak aspect of training of TPWOs and MVBFPWs.

For data collection five teams were constituted comprising supervisors and interviewers. It is worth while to acknowledge the services of the field staff who really worked hard. Useful contribution made by Mr. Zafar Zahir, Associate Fellow is acknowledged who initially worked as DPI of the project and remained involved at various stages.

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**Amanullah Bhatti**  
Fellow/Principal Investigator

October, 2002

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Village Based Family Planning Workers' Scheme was introduced in Pakistan in 1992 in order to increase the coverage of Family Welfare Programme in rural areas and to improve its accessibility in Pakistan's Villages. The scheme was expanded during 8<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 1993-98 and it gradually built a promising foundation for the provision of family planning services in rural areas. However the scheme had a basic limitation that its efforts were directed towards female population only as the cadre consisted of only female workers. In fact the entire Population Welfare Programme had that limitation. For example, all Family Welfare Centres provide services to female clients only and efforts regarding sterilization are mainly for females. Therefore, there was a strong need to introduce a cadre of male workers in the scheme to approach also males. International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo in 1994 emphasized the need of responsible male participation in Population Welfare Programme to effectively motivate couples to adopt small family norm. Accordingly the cadre of Male Village Based family Planning Workers (MVBFPW) was created.

2. Ministry of Population Welfare launched Male Village Based Family Planning Workers project on pilot basis in few districts during 1998-99. It was planned to increase the number of MVBFPWs in a phased manner from 612 MVBFPWs in 1998-99 to 7012 in 2002-03 but the number could only be increased up to 787 by the end of 2000-2001.

3. Planning and Development Division desired to carry out an evaluation of the project before its expansion and in that context the Ministry of Population Welfare asked the National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS ) to undertake the evaluation of this project. Accordingly NIPS undertook the present study.

4. Previously a few evaluation studies of the Female Village Based Family Planning Workers were conducted in 1999 and 2000 by Population Council and NIPS. But this is the first evaluation study of male workers conducted by NIPS during April -May 2002.

5. The study was carried out in three provinces of Pakistan namely Punjab, Sindh and NWFP. Balochistan was not covered due to non-existence of project activities which were seized owing to termination of male workers as they could not perform their duties satisfactorily.

6. The survey aimed to interview service providers including Tehsil Population Welfare Officers (TPWOs), Male Village Based Family Planning Workers, Contact Persons and beneficiaries of services.

7. Contact persons included influentials, teachers, shopkeepers, and respected personalities etc. Their support was obtained for family planning programme under the project.

8. The sample for the survey was drawn from all the 25 districts where Male Village Based Family Planning Workers have been deployed. The multi-stage sampling technique was applied to select the four types of respondents. The selected sample included 25 TPWOs, 110 MVBFPWs, 1650 male beneficiaries in the community (Service receivers) and 110 contact persons. Male beneficiaries (Service receivers) were currently married males aged 20-54.

9. For data collection, four modules of questionnaire were developed. Module-1 was for the Tehsil Population Welfares Officer (TPWOs) who are also the Supervisors of the MVBFPWs. Module-2 was meant for MVBFPWs, Module-3 was designed for contact persons and Module-4 was for the beneficiaries of services. Major findings and recommendations of the study are as under:-

### **Evaluation of Tehsil Population Welfare Officers/Supervisors**

1. On job training is extremely essential to prepare a functionary to perform the job successfully and efficiently. It is observed that training aspect of TPWOs remained weak. First of all a basic training was arranged for TPWOs but only one fourth of TPWOs could attend the training. Subsequently refresher trainings were arranged for them and most of

TPWOs got the training. However, some remained without any training for the specific job of supervision. It is imperative that on job training should be well organized.

2. Ministry of Population Welfare prepared an Instructional Manual for TPWOs in connection with supervision of male workers. It is observed that only one third TPWOs (36 percent) had the copy of instructional manual. It is important that all TPWOs should have the manual.

3. Those TPWOs who received IEC material had almost all type of IEC material in their offices with variation of amount.

4. TPWOs adequately paid supervisory visits to male workers.

5. Eighty eight percent TPWOs provided verbal guidelines to the male workers during visit while 12 percent provided written instructions. Though this is desirable as the guidance at the spot leads to the resolution of a number of problems of the field but the point needs attention that the majority of the TPWOs did not provide written instructions which are essential as well.

6. Ninety two percent TPWOs held group meetings with male workers when they were called at their office which is encouraging.

7. It is observed that contraceptives were provided to male workers by TPWOs on regular basis. However, 80 percent TPWOs complained about the non supply of medicines for general ailments from DPWO office. This hampered onward supply of medicines to the male workers. This is a critical issue and ultimately causes dissatisfaction among people. The matter may be taken seriously and supply of medicines be ensured without any interruption.

### **Evaluation of Male Village Based Family Planning Workers**

1. It is observed that male workers are more than educated as required therein the PC I i.e. FA and BA. Fifty eight percent male workers are FA/FSc while 34 percent are BA/B.Sc and 8 percent are Master degree holders.

2. Overall 98 percent male workers are married. Across provinces, 100 percent in NWFP and Sindh and 96 percent in Punjab are married. This is a good sign as married workers are more beneficial as compared to unmarried for family planning point of view.
3. It is in the interest of the Programme if a male worker is local resident. It is encouraging point that overall 92 percent male workers are local. As regards provinces, 100 percent in NWFP, 98 percent in Punjab and 79 percent in Sindh are local.
4. About one third of male workers are not receiving their salary on time which may cause financial problems for them.
5. Almost all the male workers received basic training required for the job. However, subsequently only less than one quarter (19.6 percent) male workers received refresher training. It is a matter of concern.
6. Almost all male workers (more than 90 percent) understand that it is their duty to provide family planning information and motivation to the community, register eligible couples, and provide condoms. Majority of male workers know almost all of their duties. However, practically 60 percent male workers are registering eligible couples. As regards provinces, 70 percent in NWFP, 68 percent in Sindh and 49 percent in Punjab are doing this job. It shows that some improvement is needed in that respect.
7. It is noted that Referral System is functioning satisfactorily. Overall, 48 percent of the male workers referred the cases to Family Welfare Centres, 16 percent referred to Basic Health Units, 13 percent to MSUs, 8 percent to Lady Health Workers, 7 percent to Rural Health Centres, 6 percent to Female Village Based Family Planning Workers and 4 percent to RHS-A Centres.
8. For spacing, (82 percent) male workers are recommending condoms as a contraceptive method compared to pills (70 percent), injectables (48 percent) and IUD (45 percent). For limiting, 65 percent male workers are recommending CS cases, but other contraceptive methods are recommended if the client does not agree to sterilization.

9. The study has found that IEC component is weak as 50 percent male workers did not receive IEC material. There is a need to improve the IEC component.
10. Sixty five percent male workers helped Mobile Service Units and Family Welfare Centres to arrange camps. This shows that about one third of male workers are ignoring this function. There is a need to improve the cooperation of functionaries to carry out the activities successfully.
11. It is observed that male workers (90 percent) thoroughly discuss each method of contraception with the respondents.
12. Thirty seven percent male workers were charging fee for contraceptive methods.
13. It is observed that more than 90 percent male workers remain in the area and perform their duties. However, less than 10 percent were found leaving the area due to urgency of their domestic work.
14. Performance targets are set and monitored by supervisors and 67 percent male workers are happy over this activity.
15. Seventy nine percent male workers confirmed that monthly group meetings are being held at Tehsil Office.
16. Performance targets are set and monitored by supervisors and 67 percent male workers are happy over this activity.
17. Seventy nine percent male workers confirmed that monthly group meetings are being held at Tehsil Office.

#### **Evaluation of Contact Persons**

1. Eighty eight percent Contact Persons are literate. Twenty eight percent Contact Persons have education more than secondary level, 30 percent have education up to secondary level while 30 percent have middle level education. It shows that Contact

Persons are reasonably educated for the nature of the job with the exception of 12 percent who have no education at all.

2. Ninety seven percent Contact Persons are married. This is also a good sign for family planning point of view as married people can better motivate non-users.

3. According to 99 percent Contact Persons, male workers remain available in the village and perform official duties.

4. It is noted that Contact Persons take keen interest in family planning work and discuss various relevant issues of family planning with male workers like social and economic benefits of small families, health aspects relating to spacing and problems of population in the country. Similarly Contact Persons realize the importance of reproductive health and discuss the issues with male workers like safe motherhood, child health, immunizations and prevention from diarrhea, RTIs, and AIDS/HIV.

5. Fifty four percent Contact Persons said that no IEC material was used. This is a matter of concern and shows that IEC component is weak and needs to be strengthened.

6. Seventy four percent Contact Persons reported that no camp was arranged for MSU. It is imperative that male workers should provide necessary help for arrangement of camp for MSU.

7. It is observed that 100 percent Contract Persons are aware of various contraceptive methods.

8. Most of the Contact Persons reported TV as a source of knowledge about family planning, (31 percent) followed by male workers (25 percent) and radio (17 percent). This shows that male workers are also one of the important source of knowledge about family planning.

9. Sixty three percent Contact Persons are ever users of contraception and 56 percent are current users of contraception. Mostly (23 percent) are using condoms.

10. Twenty nine percent Contact Persons reported some problems during use of contraceptive methods. It is a significant percentage and requires attention.

11. Forty one percent Contact Persons were referred to FWC by male workers while 34 percent were referred to hospital/ RHSCs,

12. Majority of the Contact Persons (90 percent) were happy over the performance of male workers.

### **Summary Results of Community Survey**

1. Married Males aged 20-54 are beneficiaries of family planning and reproductive health services provided by male workers. The study included the survey of beneficiaries also to find their knowledge, attitude, and practice of family planning and reproductive health services. It is observed that 30 percent married males aged 20-54 (respondents) are uneducated while 23 percent are educated up to secondary level and 18 percent up to primary level. Variations are observed by provinces.

2. As regards the wives of respondents, 64 percent are uneducated while only 12 percent are educated up to primary level. High differentials are noted in education by males and females.

3. Forty three percent males got married at the age of 20-24. This shows the general trend of late marriages which may be attributed due to economic pressures, wide spread campaign of family planning on media and increase in literacy rate.

4. Nineteen percent wives got married at the age of 14 and below and 51 percent got married at the age of 15-19. It shows that majority of women got married in teen age. Special efforts are needed to discourage early marriages.

5. Mean number of children ever born to a respondent is 3.7 compared to 4.4 and 4.3 in the previous studies namely Information Education Communication (IEC) and



Interpersonal Communication (IPC) conducted by NIPS. It indicates a decline in the mean number of children ever born.

6. Sixty percent respondents do not want more children. This is a positive sign with reference to family planning and indicates impact of family planning programme.

7. Fifty seven percent respondents read newspapers, 63 percent listen to radio and the same percentage watch TV. This shows that a large majority of respondents is exposed to electronic and print media.

8. According to respondents, 88 percent male workers remain available in the village and perform the job relating to family planning and reproductive health.

9. Ninety six percent respondents reported that male workers visit the vicinity for follow-up, 91 percent were of the view that male workers were helpful for the community; 87 percent confirmed the visit of male workers at least once in a month, 97 percent reported the suitability of time of visit of male workers; 81 percent confirmed that male workers pay attention to their concerns and 89 percent reported that male workers provided adequate time to each person in the community for reproductive health issues during their visit. It shows that male workers are performing their duties with devotion and community is satisfied with their performance and services.

10. About 86 percent respondents informed that male workers visit door to door at their homes and provide them enough supply of contraceptives and medicines.

11. It is observed that knowledge of contraceptive methods among male population aged 20-54 is 98 percent while for a specific method it is 95 percent for condoms, 93 percent for pills and 74 percent for injections. It indicates that condom is the most popular method.

12. Sixty eight percent respondents ever used any method while current use rate stands at 51 percent.

13. Seventy two percent respondents told that male workers were the main source of knowledge regarding family planning and reproductive health matters which is a point of satisfaction.

14. As regards treatment of minor ailments, only 12 percent respondents were receiving services from male workers. This indicates that male workers are not trained enough to handle minor ailments/side effects. They need extensive training so that most of the problems of the community can be handled at local level.

15. Major reason for not-using any contraceptive method has been that the respondents want more children.

16. Eighty four percent respondents showed their intention for using contraception in future.

17. Ninety seven percent respondents supported continuation of the male workers project. It means that this project is fulfilling the needs and requirements of the community. It is advisable to expand the project to effectively cover the large rural area comprising about 48,000 villages.



## Chapter - 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. BACKGROUND

Pakistan's Population Welfare Programme has been in operation in public sector since 1960 and by the commencement of new century in 2000, it had completed 40 years. During 4<sup>th</sup> year 2001-2002 of 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period (1998-2003), the programme has developed a large net work of components and service delivery outlets. Policy focus on females is important but females are not decision makers in most of the fields in general and family planning in particular. Efforts are being made to raise the status of women in our society but overall involvement of men in the programme whether as clients or service providers is essential. The study titled "Evaluation of Males' Attitude" conducted by National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS) in 1994 suggests that involvement of men in family planning programme is essential. By the end of 8th Five Year Plan, all service delivery efforts were directed towards female population only which is nearly 50 percent of population of Pakistan. There was no focus on males as far as service delivery was concerned. There were no specific service delivery outlets for them.

In the light of International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held at Cairo in 1994, the cadre of Male Village Based Family Planning Workers (MVBFPWs) project was created by the Ministry of Population Welfare in 1998-99.

#### 1.2. FUNCTIONS OF MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS

- ◆ Register households and eligible couples of the 10,000 to 12,000 population of his community.
- ◆ Provide information and education on reproductive health with special emphasis on family planning.

- ◆ Popularize the small family norms in the area of assignment.
- ◆ Arrange meetings at fixed places (contact points), one contact point would be identified in each village for about 20 households.
- ◆ Visit each contact point every 2 months.
- ◆ Counsel/motivate for all family planning methods with emphasis on male methods.
- ◆ Generate awareness regarding women and children's health and, provide guidance on reproductive health issues including HIV/AIDS/STDs.
- ◆ Provide first aid and treatment for common minor ailments.
- ◆ Refer cases for IUD insertion, contraceptive surgery (male and female) and for initial dose of injectable to appropriate service outlets.
- ◆ Supply condoms and oral pills to the users on demand.
- ◆ Assist MSUs and FWCs in arranging IUD camps.
- ◆ Keep close liaison with influentials (male) of the village and request their support in enhancing family planning activities.
- ◆ Maintain and submit monthly progress report to TPWO containing information about the meeting conducted, number of family planning acceptors by methods, and stock position of contraceptives and sale proceeds.
- ◆ Maintain other relevant record.

During the Ninth Five-Year Plan period 1998-2003 the number of MVBFPWs recruited were only 787. National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS) was assigned the task of evaluation of the performance of these MVBFPWs so that the future spread of the scheme is considered.

### **1.3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To conduct situation analysis of the project.
2. To know how male VBFPWs deliver the family planning services and to what extent they are helpful in covering and bringing men towards the adoption of family planning methods.

3. To identify how the new shift of policy involving men in family planning programme is effective in achieving the goal of raising contraceptive use for family planning purpose.
4. To ascertain the overall impact of the introduction of male cadre of VBFPWs.

#### **1.4. JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY**

In order to give momentum to the Programme, it was decided by the Ministry of Population Welfare to launch the MVBFPWs project on pilot basis in a few districts in 1998-99. It was further decided to increase the number of MVBFPWs in a phased manner from 612 in 1998-99 to 7012 in 2002-03. But the number could only be increased up to 787 by the end of 2000-2001 due to a set of reasons. Planning and Development Division desired evaluation of the MVBFPWs project before its expansion. The Ministry of Population Welfare, then, asked NIPS to undertake the evaluation of the said project. Furthermore, evaluation study of the component of Population Welfare Programme relating to MVBFPWs is covered under the research agenda envisaged in PC-I of the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 1998-2003 of NIPS approved by the Executive Committee of National Economic Council (ECNEC).



## Chapter - 2

### STUDY DESIGN

This chapter outlines various aspects of the survey design and implementation of the project "Evaluation of Male Village Based Family Planning Workers (MVBFPWs)". During 4<sup>th</sup> year 2001-2002 of the Ninth Five Year Plan period (1998-2003) there were 787 MVBFPWs in position as shown in table 2.1.

Table - 2.1

**EXISTING MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS BY  
DISTRICTS AND PROVINCE, EMVBFPWS 2002**

Province	No. of Operational Districts	No. Total MVBFPWs
Punjab	<b>Total</b>	<b>09</b>
	Jhelum	39
	Mianwali	59
	Bahawalnagar	55
	DG. Khan	57
	Jhang	52
	Sialkot	17
	Faisalabad	24
	Rawalpindi	20
	Lahore	12
	Sindh	<b>Total</b>
Dadu		58
Thatta		32
Sanghar		24
Karachi(East)		09
Karachi(West)		08
Sukhur		37
Jacobabad		54
Khairpur		22
NWFP		<b>Total</b>
	D.I.Khan	44
	Swat	29
	Bannu	25
	Kohat	48
Balochistan	<b>Total</b>	<b>03</b>
	Pishin	20
	Sibi	20
	Khuzdar	10
Islamabad	Islamabad	01
Pakistan	<b>25</b>	<b>787</b>



## **2.1. SAMPLING PROCEDURE**

The study has been carried out in three provinces of Pakistan except Balochistan which was not covered due to non-existence of the activities of the project. The component of MVBFPWs in Balochistan ceased to function owing to termination of the male workers who did not perform their duties satisfactorily. The sample for the survey was drawn from all the 25 districts where MVBFPWs were deployed. Out of 25 operational districts, 11 districts were selected keeping in view ethnic, socio-cultural and geographical background. From Potohar, Rawalpindi was selected while Faisalabad and Lahore were taken from the central Punjab. Bhawalnagar and DG Khan represented Seraiki belt. From central Sindh, Sanghar and Dadu were chosen whereas from upper Sindh, Jacobabad and Sukkur were the choice. Kohat and Swat were taken from NWFP. Regional disparities were also kept in view while selecting the districts.

The multi-stage sampling technique was applied to select the respondents from four target groups. At the first stage, 11 project districts were selected from 25 districts under study. In second stage 10 MVBFPWs were randomly selected from each sampled district and all of them were interviewed. At third stage, 110 villages assigned to the male workers were randomly selected from their vicinity. In fourth stage, community respondents were selected. There were two types of respondents namely the contact persons and the male members of the household. All contact persons in the selected villages were interviewed and information was recorded on module III questionnaire. The male respondents were selected from 1650 households, 15 households from each sampled village using systematic random sampling technique. From each household, one male respondent (CMM 20-54) was interviewed and information was recorded on module IV of the questionnaire.

## **2.2. SAMPLE SIZE**

The sample included 110 MVBFPWs, 110 Contact Persons and 1650 male respondents selected from sampled households of the villages using systematic random sampling techniques. The district and province wise break-up of 11 sampled districts,

110 MVBFPWs, 110 contact persons and 1650 currently married males is presented in table 2.2.

**Table - 2.2**

**SAMPLED MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS  
AND CURRENTLY MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS BY  
DISTRICTS AND PROVINCE, 2002**

<b>Province</b>	<b>Sampled Districts</b>	<b>No. of Total MVBFPWs</b>	<b>Sampled MVBFPWs</b>	<b>Sampled CMMs</b>	
Punjab	<b>Total</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>750</b>
	Rawalpindi		20	10	150
	Lahore		12	10	150
	Faisalabad		24	10	150
	Bahawalnagar		55	10	150
	D.G. Khan		57	10	150
	<b>Total</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>600</b>
Sindh	Sanghar		24	10	150
	Dadu		58	10	150
	Sukhr		37	10	150
	Jacobabad		54	10	150
	<b>Total</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>300</b>
NWFP	Swat		29	10	150
	Kohat		48	10	150
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1650</b>
PAKISTAN					

### 2.3. INSTRUMENT OF DATA COLLECTION

Evaluation has been carried out through formulation of 4 modules of questionnaire. Module I relates to Tehsil/Taulka Population Welfare Officers (TPWOs) to ascertain their supervisory role, training and other aspects regarding MVBFPWs. Module II was designed for situation analysis of the MVBFPWs which covered information on different aspects of inputs, functions and objectives of the MVBFPWs. This also determined the efficiency and performance of the MVBFPWs. Module III has been developed for the Contact Points/Persons to find out their viewpoint and opinion regarding MVBFPWs. Module IV has been framed for eligible men residing in the

vicinity of the male workers. Brief description of the modules with the sections is as follows:-

**Module-I for Situation Analysis of Tehsil Population Welfare Officers**

- ◆ Sampling procedure of survey
- ◆ Identification
- ◆ Training
- ◆ Working and performance of MVBFPWs
- ◆ Monitoring and supervision of MVBFPWs

**Module-II for Situation Analysis of MVBFPWs**

- ◆ Identification
- ◆ Profile of the MVBFPWs
- ◆ Training of MVBFPWs
- ◆ Working of MVBFPWs
- ◆ Performance of MVBFPWs during last month
- ◆ Supervision of MVBFPWs

**Module-III for Contact Persons**

- ◆ Identification
- ◆ Background characteristics
- ◆ Views about the MVBFPWs
- ◆ knowledge and practice of contraceptive methods

**Module-IV for Currently Married Male (CMM) Aged 20-54 Years**

- ◆ Identification of the respondents
- ◆ Demographic and socio-economic characteristics
- ◆ Contribution towards the community
- ◆ Quality of services and working
- ◆ Knowledge and practice of family planning methods

## **2.4. TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) was constituted to examine all technical aspects of the MVBFPWs project. TAC consisted of Members of Board of Governors, senior professionals, senior faculty members of NIPS and representatives from the Ministry of Population Welfare. A meeting of the TAC was held in February, 2002, under the Chairmanship of the Executive Director NIPS. All members of the TAC after detailed deliberations on the technical issues related to the project i.e. questionnaires, sampling, research design, operational plan, cost estimates, time schedule, the project was cleared by the committee.

## **2.5. SELECTION OF FIELD STAFF**

A team of project staff was constituted by the Executive Director NIPS for the execution of the project. The team comprised Project Director (Director NIPS), Principal Investigator (Fellow NIPS) and six supervisors (Associate Fellow NIPS). Five survey teams were constituted to conduct the fieldwork. Each team comprised two male interviewers headed by one male supervisor. Two teams each worked in Punjab and Sindh, and one team carried out the fieldwork in N.W.F.P. The field teams were selected through open merit from the provinces where they were deployed to collect the data. Keeping in view the importance of survey, special care was taken in the selection of staff for project management, supervision, quality control and data collection. All male supervisors and male interviewers had Master's degree with relevant experience. The field staff was recruited strictly on merit from local areas of the provinces knowing regional languages. The list of project staff is at annexure I.

## **2.6. TRAINING**

Two week training programme was arranged for field supervisors and male interviewers in NIPS, Islamabad. All field staff attended the training sessions. Senior staff members from NIPS and Ministry of Population Welfare imparted the training to the

field staff. All the questions in various sections of the questionnaires were discussed in detail and instructions were communicated where required. The Executive Director, Projector Director and Principal Investigator personally monitored the training sessions at NIPS Islamabad.

## **2.7. FIELD OPERATION**

The fieldwork was carried out during April-May, 2002. This was further monitored by the senior staff of NIPS. All completed questionnaires were checked and coded by the supervisors in the field and sent to NIPS.

## **2.8. DATA PROCESSING**

All the questionnaires were again edited by Associate Fellows at NIPS. The data entry and data cleaning was done by the computer section under the supervision of computer Programmer of NIPS.

## Chapter - 3

### SITUATION ANALYSIS AND PROFILE OF TEHSIL POPULATION WELFARE OFFICERS

One of the functions of Tehsil Population Welfare Officers is to supervise the Male Village Based Family Planning Workers (MVBFPWs) in terms of family planning aspects such as motivation, information, interaction and follow-up of married males in the rural community all over the country. This chapter examines their training, monthly performance, monitoring and supervision.

#### 3.1. COVERAGE OF SAMPLED TPWOs

Table 3.1 provides information about the coverage of sampled TPWOs by province and district. Sampled 26 TPWOs have been successfully covered from 9 districts of two provinces i.e. Punjab and Sindh while in NWFP, TPWOs were not found available during the survey and hence could not be covered.

Table 3.1

#### COVERAGE OF SAMPLED TEHSIL POPULATION WELFARE OFFICERS BY PROVINCE AND DISTRICT, EMVBFPWs 2002

Province	District	TPWOs Interviewed
Punjab	Faisalabad	4
	Lahore	1
	Dera Ghazi Khan	2
	Bahawalnagar	2
	Rawalpindi	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>
Sindh	Sukkur	4
	Sanghar	4
	Jacobabad	2
	Dadu	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>
Pakistan		<b>26</b>

### 3.2. OUTCOME OF THE SURVEY

Table 3.2 shows that among sampled TPWOs, 96 percent have been successfully interviewed while 4 percent were found on leave during the survey.

Table 3.2

#### RESULT OF INTERVIEW OF THE TEHSIL POPULATION WELFARE OFFICERS BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002

Result of Interview	Punjab		Sindh		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Fully Interviewed	92.3	12	100.0	13	96.2	25
TPWO on Leave	7.7	1	0	0	3.8	1
Total	100.0	13	100.0	13	100.0	26

### 3.3. BASIC TRAINING FOR SUPERVISION OF THE MVBFPWs

Table 3.3 indicates that 76 percent TPWOs have not received basic training for the job of supervision. The situation is considerable and calls for the due attention towards imparting basic training to all the TPWOs/ Supervisory staff.

Table 3.3

#### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE TEHSIL POPULATION WELFARE OFFICERS WHO RECEIVED BASIC TRAINING FOR THE JOB OF SUPERVISION BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWS, 2002

Received Basic Training	Punjab		Sindh		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	8.3	1	38.5	5	24.0	6
No	91.7	11	61.5	8	76.0	19
Total	100.0	12	100.0	13	100.0	25

### 3.4. REFRESHER TRAINING FOR TPWOs

Table 3.4 shows that 60 percent TPWOs have not received refresher training for the job of supervision. The Table 3.3 and table 3.4 show that training aspect of TPWOs remained weak which needs attention of programme managers.

Table 3.4

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE TEHSIL POPULATION WELFARE OFFICERS  
WHO RECEIVED ANY REFRESHER TRAINING FOR THE JOB  
OF SUPERVISION BY PROVINCE, EMVBFWS 2002**

TPOWs Received Refresher Training	Punjab		Sindh		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	41.7	5	38.5	5	40.0	10
No	58.3	7	61.5	8	60.0	15
Total	100.0	12	100.0	13	100.0	25

### 3.5. KNOWLEDGE OF CONTENTS OF THE REFRESHER TRAINING

Table 3.5 provides information regarding knowledge of TPWOs about contents of refresher training. It is observed that 80 percent TPWOs identified management as a topic of training while 70 percent knew about monitoring and evaluation and IEC contents. Generally 40-50 TPWOs had the knowledge of contents of training. The lowest percentage (20-30) of TPWOs knew about "Minor Ailment and First Aid" and ICPD programme of action as the content of the refresher training.

Table 3.5

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TEHSIL POPULATION WELFARE  
OFFICERS WHO WERE AWARE OF THE CONTENTS OF THE  
TRAINING BY PROVINCE, EMVBFWS 2002**

Contents of the Training	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Monitoring and Evaluation	80.0	60.0	70.0
Maternal and Child Health	60.0	20.0	40.0
Motivation and Counseling	40.0	60.0	50.0
ICPD Program of Action	40.0	0	20.0
Reproductive Health Package	60.0	20.0	40.0
Minor Ailment and First Aid	40.0	20.0	30.0
Health Education	60.0	20.0	40.0
IEC	60.0	80.0	70.0
Contraception	80.0	20.0	50.0
Working with the Community	60.0	40.0	50.0
Management	100.0	60.0	80.0
Supervision of V3FPWS	40.0	80.0	60.0
Number	12	13	25



### 3.6. KNOWLEDGE OF LAST REFRESHER TRAINING

Table 3.6 provides information about the TPWOs who knew the contents of the last refresher training. It is observed that highest percentage of TPWOs (84 percent) identified, "Administration of Tehsil Office" as a topic of training followed by coordination with other Line Departments (64 percent), supervision of other outlets (48 percent) and "Training of MVBFPWs" (28 percent).

Table 3.6

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TEHSIL POPULATION WELFARE OFFICERS WHO KNEW ABOUT THE CONTENTS OF THE LAST REFRESHER TRAINING BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Contents of the Training	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Training of MVBFPW	8.3	46.2	28.0
Supervision of other service outlets	58.3	38.5	48.0
Administration of Tehsil Office	75.0	92.3	84.0
Coordination with other Line Departments	50.0	76.9	64.0
Others	33.3	46.2	40.0
No additional responsibility	8.3	15.4	12.0

### 3.7. AVAILABILITY OF SUPERVISOR'S INSTRUCTIONAL MANUAL FOR MALE WORKERS

Table 3.7 provides information about TPWOs who have supervisor's instructional manual for Male Workers. Only 36 percent TPWOs replied in affirmative followed by Sindh (38 percent) and Punjab (33 percent). This situation is also very poor and needs attention.

Table 3.7

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE TEHSIL POULATION WELFARE OFFICERS WHO  
HAVE SUPERVISOR INSTRUCTIONAL MANUAL FOR MALE WORKERS  
BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Instructional Manual	Punjab		Sindh		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	33.3	4	38.5	5	36.0	9
No	66.7	8	61.5	8	64.0	16
Total	100.0	12	100.0	13	100.0	25

### 3.8. GUIDANCE AND INSTRUCTIONS TO THE MALE WORKERS

Table 3.8 indicates that 88 percent TPWOs provided guide line/instructions to the Male Workers verbally while only 12 percent provided the same in writing.

Table 3.8

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE TEHSIL POULATION WELFARE OFFICERS WHO  
HAVE MADE SUPERVISORY VISITS AND PROVIDED GUIDANCE/INSTRUCTIONS  
TO THE MALE WORKERS BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Provided Guidance/ Instruction	Punjab		Sindh		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Verbal	91.7	11	84.6	11	88.0	22
Written	8.3	1	15.4	2	12.0	3
Total	100.0	12	100.0	13	100.0	25

### 3.9. AVAILABILITY OF IEC MATERIAL AT TEHSIL OFFICE

Table 3.9 shows the availability of IEC material at tehsil office. Most of the TPWOs (72 percent) had "Mufeed Mashwary" (Booklet) with them. The situation in Punjab, however, is appreciable but in Sindh it is worth considerable. Ninety two percent TPWOs had the same booklet while in Sindh only 54 percent had the booklet. Other material of IEC was available but with variation.

Table - 3.9

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TEHSIL POPULATION WELFARE OFFICERS BY AVAILABILITY OF IEC MATERIAL, EMVBFPWs 2002**

<b>IEC Material</b>	<b>Punjab</b>	<b>Sindh</b>	<b>Total</b>
Main trainer aur supervisor banoon	25.0	38.5	32.0
VBFPW curriculum	41.7	38.5	40.0
Guideline for worker	41.7	53.8	48.0
Hidayat baraye counseling khandani mansooba bandi (book)	50.0	53.8	52.0
Main MVBFP Q hoon (poster)	33.3	46.2	40.0
Khandani Mansooba bandi, maan aur bachey ki sehat (flip chart)	50.0	61.5	56.0
Kia aap ko maloom hai (booklet)	33.3	38.5	36.0
Mane hamal tareeqe (booklet)	66.7	61.5	64.0
Mufeed mashwaray (Booklet)	91.7	53.8	72.0
Contraceptive demonstration kit	33.3	53.8	44.0
Poster cum calendar	50.0	53.8	52.0
Bas ab aur nahien	50.0	61.5	56.0
Others	16.7	30.8	24.0

### 3.10. SUPERVISORY VISITS TO THE MALE WORKERS

Table 3.10 shows a checklist for various supervisory actions by TPWO while inspecting male workers. Eighty eight percent TPWOs checked contraceptive stock and registration. Seventy six percent visited clients along with Male Workers for assessment. Seventy two percent checked registers.

Table 3.10

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE TEHSIL POPULATION WELFARE  
OFFICERS WHO HAVE MADE SUPERVISORY VISITS TO THE  
WORKERS BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPS 2002**

<b>Action to be Taken During Visit</b>	<b>Punjab</b>	<b>Sindh</b>	<b>Total</b>
Checked contraceptive stock	75.0	100.0	88.0
Checked registration	75.0	100.0	88.0
Checked follow up visits	41.7	53.8	48.0
Checked work plan	66.7	53.8	60.0
Checked IEC material	41.7	53.8	48.0
Accompany male VBFPW on clients visits for the assessment	75.0	76.9	76.0
Provide on job guidance	50.0	53.8	52.0
Write comments in male VBFPWs register	41.7	53.8	48.0
Clients verification	58.3	53.8	56.0
Visit hard core couples for motivation	41.7	76.9	60.0
Checked register	66.7	76.9	72.0
Assess the training needs of male VBFPW	75.0	61.5	68.0
Supply contraceptives to workers	41.7	46.2	44.0
Check the signboard of VBFPW	33.3	46.2	40.0
Others	16.7	7.7	12.0

**3.11. CHECKING OF MONTHLY PERFORMANCE  
REPORT OF THE MALE WORKERS**

Table 3.11 provides information regarding checking of monthly performance report of the Male Workers by TPWOs. Eighty percent TPWOs checked number of new

Table - 3.11

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TEHSIL POPULATION WELFARE  
OFFICERS WHO HAVE PARTICULARLY CHECKED MONTHLY  
PERFORMANCE REPORT OF THE MALE WORKERS  
BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPS 2002**

<b>Checked Workers Performance Report</b>	<b>Punjab</b>	<b>Sindh</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total number of eligible couples in the village	50.0	100.0	76.0
Number of eligible couples visited during the month	50.0	92.3	72.0
Number of current users	66.7	84.6	76.0
Number of switched cases during the month	50.0	69.2	60.0

Checked Workers Performance Report	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Number of drop-outs during the month	50.0	61.5	56.0
Number of Vasectomy cases	83.3	53.8	68.0
Number of hard core couples	50.0	76.9	64.0
Number of new acceptor during the month	83.3	76.9	80.0
Stock position	75.0	84.6	80.0
Check the stock sold during the month with number of clients of the month	91.7	69.2	80.0
Other	41.7	46.2	44.0

accepters during the month, stock position and stock sold during the month with number of clients. Seventy six percent checked number of eligible couples and the current users. The table elaborates the checklist for checking various registers and reports pertaining to submission of monthly performance report.

### 3.12. GROUP MEETINGS WITH THE MALE WORKERS AT TEHSIL OFFICE

Table 3.12 provides information regarding TPWOs who held group meetings with Male Workers at Tehsil Office. Ninety two percent TPWOs held group meetings with Male Workers when they were called at their office. It is encouraging. All TPWOs held group meetings in Sindh compared to 83 percent in Punjab.

Table 3.12

#### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE TEHSIL POPULATION WELFARE OFFICERS WHO HELD GROUP MEETING WITH THE MALE WORKERS WHEN THEY CALLED AT THEIR OFFICE, BY PROVINCE, EMVBF PWs 2002

Group Meeting	Punjab		Sindh		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	83.3	10	100.0	13	92.0	23
No	16.7	2	0	0	8.0	2
Total	100.0	12	100.0	13	100.0	25

### 3.13. SUPPLY OF CONTRACEPTIVES TO THE MALE WORKERS

Supply of contraceptives is an important component of management. There are mostly four types of criteria for the supply of contraceptives as designed by TPWOs.

Table 3.13 indicates various criteria in that respect and presents the information regarding supply of contraceptives under those criteria to the Male Workers. Overall 64 percent TPWOs provided contraceptives on the basis of consumption of last month followed by 12 percent who supplied contraceptives on the basis of fixed quantity, .8 percent on the basis of average consumption of last 3 months and 4 percent on the basis of average of last 6 months. This is encouraging.

**Table 3.13**

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE TEHSIL POPULATION WELFARE OFFICERS  
WHO SUPPLIED CONTRACEPTIVES TO THE WORKERS ACCORDING  
TO THE CONSUMPTION LEVEL OR FIXED LEVEL,  
BY PROVINCE, EMVBF PWs 2002**

Criteria for Supply of Contraceptives	Punjab		Sindh		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Consumption of Last Month	66.7	8	61.5	8	64.0	16
Average Consumption of Last 03 months	8.3	1	7.7	1	8.0	2
Average Consumption of last 06 months	0	0	7.7	1	4.0	1
Fixed Quantity	16.7	2	7.7	1	12.0	3
Others	8.3	1	15.4	2	12.0	3
Total	100.0	12	100.0	13	100.0	25

**3.14. MEDICINES FOR GENERAL AILMENT FOR MALE WORKERS**

Table 3.14 shows that 80 percent TPWOs did not receive supply of medicines for general ailment from DPWO Office. Obviously they, in turn could not make supply to the Male Workers. Only 4 percent received the supply but after 3 months. This point needs attention.

**Table 3.14**

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE TEHSIL POPULATION WELFARE OFFICERS WHO RECEIVED MEDICINES FOR GENERAL AILMENT FROM DISTRICT POPULATION WELFARE OFFICER AND SUPPLIED TO THE MALE WORKERS BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Supply of Medicines to the Workers	Punjab		Sindh		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Supply received after three months	0	0	7.7	1	4.0	1
Supply not received from DPWO office	91.7	11	69.2	9	80.0	20
Other	8.3	1	23.1	3	16.0	4
Total	100.0	12	100.0	13	100.0	25

**3.15. REFERRAL OF IUD AND CS CASES**

Table 3.15 provides the information about TPWOs who mentioned that Male Workers referred IUD and CS cases to the Health facility. Fifty six percent referred the cases to Reproductive Health A centre while 44 percent referred the cases to FWCs.

**Table 3.15**

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE TEHSIL POPULATION WELFARE OFFICERS BY INDICATING FOR MALE WORKERS WHO REFERRED THE IUD AND CS CASES TO THE FACILITY BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Health Facility	Punjab		Sindh		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Referred to FWC	50.0	6	38.5	5	44.0	11
Referred to RHS "A" Centre	50.0	6	61.5	8	56.0	14
Others	100.0	12	100.0	13	100.0	25

## Chapter - 4

### SITUATION ANALYSIS AND PROFILE OF MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS

Situation analysis of "Male Village Based Family Planning Workers" (MVBFPWs) project is one of the prime goals of the study to find out inputs, outputs, functions and shortcomings. Evaluation of the said component was carried out through module II of the questionnaire. There are 787 male workers working under the Ministry of Population Welfare in three provinces namely Punjab, Sindh and NWFP. They are posted in rural areas where no system of family planning and reproductive health services is functioning. Evaluation of MVBFPWs was based on a sample of 110 male workers from 11 districts of the three provinces. Thus there were 10 sampled male workers from each district. Male workers are supposed to deliver family planning and reproductive health services at the grass root level to the rural community. Also they have to register married males and also maintain the record of the eligible couples regarding contraceptive delivery. A male worker covers 5-6 villages of the community for motivation, supply of contraceptives and follow-up for continued practice of family planning. This chapter captures a number of aspects with regard to male workers.

#### 4.1. COVERAGE OF THE SURVEY

Table 4.1 indicates the coverage of the survey of Male Workers. Overall 97 percent male workers were successfully interviewed. The coverage was 100 percent in NWFP followed by 98 percent in Punjab and 95 percent in Sindh.

Table 4.1

#### RESULT OF INTERVIEW OF MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002

Result	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Fully interviewed	98.0	49	95.0	38	100.0	20	97.3	107
Other	2.0	1	5.0	2			2.7	3
Total	100.0	50	100.0	40	100.0	20	100.0	110



#### 4.2. AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table 4.2 shows age distribution of male workers. It is noted that highest percentage of workers (47 percent) are in age group 30-34 followed by age group 25-29 (36 percent). Six percent male workers are in the age group of 40-49. It means that prescribed (40 years) maximum age limit was ignored while appointing male workers.

Table 4.2

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS BY CURRENT AGE AND PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Age	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
20 - 24	0	0	2.6	1	0	0	0.9	1
25 - 29	30.6	15	50.0	19	20.0	4	35.5	38
30 - 34	49.0	24	36.8	14	60.0	12	46.7	50
35 - 39	12.2	6	7.9	3	15.0	3	11.2	12
40 - 44	4.1	2	2.6	1	5.0	1	3.7	4
45 - 49	4.1	2					1.9	2
Total	100.0	49	100.0	38	100.0	20	100.0	107

#### 4.3. LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF MALE WORKERS

Table 4.3 indicates the level of education of male workers. The qualification set for their selection was FA/FSc and BA/BSc. It is observed that 58 percent male workers are FA/FSc, 34 percent are BA/BSc while 8 percent are Master degree holders. Education plays a good role and teaches how to deal with people. All workers are educated enough to deliver the message and family planning services.

Table 4.3

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Level of Education	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
FA/FSc	57.1	28	55.3	21	65.0	13	57.9	62
BA/BSc	38.8	19	36.8	14	15.0	3	33.6	36
MA/MSc	4.1	2	7.9	3	20.0	4	8.4	9
Total	100.0	49	100.0	38	100.0	20	100.0	107

#### 4.4. PLACE OF FAMILY RESIDENCE

Table 4.4 provides the information about the place of family residence of male workers. It is encouraging that 92 percent male workers are local and live in the village of their posting. This gives them many indirect benefits. As regards provinces, in NWFP 100 percent are local followed by Punjab (98 percent) and Sindh (79 percent). Although selection criteria encourages the local residents, 21 percent workers in Sindh are not local residents. Recruitment of local residents must be made to possible extent as there could be a number of problems for outsiders for example problem of transport, absenteeism and low follow-up.

Table 4.4

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS BY PLACE OF FAMILY RESIDENCE AND PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Place of Family Residence	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Village of Posting	98.0	48	78.9	30	100.0	20	91.6	98
Other place	2.0	1	21.1	8			8.4	9
Total	100.0	49	100.0	38	100.0	20	100.0	107

#### 4.5. MARITAL STATUS OF MALE WORKERS

The table 4.5 presents marital status of male workers. It is observed that overall 98 percent are married. In NWFP and Sindh all male workers are married while in Punjab 96 percent are married.

Table 4.5

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS BY MARITAL STATUS AND PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Marital Status	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Married	95.9	47	100.0	38	100.0	20	98.1	105
Unmarried	4.1	2					1.9	2
Total	100.0	49	100.0	38	100.0	20	100.0	107

#### 4.6. NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

Table 4.6 provides information of male workers by number of children ever born. It is encouraging that overall mean number of children is 2.1. However mean number of children is 4.0 in the age group of 40-44.

Table 4.6

#### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002

Age	Number of Children						Mean	Number
	0	1	2	3	4	5+		
20 - 24	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	1.0	1
25 - 29	15.8	26.3	42.1	10.5	5.3	--	1.6	38
30 - 34	8.0	28.0	28.0	20.0	8.0	8.0	2.2	50
35 - 39	--	16.9	16.7	50.0	16.7	--	2.7	12
40 - 44	--	--	--	50.0	--	50.0	4.0	4
45 - 49	--	--	--	50.0	50.0	--	3.5	2
Total	9.3	25.2	29.9	21.5	8.4	5.6	2.1	107

#### 4.7. MALE WORKERS RECEIVED MONTHLY SALARY ON TIME

Table 4.7 presents information about the male workers who received monthly salary on time for the last three months i.e. January-March 2002. It is noted that 73 percent male workers received their salary on time in January while in February and

Table 4.7

#### PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS WHO RECEIVED MONTHLY SALARY ON TIME BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002

Received Monthly Salary on Time	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Total
January 2002	40.8	100.0	100.0	72.9
February 2002	24.5	100.0	100.0	65.4
March 2002	22.4	100.0	100.0	64.5

March 2002, 65 percent received salary on time. It is a matter of concern that a large number of male workers did not receive salary on time in Punjab during January,

February and March 2002 which may cause financial problems to the workers. This leads to discouragement and low morale. There is a need to ensure that the disbursement of salary is made in time.

#### 4.8. BASIC TRAINING OF MALE WORKERS

Table 4.8 shows contents of basic training to male workers. Although there is a long list of topics covered in training but a few have been selected for discussion. Two most important topics are: techniques of contraception and supply of contraceptives. It is observed that 82 percent male workers were taught about techniques of contraception while 81 percent were taught about the supply of contraceptives. However, it is an encouraging point that basic training comprised all important topics related to family planning and health. Registration of household and motivation were rightly given weightage.

Table 4.8

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY  
PLANNING WORKERS WHO WERE TAUGHT THE TOPICS DURING  
BASIC TRAINING BY PROVINCE, EMVBFWS 2002**

Topics Were Taught	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Total
Registration of all households	91.8	97.4	100.0	95.3
Motivation	98.0	97.4	95.0	97.2
Techniques of contraception	93.9	73.7	70.0	82.2
Supply of contraceptives	91.8	60.5	95.0	81.3
General health care	83.7	31.6	40.0	57.0
Side effects	95.9	44.7	85.0	75.7
Traditional methods	79.6	13.2	30.0	46.7
Referral of clients	91.8	52.6	55.0	71.0
Follow up visits	89.8	52.6	85.0	75.7
Record keeping in register	91.8	76.3	95.0	86.9
Preparation of monthly reports	91.8	71.1	90.0	84.1
Make a work plan	91.8	28.9	90.0	69.2
Other	22.4	2.6	10.0	13.1

#### 4.9. REFRESHER TRAINING

Table 4.9 shows that most of the male workers (80 percent) did not receive any refresher training. As regards provinces, 95 percent in NWFP, 90 percent in Sindh and 67 percent in Punjab did not receive any refresher training. It is not a healthy sign and further indicates that the knowledge of male workers is not being improved and updated.

Table 4.9

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY  
PLANNING WORKERS WHO RECEIVED ANY REFRESHER  
TRAINING BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Received Refresher Training	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	32.7	16	10.5	4	5.0	1	19.6	21
No	67.3	33	89.5	34	95.0	19	80.4	86
Total	100.0	49	100.0	38	100.0	20	100.0	107

#### 4.10. TOPICS COVERED IN LAST REFRESHER TRAINING

Table 4.10 provides information about the topics covered in last refresher training received by male workers. Twenty percent male workers received the refresher training on methods of contraception while 17 percent and 15 percent received the training on counseling and recording keeping respectively.

Table 4.10

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING  
WORKERS WHO RECEIVED LAST REFRESHER TRAINING  
BY SPECIFIC TOPICS, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Topic	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Total
Methods of contraception	32.7	10.5	5.0	19.6
Counseling	32.7	5.3	-	16.8
Record keeping	28.6	5.3	-	15.0
Other	18.4	-	-	8.4

#### 4.11. KNOWLEDGE OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Table 4.11 indicates the distribution of male workers by knowledge of their responsibilities. The list of functions and responsibilities of male workers as specified in PC-1 is given in this table. Majority of the male workers (98 percent) are aware that it is their duty to provide family planning information and motivation while 94 percent know that registration of eligible couples and provision of condoms are their duties. It is generally observed that a vast majority knows about most of their basic duties.

Table 4.11

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING  
WORKERS ACCORDING TO KNOWLEDGE OF RESPONSIBILITIES  
AS MALE WORKER BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Responsibilities	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Total
To register all eligible couple in the village/catchments area	98.0	92.1	90.0	94.4
To provide FP information and motivation	100.0	97.4	95.0	98.1
To counsel eligible women for suitable contraception	63.3	47.4	55.0	56.1
To provide condoms	98.0	86.8	100.0	94.4
Refer clients for IUD, female/male sterilization and first dose of inject-able contraceptive	85.7	63.2	65.0	73.8
Follow up visits for motivation and management of side effects/re-supply visits	93.9	55.3	70.0	75.7
To provide basic nutrition and hygiene education	71.4	23.7	5.0	42.1
To treat minor ailments/diseases	73.5	42.1	35.0	55.1
To liaise with FP and health outlets	75.5	31.6	20.0	49.5
To coordinate with MSU/FWC/RHS-A	83.7	50.0	30.0	61.7
To coordinate with BHU/RHC/ DHQ hospital	81.6	36.8	60.0	61.7
To maintain record keeping	81.6	57.9	80.0	72.9
Other	6.1	5.3	20.0	8.4

#### 4.12. REGISTRATION OF ELIGIBLE COUPLES IN THE VICINITY

Table 4.12 provides information about registration of eligible couples in their vicinity. Overall only 60 percent male workers registered eligible couples. As regards provinces 70 percent in NWFP, 68 percent in Sindh and only 49 percent in Punjab registered eligible couples. As a whole, the situation is not satisfactory worst being in

Punjab. The matter needs attention as it is difficult to do family planning work systematically without this basic information

**Table 4.12**

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS WHO REGISTERED EVERY ELIGIBLE COUPLE IN THEIR CATCHMENT AREA BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Registered Eligible Couple	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	49.0	24	68.4	26	70.0	14	59.8	64
No	51.0	25	31.6	12	30.0	6	40.2	43
Total	100.0	49	100.0	38	100.0	20	100.0	107

**4.13. IMPROVEMENT IN THE PERFORMANCE**

Table 4.13 indicates the views of male workers regarding improvement of performance with target setting. It is observed that 67 percent male workers viewed in favour of setting the targets for the improvement of the performance. It means majority of male workers liked the target setting of contraceptive methods.

**Table 4.13**

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS WHO INDICATED THEIR VIEWS REGARDING TARGET SETTING FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF CONTRACEPTIVE PERFORMANCE BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Views Regarding Target Setting	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	75.5	37	78.9	30	25.0	5	67.3	72
No	24.5	12	21.1	8	75.0	15	32.7	35
Total	100.0	49	100.0	38	100.0	20	100.0	107

**4.14. MALE WORKER CARRIED THE ITEMS DURING THE VISIT IN THE VICINITY**

Table 4.14 provides information about items carried by male workers when visited the clients in their catchment area. Eighty four percent carried the household register while 92 percent carried condoms and only 49 percent took pills with them. The lowest percentage is for IEC material (30 percent).

Table 4.14

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS ACCORDING TO ITEMS CARRIED WITH THEM WHEN THEY VISITED CLIENTS IN THEIR VICINITY BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Items	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Total
Household register	85.7	86.8	75.0	84.1
Pills	36.7	44.7	85.0	48.6
Condom	93.9	86.8	95.0	91.6
IEC material	36.7	34.2	5.0	29.9

#### 4.15. CHARGING FOR CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Table 4.15 indicates such male workers who were charging price from their clients for various contraceptives methods, It is noted that 37 percent male workers were charging for the same followed by 39 percent in Punjab, 37 percent in Sindh and 35 percent in NWFP. Overall a large proportion of male workers were charging nothing for contraception.

Table 4.15

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS WHO CHARGED PRICE FROM CLIENTS FOR VARIOUS FP METHODS DELIVERED TO THEM BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Charged for FP Methods	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	38.8	19	36.8	14	35.0	7	37.4	40
No	61.2	30	63.2	24	65.0	13	62.6	67
Total	100.0	49	100.0	38	100.0	20	100.0	107

#### 4.16. MOTIVATION FOR USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Table 4.16 provides information about male workers who know such service outlets which are motivating the community for practice of contraceptives methods. Sixty eight percent knew such service outlets motivating for family planning while 32 percent



did not know these outlets. This table confirms poor knowledge of male workers and needs attention.

**Table 4.16**

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS INDICATING ABOUT THE SERVICE OUTLETS WHICH ARE MOTIVATING TO THE COMMUNITY BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Motivation to Community People	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	80.0	36	56.5	13	50.0	7	68.3	56
No	20.0	9	43.5	10	50.0	7	31.7	26
Total	100.0	45	100.0	23	100.0	14	100.0	82

**4.17. REFERRAL OF THE CLIENTS TO THE VARIOUS FACILITIES FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES**

Table 4.17 provides information about referring clients for family planning to different facilities like Family Welfare Centre (FWC), Mobile Service Unit (MSU), Reproductive Health Services Centre (RHSC) etc. Majority of the male workers (48 percent) refer their clients to FWC while only 4 cases refer to RHS-A Center

**Table 4.17**

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS WHO MOSTLY REFER THE CLIENTS FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES TO OTHER FACILITIES BY TYPE OF FACILITY, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Referred to Facilities	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
FWC	63.3	31	36.8	14	30.0	6	47.7	51
MSU	8.2	4	21.1	8	10.0	2	13.1	14
RHS-A Center	6.1	3			5.0	1	3.7	4
VBFPW (Female)	2.0	1	13.2	5			5.6	6
RHC	2.0	1	10.5	4	10.0	2	6.5	7
BHU	16.3	8	2.6	1	40.0	8	15.9	17
LHW	2.0	1	15.8	6	5.0	1	7.5	8
Total	100.0	49	100.0	38	100.0	20	100.0	107

#### 4.18. RECOMMEND FAMILY PLANNING METHODS BY MALE WORKERS TO THE COMMUNITY

Table 4.18 indicates about the contraceptive methods recommended by male workers for space and limit. It is observed that 82 percent male workers recommended condom for spacing while 70 percent recommended pill. As regards limit, 65 percent male workers recommended CS cases. Spacing needs to be motivated to such clients who are having two children while counselling for limitation is required for those who are already having 2-3 children. It is to be observed that male workers for limit are rightly referring the clients to CS mostly.

Table 4.18

#### PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS WHO MOSTLY RECOMMEND FP METHODS TO THE CLIENTS BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002

Method Recommended to the Clients	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	Space	Limit	Space	Limit	Space	Limit	Space	Limit
Pills	51.0	12.2	84.2	10.5	90	35	70.1	15.9
IUD	42.9	10.2	26.3	18.4	85	40	44.9	18.7
Injectable	36.7	8.2	47.4	13.2	75	40	47.7	15.9
Condom	77.6	8.2	84.2	15.8	90	25	82.2	14.0
CS	10.2	69.4	5.3	57.9	10	70	8.4	65.4
Norplant	8.2	6.1		10.5		5	3.7	7.5
Other	2.0	26.5			5	5	1.9	13.1

#### 4.19. MALE WORKERS RECEIVED IEC MATERIAL

Table 4.19 shows such male workers who received IEC material or as otherwise. Fifty percent male workers received said material while 50 percent did not receive the same. This indicates that half number of male workers had not received IEC material which is the matter of concern and needs attention.

Table 4.19

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY  
PLANNING WORKERS WHO RECEIVED IEC MATERIAL TO BE  
USED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THEIR CLIENTS BY PROVINCE,  
EMVBFPWs 2002**

Received IEC Material	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	44.9	22	55.3	21	50.0	10	49.5	53
No	55.1	27	44.7	17	50.0	10	50.5	54
Total	100.0	49	100.0	38	100.0	20	100.0	107

#### 4.20. IEC MATERIAL USED IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS

Table 4.20 presents information about male workers who used IEC material in the last six month at different intervals. Fifty nine percent used such material on every visit to the community while 30 percent used it seldom and 11 percent never used.

Table 4.20

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING  
WORKERS WHO OFTEN USED IEC MATERIAL IN THE LAST  
SIX MONTHS BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

IEC Material Used in Last Six Months	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Every visit	77.3	17	57.1	12	20.0	2	58.5	31
Seldom	22.7	5	33.3	7	40.0	4	30.2	16
Never			9.5	2	40.0	4	11.3	6
Total	100.0	22	100.0	21	100.0	10	100.0	53

#### 4.21. DISTRIBUTION OF IEC MATERIAL

Table 4.21 presents information about those male workers who received IEC material and further distributed by category. Majority of these male workers (49 percent) distributed pamphlets followed by posters (26 percent). Books were distributed by 23 percent. The use of books is lower than others.

Table 4.21

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING  
WORKERS WHO MOSTLY DISTRIBUTED IEC MATERIAL  
BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

IEC Material Distributed	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Poster	18.2	4	33.3	7	30.0	3	26.4	14
Pamphlet	72.7	16	28.6	6	40.0	4	49.1	26
Books	9.1	2	33.3	7	30.0	3	22.6	12
Others			4.8	1			1.9	1
Total	100.0	22	100.0	21	100.0	10	100.0	53

#### 4.22. DISCUSSION ON HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ISSUES

Table 4.22 provides information of those male workers who discussed various health issues besides family planning with clients during the last three months in their vicinity. Majority of the male workers (74 percent) discussed child health followed by mother health (69 percent). Breastfeeding was discussed by 51 percent. It indicates that useful discussions are made by male workers with community people which may lead to adoption of family planning.

Table 4.22

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING  
WORKERS WHO DISCUSSED ABOUT THE VARIOUS HEALTH ISSUES  
BESIDES FP WITH RESPONDENTS DURING THE LAST THREE  
MONTHS IN THE VICINITY BY PROVINCE,  
EMVBFPWs 2002**

Health/FP Issues Discussed	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Total
Prenatal	59.2	21.1	5.0	35.5
Postnatal	63.3	21.1		36.4
Immunization	67.3	23.7	10.0	41.1
Mother Health	81.6	57.9	60.0	69.2
Breastfeeding	77.6	34.2	15.0	50.5
ORS	71.4	26.3	15.0	44.9
Child health	87.8	57.9	70.0	73.8
HIV/AIDS/STDs	67.3	21.1	10.0	40.2
Other	22.4	26.3	-	19.6

#### 4.23. COOPERATION WITH THE MSU AND FWC STAFF

Table 4.23 gives information about those male workers who helped MSU and FWC staff to arrange camps for family planning clients. Overall 65 percent male workers helped MSU and FWC staff to arrange camps while 35 percent did not cooperate with them in their activity. It means this aspect is being ignored by about one third of male workers.

Table 4.23

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS WHO HELPED MSU AND FWC STAFF FOR ARRANGING THE CAMPS FOR FP CLIENTS BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Helped MSU/FWC Staff	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	83.7	41	57.9	22	30.0	6	64.5	69
No	16.3	8	42.1	16	70.0	14	35.5	38
Total	100.0	49	100.0	38	100.0	20	100.0	107

#### 4.24. DISCUSSION ON EACH METHOD WITH CLIENTS

Table 4.24 shows percent distribution of male workers who thoroughly discussed contraceptive methods with the clients. Most of the male workers (90 percent) claimed for doing this job. If it is so it is a good sign and means that they are doing this job at highly satisfactory level.

Table 4.24

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS WHO THOROUGHLY DISCUSSED EACH METHOD WITH THE FP CLIENTS BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Discussed FP Methods with Client	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	98.0	48	81.6	31	85.0	17	89.7	96
No	2.0	1	18.4	7	15.0	3	10.3	11
Total	100.0	49	100.0	38	100.0	20	100.0	107

## Chapter - 5

### DUTIES, PERFORMANCE AND SUPERVISION OF MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS

This chapter examines the performance of the Male Village Based Family Planning Workers with reference to their visits to the households; availability of contraceptives; referral of family planning clients; meetings with TPWOs/supervisors and report of the supervisors about their activities etc.

#### 5.1. PERFORMANCE OF MALE WORKERS

Table 5.1 provides information regarding performance of duties of the male workers during last month. It is observed that high proportion of male workers (91 percent) performed their duties during last month while 9 percent remained absent from their duty due to urgency of domestic work.

Table - 5.1

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS WHO PERFORMED THEIR DUTIES DURING LAST MONTH BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002

Performance of Duty by Male Workers	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	95.9	47	78.9	30	100.0	20	90.7	97
No	4.1	2	21.1	8	-	-	9.3	10
Total	100.0	49	100.0	38	100.0	20	100.0	107

#### 5.2. VISIT OF MALE WORKER TO THE HOUSEHOLDS FOR GENERAL HEALTH CARE

Table 5.2 presents information regarding visits of male workers to households for general health care. It is noted that majority of male workers (60 percent) never visited

the households. Forty percent male workers visited the households for general health care. This shows low supervision as well. The point needs attention.

**Table 5.2**

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS WHO VISITED HOUSEHOLDS FOR GENERAL HEALTH CARE BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Visit to Households for General Health Care	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	53.1	26	31.6	12	25.0	5	40.2	43
No	46.9	23	68.4	26	75.0	15	59.8	64
Total	100.0	49	100.0	38	100.0	20	100.0	107

**5.3. REFERRAL OF FAMILY PLANNING CLIENTS**

Table 5.3 presents information about male workers who referred family planning clients during last month. It is noted that most of the male workers (72 percent) referred their clients to various health and family planning facilities while 28 percent did not send any client to the said facilities.

**Table 5.3**

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS WHO REFERRED FAMILY PLANNING CLIENTS DURING LAST MONTH BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Referred FP Clients Client	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	71.4	35	73.7	28	70.0	14	72.0	77
No	28.6	14	26.3	10	30.0	6	28.0	30
Total	100.0	49	100.0	38	100.0	20	100.0	107

#### 5.4. PROVISION OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS OR REFERRAL OF THE CLIENTS TO OTHER OUTLETS

Table 5.4 presents information about male workers who provided pills or condom to their clients or referred them to other outlets for provision of injection, IUD or sterilization. It is found that 92 percent provided condoms while 90 percent provided pills. It is a matter to be noted that enough number of male workers referred the cases for sterilization during the last month which is really accountable service of family planning.

Table 5.4

##### PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS WHO PROVIDED FP METHOD OR REFERRED THE CLIENTS TO OTHER OUTLETS DURING LAST MONTH BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPS 2002

Provided/Referred to Clients	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Total
Provided Pill	94.3	85.7	85.7	89.6
Provided Condoms	97.1	89.3	85.7	92.2
Referred for injection	60.0	32.1	64.3	50.6
Referred for IUD	68.6	42.9	50.0	55.8
Referred for Male/Female sterilization	51.4	46.4	14.3	42.9
Other	8.6	10.7	--	7.8

#### 5.5. VISIT OF THE MALE WORKERS AT TEHSIL OFFICE

Table 5.5 presents information about male workers who visited Tehsil Population Welfare Officers (TPWO)/ Training Centre. High percentage of male workers (94 percent) visited TPWO for submission of reports. Eighty one percent visited TPWO to receive contraceptives. Sixty nine percent visited TPWO to discuss field problems. It is appreciated that male workers share their problems with TPWO/ supervisor



Table 5.5

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS WHO VISITED TEHSIL POPULATION WELFARE OFFICE/TRAINING CENTRE ACCORDING TO SPECIFIC PURPOSE FOR VISIT DURING THE LAST MONTH BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Work Done	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Total
Submitted the reports	98.0	92.1	90.0	94.4
Received salary	26.5	42.1	100.0	45.8
Received contraceptives	83.7	71.1	95.0	81.3
Discussed field problems	81.6	63.2	50.0	69.2
Other	12.2	10.5	--	9.3

### 5.6. VISIT OF THE TPWO/SUPERVISOR

Table 5.6 gives information about male workers who reported/confirmed the visit of their supervisor/TPWO at the time of the survey. It is observed that majority of the

Table 5.6

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS WHO MENTIONED THE FREQUENCY OF VISIT OF THE SUPERVISOR BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Visit of Supervisor	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Every two weeks	14.3	7	52.6	20			25.2	27
Every month	69.4	34	26.3	10	10.0	2	43.0	46
Every two months	6.1	3	15.8	6	25.0	5	13.1	14
After six months			2.6	1	15.0	3	3.7	4
Visited only once	2.0	1			15.0	3	3.7	4
Never visited	4.1	2			30.0	6	7.5	8
Other	4.1	2	2.6	1	5.0	1	3.7	4
Total	100.0	49	100.0	38	100.0	20	100.0	107

male workers (43 percent) confirmed the visit of TPWO / Supervisor every month while 25 percent told that TPWO/Supervisor visited after every two weeks. Thirteen percent reported that TPWO/Supervisor visited every two months. This means that their supervisors visited them frequently. However, a small fraction (4 percent) male workers talked that their supervisor visited them once in six months or only once so far. It is noted with concern that 8 percent said that they were never visited.

#### 5.7. ACTIVITIES CHECKED BY THE SUPERVISORS DURING LAST VISIT

Table 5.7 presents the information about the male workers who were inspected during this visit. Seventy eight percent of male workers told that their supervisor checked

Table 5.7

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS BY ACCORDING TO NATURE OF INSPECTION/CHECKING BY THE SUPERVISORS DURING LAST VISIT BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Inspection by Supervisor	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Total
Checked contraceptive stock	79.6	81.6	65.0	77.6
Checked registration of eligible couples	79.6	76.3	50.0	72.9
Checked follow-up visits	61.2	36.8	25.0	45.8
Checked work plan	67.3	31.6	50.0	51.4
Assisted in management of clients side effects	46.9	26.3	10.0	32.7
Checked IEC material	38.8	28.9	10.0	29.9
Accompanied VBFPW on client visits for her assessment	53.1	39.5	20.0	42.1
Provided on job guidance	73.5	50.0	35.0	57.9
Wrote comments in VBFPW register	42.9	28.9	10.0	31.8
Did clients verification	59.2	55.3	10.0	48.6
Visited hard core couples for motivation	42.9	47.4	20.0	40.2
Checked register	63.3	65.8	40.0	59.8
Supplied contraceptives	36.7	34.2	20.0	32.7
Other	8.2	10.5	15.0	10.3

contraceptive stock while 73 percent told that the supervisor checked the register of eligible couples. Majority of supervisors concentrated on these two aspects. However, supervisors performed a number of supervisory duties.

#### 5.8. STRESSING ON MALE WORKERS FOR HOME VISITS BY SUPERVISOR

Table 5.8 indicates that supervisors stressed home visits by male workers. Eighty four percent of male workers told that their supervisor stressed on home visit to the clients while 16 percent did not stress for the same. However overall results are satisfactory. Similar trend is observed in provinces.

Table 5.8

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS INDICATING THE VISIT OF THE SUPERVISOR FOR STRESSING ON HOME VISITS BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Supervisor Stressed for Home Visiting	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	91.8	45	86.8	33	60.0	12	84.1	90
No	8.2	4	13.2	5	40.0	8	15.9	17
Total	100.0	49	100.0	38	100.0	20	100.0	107

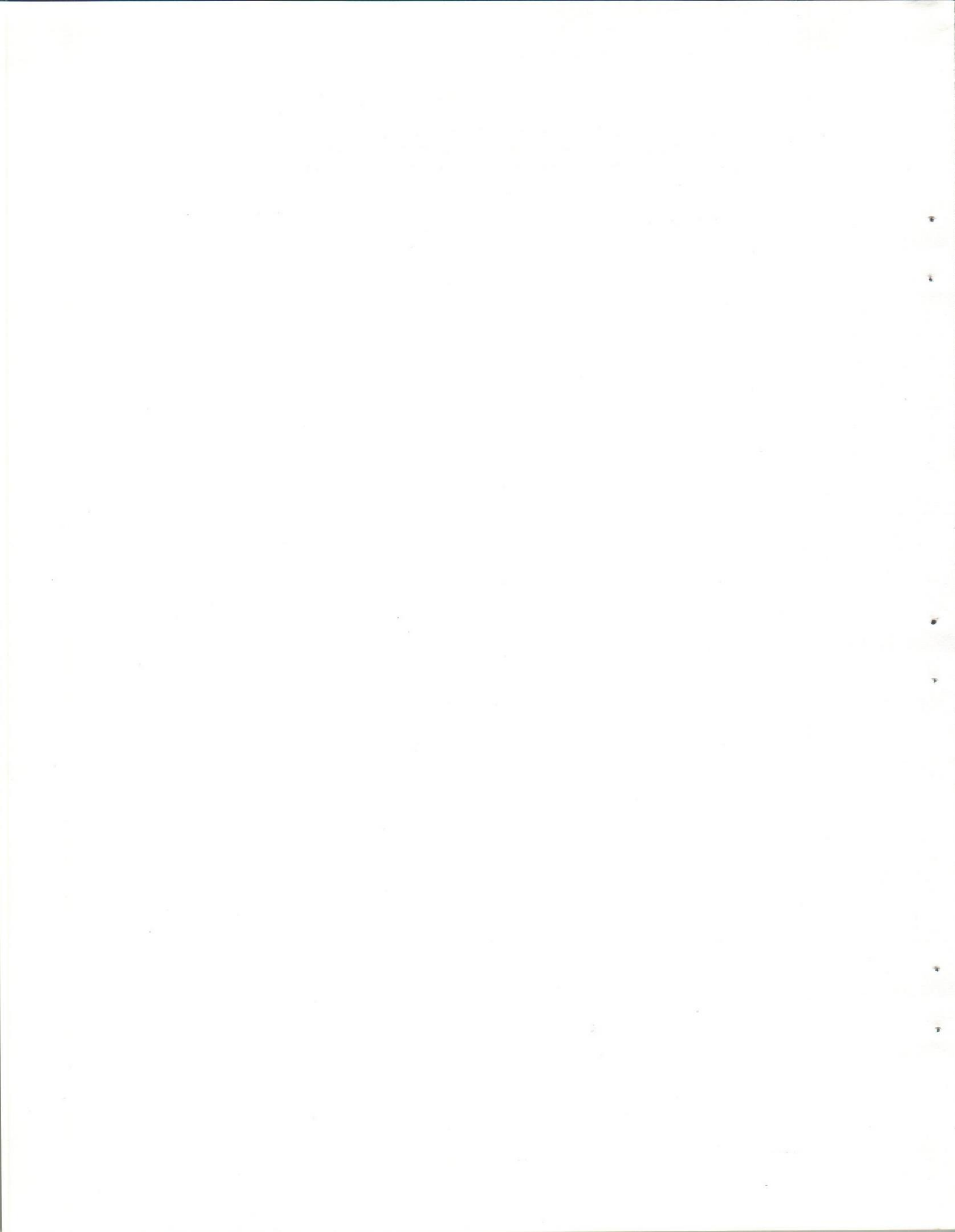
#### 5.9. GROUP MEETINGS AT THE TEHSIL OFFICE

Table 5.9 provides information about male workers who held group meeting with TPWO. It is noted that 79 percent male workers had group meetings with TPWOs. This is a good sign for improvement of performance.

Table 5.9

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING  
WORKERS WHO HELD GROUP MEETINGS WITH TPWOs DURING VISITS  
TO TPWO OFFICE, BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Group Meetings Held	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	83.7	41	84.2	32	60.0	12	79.4	85
No	16.3	8	15.8	6	40.0	8	20.6	22
Total	100.0	49	100.0	38	100.0	20	100.0	107



## Chapter - 6

### **BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS AND VIEWS OF THE CONTACT PERSONS ABOUT THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS**

One of the functions of "Male Village Based Family Planning Workers (MVBFPW)" is to arrange meetings of contact persons in each village at a place already identified for about 20 households. Also male worker has to visit each contact person every two months according to a schedule in order to ensure the supply of the contraceptives and discuss other relevant issues. Unfortunately male worker could not identify the contact persons one for every 20 households in a village and place of meeting in each case. Data show that male workers identified only one contact person as well as contact point in each village of about 250 households in Punjab and Sindh. In NWFP only 6 contact persons have been identified and interviewed. This chapter provides information about socio- economic and demographic characteristics of contact persons and ascertains their opinion about male workers in terms of working conditions, duties and their performance

#### **6.1. COVERAGE OF SURVEY OF CONTACT PERSONS FOR INTERVIEWS**

Table 6.1 presents information about the coverage of contact persons for interviews. It is noted that overall 85 percent contact persons were covered and interviewed. Ninety eight percent were interviewed in Punjab, 95 percent in Sindh and 30 percent in NWFP. The coverage in Punjab and Sindh is satisfactory but in NWFP it is low and disappointing. Unfortunately 65 percent contact persons were not available in the villages of NWFP. The matter needs attention.

Table 6.1

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSONS ACCORDING TO  
RESULT OF INTERVIEW BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Result of Interview	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Fully interviewed	98.1	53	95.0	38	30.0	6	85.1	97
Contact person was not in the village			5.0	2	65.0	13	13.2	15
Other	1.9	1			5.0	1	1.8	2
Total	100.0	54	100.0	40	100.0	20	100.0	114

## 6.2. BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONTACT PERSONS

Table 6.2 provides information about the age structure of contact persons. It is observed that 19 percent contact persons fall in age group of 30-39. Twenty percent are 50+. Eight percent are very young and are in the age group of 20-24.

Table 6.2

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSONS BY CURRENT  
AGE AND BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Age	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
20 - 24	11.3	6	5.3	2			8.2	8
25 - 29	15.1	8	10.5	4	33.3	2	14.4	14
30 - 34	20.8	11	7.9	3	16.7	1	15.5	15
35 - 39	17.0	9	23.7	9			18.6	18
40 - 44	5.7	3	18.4	7			10.3	10
45 - 49	13.2	7	13.2	5	16.7	1	13.4	13
50 and more	17.0	9	21.1	8	33.3	2	19.6	19
Total	100.0	53	100.0	38	100.0	6	100.0	97

### 6.3. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Table 6.3 indicates the educational level of contact persons. Overall 12 percent contact persons are uneducated while 30 percent have education up to secondary and 28 percent have education above than secondary. Highest percentage of uneducated contact persons are in NWFP 17 percent followed by 13 percent in Sindh and 11 percent in Punjab. It is noted that there are 37 percent contact person in Sindh and 19 percent in Punjab who have education more than secondary. In NWFP there are only 3 contact person who have education more than secondary. These persons can prove better in delivering family planning and health services. They are also likely to be very useful in convincing and motivating the community towards family planning practice.

Table 6.3

#### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSONS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002

Level of Education	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
No education	11.3	6	13.2	5	16.7	1	12.4	12
Only informal	1.9	1					1.0	1
Upto primary	7.5	4	34.2	13	16.7	1	18.6	18
Upto middle	13.2	7	5.3	2	16.7	1	10.3	10
Upto secondary	47.2	25	10.5	4			29.9	29
Secondary +	18.9	10	36.8	14	50.0	3	27.8	27
Total	100.0	53	100.0	38	100.0	6	100.0	97

### 6.4. MARITAL STATUS

Table 6.4 indicates the marital status of contact persons. It is found that most of the contact persons (97 percent) are married. The advantage of married contact persons is that they are in better position to convince eligible couples for family planning.



Table 6.4

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSONS BY MARTIAL  
STATUS AND PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Married	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	96.2	51	97.4	37	100.0	6	96.9	94
No	3.8	2	2.6	1			3.1	3
Total	100.0	53	100.0	38	100.0	6	100.0	97

### 6.5. AGE AT MARRIAGE

Table 6.5 gives the information about the age at marriage of contact persons. It is observed that majority of contact persons got married in the age group of 20-24 (35 percent). It shows that it marries with normal trend of age at marriage.

Table 6.5

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSONS BY AGE AT  
MARRIAGE AND PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Age at Marriage	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Under 15	9.8	5					5.3	5
15 – 19	25.5	13	29.7	11	33.3	2	27.7	26
20 – 24	31.4	16	40.5	15	33.3	2	35.1	33
25 and more	33.3	17	29.7	11	33.3	2	31.9	30
Total	100.0	51	100.0	37	100.0	6	100.0	94
Mean age at marriage		22.3		23.4		23.0		22.8

### 6.6. MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

Table 6.6 provides information regarding number of children ever born of contact persons. Mean number of children of contact persons increases with age from 0.8 for age

group 20-24 to 8.5 for age group 45-49. For family planning point of view they completed small family of 2.4 children in the age group of 30-34. It is noted that 28 percent of contact persons produced more than 5 children and their mean number of children reaches 8 in the age group 50-54 or higher. It means that contact persons who are having children more than that of a small family as advocated by family planning, they are not likely to convince effectively to other people for small family.

**Table 6.6**  
**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSONS ACCORDING TO**  
**NUMBER OF CHILDREN BY AGE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Age	No. of Children							Mean	No.
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
20 – 24	37.5	50.0	12.5					0.8	8.0
25 – 29	7.1	28.6	28.6	14.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	2.4	14.0
30 – 34	20.0	20.0	20.0	6.7	20.0		13.3	2.4	15.0
35 – 39	5.6	11.1	11.1	22.2	22.2	5.6	22.2	3.7	18.0
40 – 44			10.0	20.0	10.0	20.0	40.0	5.1	10.0
45 – 49				7.7	7.7	30.8	53.8	8.5	13.0
50 and more	5.3				36.8	10.5	47.4	8.0	19.0
Total	9.3	13.4	11.3	10.3	17.5	10.3	27.8	4.7	97.0

## 6.7. EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA

Table 6.7 indicates the exposure of contact persons to mass media. It is noted that a high percentage of contact persons (77 percent) are exposed to newspapers while 66 percent and 71 percent are exposed to radio and TV respectively. It is generally observed that higher is the exposure of persons to media, higher is the effectiveness of motivation by such persons.

Table 6.7

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSONS WHO ARE EXPOSED  
TO MASS MEDIA BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Media exposure		Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
		%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Newspaper	Yes	73.6	39	81.6	31	83.3	5	77.3	75
	No	26.4	14	18.4	7	16.7	1	22.7	22
Radio	Yes	64.2	34	68.4	26	66.7	4	66.0	64
	No	35.8	19	31.6	12	33.3	2	34.0	33
Television	Yes	69.8	37	73.7	28	66.7	4	71.1	69
	No	30.2	16	26.3	10	33.3	2	28.9	28
Total		100.0	53	100.0	38	100.0	6	100.0	97

### 6.8. AVAILABILITY OF MALE WORKERS IN THE VILLAGE

Table 6.8 shows that overall 99 percent contact persons confirmed the availability of male workers in their village. The variation of availability of male workers by province was found negligible. It means that male workers are adequately in contact with contact person. Overall results are satisfactory.

Table 6.8

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSONS WHO DISCUSSED  
ABOUT AVAILABILITY OF MALE WORKERS IN THE VILLAGES  
BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Male VBFPW Available	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	98.1	52	100.0	38	100.0	6	99.0	96
No	1.9	1					1.0	1
Total	100.0	53	100.0	38	100.0	6	100.0	97

## 6.9. FIRST VISIT OF THE MALE WORKER IN THE VILLAGE

Table 6.9 provides information about first visit of the male workers and nature of interpersonal communication with contact person. Seventy one percent contact persons told that male workers talked about his family and himself while introducing himself on first visit, 77 percent informed that male workers explained about their job during the first visit while 76 percent contact persons indicated that they already knew male workers.

Table 6.9

### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSONS INDICATING NATURE OF INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION AT FIRST VISIT OF THE MALE WORKERS BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002

Visit of Worker	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Total
He has talked about his family and himself	66.0	76.3	83.3	71.1
He has explained his job of VBFPW	75.5	76.3	100.0	77.3
Worker and Contact Person already knew each other	79.2	68.4	100.0	76.3
Other	13.2	5.3		9.3

## 6.10. MEETING OF MALE WORKER WITH THE CONTACT PERSONS AT THEIR HOUSE

Table 6.10 reveals how male workers were treated by contact persons at the time of visit. Ninety four percent told that the male worker was warmly welcomed while 81 percent were listened carefully. But it is important to note that 31 percent male workers were asked to come back later. It is appreciated that most of the male workers were encouraged to visit.

Table 6.10

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSONS INDICATING HOW WAS  
THE MEETING WITH MALE WORKERS WHEN THEY RECEIVED HIM  
AT THEIR HOUSES, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Visit of Worker at the Houses of the Contact Person	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Total
He was warmly welcomed	90.6	97.4	100.0	93.8
Contact person listened to worker carefully	90.6	65.8	100.0	81.4
He was told to come back later	35.8	23.7	33.3	30.9
He was not allowed in	9.4	18.4		12.4
Other	15.1	2.6		9.3

### 6.11. DISCUSSION ON THE VARIOUS TOPICS

Table 6.11 presents information regarding discussion with male workers on different topics. It is observed that majority of the contact persons (84 percent) discussed on health benefits of fewer children followed by disadvantage of having many children (78 percent), Pakistan population problem (77 percent) and social benefit of fewer children (74 percent). Sindh is found lagging behind to other provinces.

Table 6.11

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSONS BY DISCUSSING WITH THE MALE  
WORKER ON THE RELEVANT TOPICS BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Talking on Topic	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Total
Health benefits of fewer children	92.5	71.1	83.3	83.5
Disadvantage of having many children	92.5	55.3	100.0	78.4
Used references of satisfied users	77.4	39.5	50.0	60.8
Social benefit of fewer children	90.6	50.0	83.3	74.2
Economic benefits to family of fewer children	86.8	44.7	83.3	70.1
Health benefits of spacing births on mother and child health	86.8	47.4	83.3	71.1
Pakistan population problems	92.5	63.2	33.3	77.3
Other	20.8	7.9	16.7	15.5

## 6.12. DISCUSSION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ISSUES

Table 6.12 shows that 90 percent contact persons reported discussing women health followed by family health 84 percent, breast breastfeeding 79 percent, general child health 78 percent and immunization 66 percent. Other health issues received less attention. It shows that overall performance is encouraging with regard to discussion on relevant topics.

Table 6.12

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSONS BY DISCUSSING WITH  
THE MALE WORKERS RELATED HEALTH ISSUES DURING THE  
INTERACTION ON THE VARIOUS TOPICS BY PROVINCE,  
EMVBFPWs 2002**

Health issues	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Total
Woman health	100.0	88.0	20.0	89.7
Breast-feeding	94.7	60.0	60.0	79.4
Infertility	60.5	24.0	--	42.6
Pregnancy testing	50.0	44.0	40.0	47.1
Prenatal/postnatal care	78.9	28.0	40.0	57.4
Abortion	57.9	32.0	40.0	47.1
Family members health	89.5	72.0	100.0	83.8
General child health	84.2	68.0	80.0	77.9
Child nutrition/growth	81.6	44.0	20.0	63.2
Immunization	86.8	36.0	60.0	66.2
Diarrhea/ORS	81.6	36.0	40.0	61.8
HIV/RTI & AIDS	68.4	28.0	--	48.5
Other	15.8	8.0	--	11.8

## 6.13. DISCUSSION ON GUIDANCE OF MEDICINES AND FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Table 6.13 gives information about provision of medicines and guidance as well as discussion on family planning methods. Fifty three percent contact persons reported that male workers did not provide medicines while 28 percent were of the view that male workers provided no guidance. However 90 percent contact persons said that they discussed family planning methods. The points raised need attention.

Table 6.13

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSONS BY DISCUSSING FOR PROVIDING ANY MEDICINE, GUIDANCE AND FAMILY PLANNING METHODS ABOUT THE PLACE OF MEDICAL HELP BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Worker provide medicine/guide		Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
		%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Medicine	Yes	52.8	28.0	44.7	17.0	16.7	1.0	47.4	46.0
	No	47.2	25.0	55.3	21.0	83.3	5.0	52.6	51.0
Guidance	Yes	66.0	35.0	76.3	29.0	100.0	6.0	72.2	70.0
	No	34.0	18.0	23.7	9.0			27.8	27.0
Discussion on FP methods	Yes	88.7	47.0	92.1	35.0	83.3	5.0	89.7	87.0
	No	11.3	6.0	7.9	3.0	16.7	1.0	10.3	10.0
Total		100.0	53.0	100.0	38.0	100.0	6.0	100.0	97.0

#### 6.14. DISCUSSION ON IEC MATERIAL

Table 6.14 provides information regarding use of IEC material and arrangement of meetings. Fifty four percent contact persons said that no IEC material was used while 86 percent affirmed that meetings were arranged. As regards the use of IEC material, there is a need to improve the performance.

Table 6.14

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSONS BY INDICATING IEC MATERIAL TO BE USED FOR CLIENTS BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Worker use IEC Material and Arranged Meetings		Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
		%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Used IEC material	Yes	43.4	23.0	52.6	20.0	33.3	2.0	46.4	45.0
	No	56.6	30.0	47.4	18.0	66.7	4.0	53.6	52.0
Arranged meeting	Yes	84.9	45.0	84.2	32.0	100.0	6.0	85.6	83.0
	No	15.1	8.0	15.8	6.0			14.4	14.0
Total		100.0	53.0	100.0	38.0	100.0	6.0	100.0	97.0

## 6.15. PLACE OF MEETING WITH MALE WORKERS

Table 6.15 provides information about such contact persons who reported for the place of meeting with male workers. Forty one percent contact persons told that meeting was held at their residence. Eleven percent informed that such meeting was held at the home of some influential. However 34 percent mentioned that the place of meeting was held at some other places.

Table 6.15

### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSONS BY DISCUSSING FOR ARRANGING MEETINGS OF THE VILLAGE PEOPLE AT VARIOUS PLACES BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002

Place of Meeting	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
At my home	48.9	22	37.5	12			41.0	34
At the home of some influential	13.3	6	3.1	1	33.3	2	10.8	9
At the VBFPWs home	8.9	4			33.3	2	7.2	6
At school			18.8	6			7.2	6
Other	28.9	13	40.6	13	33.3	2	33.7	28
Total	100.0	45	100.0	32	100.0	6	100.0	83

## 6.16. DURATION OF THE MEETING ARRANGED BY MALE WORKERS

Table 6.16 presents the information with regard to duration of the meetings arranged by male workers. Most of the contact persons (43 percent) informed that meeting was held in the last month, whereas 10 percent informed that the meeting was held in the last 2 months and 7 percent told that the meeting was held in the last six months. Three percent indicated that no meeting was held during last six months. Large variations are noted by the provinces.



Table 6.16

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSONS INFORMING FREQUENCY  
OF THE MEETING USUALLY ARRANGED BY MALE WORKERS BY DURATION  
BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Frequency of Meetings	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Total
In last month	26.4	68.4	33.3	43.3
In last two months	11.3	7.9	16.7	10.3
In last six months	7.5	2.6	33.3	7.2
No meeting was held in last six months	1.9	2.6	16.7	3.1

### 6.17. ARRANGING THE CAMPS

Table 6.17 provides the information regarding arranging camps for MSU by male workers. A high percentage of contact persons (74 percent) reported that no camp was arranged for MSU. This shows that this aspect of functioning of male workers is weak. Camp meetings need to be arranged and helped for male workers which are useful instrument for family planning point of view. These also provide opportunity of social gathering which help discuss/resolve a number of social problems including health and family planning. Management should take notice of these male workers who are not performing their duty in this respect.

Table 6.17

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSONS WHO INFORMING ARRANGEMENTS  
OF CAMPS BY THE MALE WORKERS FOR CLIENTS, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Worker arrange Camp for MSU	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	34.0	18	13.2	5	33.3	2	25.8	25
No	66.0	35	86.8	33	66.7	4	74.2	72
Total	100.0	53	100.0	38	100.0	6	100.0	97

## Chapter - 7

### KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF CONTRACEPTION

One of the major activities of Male Village Based Family Planning Workers is to identify the contact persons in each village of their vicinity for every 20 households covered by the male workers. The male worker has to keep close association and interaction with them. This chapter discusses the knowledge and practice of family planning of contact persons.

#### 7.1. KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Table 7.1 shows knowledge of contact persons for various contraceptive methods. It is found that 100 percent contact persons are aware of various contraceptives methods. There is no variation in knowledge of contraceptive methods by province.

Table 7.1

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSONS WHO HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002

Knowledge of FP methods	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	100.0	53	100.0	38	100.0	6	100.0	97
Total	100.0	53	100.0	38	100.0	6	100.0	97

#### 7.2. SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Table 7.2 provides information about the contact persons by source of information about Family planning. It is noted that most of the contact persons have received the knowledge from television (31 percent) followed by male workers (25 percent) and radio (17 percent).

Table 7.2

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSONS ACCORDING TO SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Source of Knowledge	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Male VBFPW	15.1		39.5	15	16.7	1	24.7	24
Staff of FWC	7.5	4	2.6	1			5.2	5
Other staff of Population Welfare Programme	1.9	1	5.3	2			3.1	3
Staff of Health department	3.8	2	7.9	3			5.2	5
Radio	20.8	11	13.2	5			16.5	16
Television	34.0	18	18.4	7	83.3	5	30.9	30
Newspaper	5.7	3	2.6	1			4.1	4
Other printed material	1.9	1					1.0	1
Friends	5.7	3	2.6	1			4.1	4
Other relatives	1.9	1					1.0	1
Others	1.9	1	7.9	3			4.1	4
Total	100.0	53	100.0	38	100.0	6	100.0	97

### 7.3. EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Table 7.3 indicates about the ever use of contraceptive methods. Overall ever use is 63 percent which is highest in Punjab (69 percent) followed by Sindh (60 percent) and NWFP (33 percent). Ever use rate in NWFP is quite low which needs attention.

Table 7.3

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSON WHO HAVE EVER USED ANY  
CONTRACEPTION, BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Ever Use	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	68.6	35	59.5	22	33.3	2	62.8	59
No	31.4	16	40.5	15	66.7	4	37.2	35
Total	100.0	51	100.0	37	100.0	6	100.0	94

#### 7.4. CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Table 7.4 shows the situation with regard to the current use of contraceptive methods by contact persons. The current use of any method is found to be 56 percent as compared to 63 percent ever use. The current use of condom is highest i.e. 23 percent whereas current use of pill is 14 percent by the wives of contact persons. Male sterilization is poor as usual (only 1 percent). Female sterilization is 10 percent and is encouraging keeping in view of specific group of contact persons.

Table 7.4

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSONS WHO CURRENTLY USED ANY  
METHOD, BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Methods	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Total
Any method	54.9	51.4	33.3	56.4
Pills	17.6	13.5		13.8
Condom	29.4	24.3	16.7	23.4
IUD	9.8	5.4		6.4
Injection	2.0			1.1
Male Sterilization	2.0			1.1
Female Sterilization	7.8	13.5		9.6
Norplant	-	-	-	-
Withdrawal	2.0	-	-	1.1
Rhythm	-	-	-	-

## 7.5. PROBLEM WITH THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Table 7.5 presents information about any problem experienced by contact persons regarding contraceptive methods being currently used. It is noted that 71 percent contact persons faced no problem while 29 percent have been facing problems. The matter requires attention of programme managers.

Table 7.5

### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSONS WHO HAD ANY PROBLEM WITH THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD CURRENTLY BEING USED BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002

Worker Inquired Problems	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	32.1	9	26.3	5			28.6	14
No	67.9	19	73.7	14	100.0	2	71.4	35
Total	100.0	28	100.0	19	100.0	2	100.0	49

## 7.6. DISCUSSION OF MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS BY MALE WORKER

Table 7.6 provides information regarding discussion of managing the problems. It is revealed that a large majority of contact persons (74 percent) were not told how to resolve such problems if faced by them, whereas 27 percent contact persons were oriented about managing such problems. It is noticeable that high proportion of contact persons was facing same problem at the time of survey which needs attention.

Table 7.6

### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSONS BY DISCUSSION ABOUT MANAGING THE PROBLEMS REGARDING THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS, BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002

Worker Discussed Problems	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	21.4	6	36.8	7			26.5	13
No	78.6	22	63.2	12	100.0	2	73.5	36
Total	100.0	28	100.0	19	100.0	2	100.0	49

## 7.7. REFERRING CONTACT PERSONS TO HEALTH FACILITIES

Table 7.7 provides information regarding percent of contact persons who were referred by the male workers to the different facilities. It is found that 41 percent contact persons were referred to Family Welfare Centre while 34 percent were referred to hospital/ Reproductive Health Service Centre. Prominent differentials are found by province.

Table 7.7

### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSONS WHO WERE REFERRED BY THE MALE WORKERS IN THE DIFFERENT FACILITIES, BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002

Facility	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
FWC	52.2	12	37.9	11			41.1	23
Hospital/RHSC	26.1	6	34.5	10	75.0	3	33.9	19
BHU/RHC	4.3	1	6.9	2	25.0	1	7.1	4
Private Doctor/Clinic			10.3	3			5.4	3
Other	13.0	3	10.3	3			10.7	6
Total	100.0	23	100.0	29	100.0	4	100.0	56

## 7.8. INFORMATION REGARDING NEXT VISIT OF THE MALE WORKER

Table 7.8 presents the information regarding informing contact persons about next visit of the male workers. It is noted that only 54 percent contact persons were informed of next visit. There is a need to improve the situation for smooth running of activities.

Table 7.8

### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN INFORMED FOR NEXT VISIT BY THE WORKER BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002

Informed for Next Visit	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	53.3	24	58.8	20	33.3	2	54.1	46
No	46.7	21	41.2	14	66.7	4	45.9	39
Total	100.0	45	100.0	34	100.0	6	100.0	85

## 7.9. CONTRACEPTION AND OTHER ITEMS CARRIED BY THE MALE WORKER DURING VISIT

Table 7.9 provides information regarding informing contact persons about the contraceptives and other items carried by male workers during their visit to contact persons. It is noted that 83 percent contact persons had received information about condoms while 80 percent contact persons had information about pill. This shows the stress over family planning methods by male workers.

Table 7.9

### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT PERSONS BY DISCUSSING ON CONTRACEPTIVES AND OTHER ITEMS CARRIED BY WORKER DURING THEIR VISIT, BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002

Items	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Total
Pill	79.2	78.9	100.0	80.4
Condom	84.9	76.3	100.0	82.5
General Medicine	37.7	21.1	16.7	29.9
Register	58.5	55.3	66.7	57.7
Others	7.5	5.3		6.2

## 7.10. STRENGTHS OF INTERACTION WITH MALE WORKER

Table 7.10 gives information about quality of interaction and interpersonal communication by male workers with contact persons during their visit to them. Contact persons generally were satisfied with working of male workers. More than 90 percent contact persons told that they were satisfied and appreciated the polite behavior of male workers. More than 80 percent contact persons informed that way of motivation was good, workers were dedicated to job and discussed family planning methods in detail. It is also pointed out by more than 50 percent contact persons that terms used by male workers were understandable and IEC material was adequately used.

Table 7.10

**QUALITY OF SERVICES AND INTERACTION BY MALE WORKERS  
AND PROVINCE, EMVBF PWs 2002**

<b>Quality of Services and Interaction</b>	<b>Punjab</b>	<b>Sindh</b>	<b>NWFP</b>	<b>Total</b>
Polite behavior of worker	98.1	84.2	83.3	91.8
Satisfied the contact person	96.2	86.8	100.0	92.8
Way of motivation was good	94.3	63.2	100.0	82.5
Dedication to his job	92.5	68.4	100.0	83.5
Discussed FP method in detail	94.3	63.2	83.3	81.4
Terms used during interaction were understandable	86.8	34.2	66.7	64.9
Worker motivated with the help of IEC material	67.9	39.5		52.6
Frank behavior of worker with contact person	83.0	81.6	66.7	81.4
Other	18.9	2.6	16.7	12.4





## Chapter - 8

### SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

One of the key objectives of the survey was to collect information regarding the functioning of Male Village Based Family Planning Workers (MVBFPWs) and services provided at the grass root level in the rural vicinity of the country particularly to the married males. In this chapter information regarding socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the sampled married males is presented which covers interviewing status, current age, education level of clients and their wives, children ever born, living children and mean age at marriage.

#### 8.1. INTERVIEWING STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

Table 8.1 shows the interviewing status of married males aged 20-54 years about

Table 8.1

#### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS BY RESULT OF INTERVIEW AND PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002

Result of Interview	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Fully interviewed	85.6	642	83.5	501	86.0	258	84.9	1401
Partially interviewed	0.4	3	0.7	4	0.3	1	0.5	8
House was locked	3.3	25	0.3	2	0	0	1.6	27
No adult at home	1.5	11	0.8	5	3.0	9	1.5	25
Eligible man not at home	5.9	44	5.7	34	4.0	12	5.5	90
Refused to be interviewed	0.5	4	0.7	4	0	0	0.5	8
Seasonal migration	1.5	11	2.5	15	4.7	14	2.4	40
Work elsewhere	1.1	8	1.5	9	2.0	6	1.4	23
Fake	0.3	2	4.0	24	0	0	1.6	26
Other	-	-	0.3	2	0	0	0.1	2
Total	100.0	750	100.0	600	100	300	100.0	1650

their presence or otherwise for some reason. Out of total 1650 sampled clients 1401 (85 percent) were successfully interviewed. The response rate observed by province in NWFP was (86 percent), followed by Punjab (85.6 percent) and Sindh (83.5 percent). Overall non response rate was 15 percent due to a set of reasons like locked house, refusal for interview, seasonal migration and fake listing of respondents etc. It is observed that majority of clients were interviewed which shows that the survey was successful and further indicates the strong aspect of training of the field staff who worked very hard in the vicinity. During the surprise visits of the field staff it was observed that the staff tried to follow-up the clients who were not found present at their first visit.

## 8.2. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

Table 8.2a indicates the age distribution of respondents (married males). Majority of males were found in the age group of 30-34 (22.1 percent) followed by age group 35-39 (20.3 percent) and age group 25-29 (19.8 percent). Above three age groups of the married males are important for family planning point of view and should be considered target for family planning. Variations in age distribution are found by provinces.

Table 8.2a

### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES BY AGE AND PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002

Age	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
20-24	8.9	57	15.8	79	13.2	34	12.1	170
25-29	17.3	111	23.4	117	19.4	50	19.8	278
30-34	22.4	144	20.0	100	25.2	65	22.1	309
35-39	23.8	153	18.4	92	15.5	40	20.3	285
40-44	13.1	84	11.4	57	14.7	38	12.8	179
45-49	9.2	59	8.4	42	8.1	21	8.7	122
50 and more	5.3	34	2.8	14	3.9	10	4.1	58
Total	100.0	642	100.0	501	100.0	258	100.0	1401

Table 8.2b shows age distribution of wives of the married males mentioned in the table 8.2a. Highest percentage of wives is in the age group of 25-29 (26.6 percent) followed by age group 20-24 (21.0 percent), age group 30-34 (18 percent) and age group 35-39 (14 percent). A small percentage of wives is found in the age group 45-49 (3.1 percent). The table indicates that in general, the age difference is found by 5 years between husbands and wives. Males are older by 5 years than wives.

**Table 8.2b**

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR WIVES RESPONDENTS BY AGE AND PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Wife's age	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Up to 19	5.3	34	10.8	54	12.4	32	8.6	120
20-24	19.0	122	22.2	111	23.6	61	21.0	294
25-29	26.3	169	28.7	144	23.3	60	26.6	373
30-34	19.3	124	16.0	80	18.6	48	18.0	252
35-39	15.0	96	13.0	65	13.2	34	13.9	195
40-44	9.7	62	7.4	37	7.0	18	8.4	117
45-49	4.8	31	1.8	9	1.6	4	3.1	44
50 and more	0.6	4	0.2	1	0.4	1	0.4	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1401</b>

### 8.3. EDUCATION LEVEL OF RESPONDENTS

Table 3a provides the information about the level of education of married males aged 20-54. Most of the males are found having no education (30 percent). Males having education up to primary level are 18 percent while 23 percent are educated up to secondary level. The important point to be noted is that majority of the men are not educated which need to be convinced about family planning practice in a different manner. Variation in education is observed by provinces.

Table 8.3a

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Level of Education	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
No education	24.0	154	36.7	184	31.0	80	29.8	418
Only informal	1.6	10	1.0	5	3.1	8	1.6	23
Up to primary	18.7	120	22.6	113	8.9	23	18.3	256
Up to middle	17.0	109	6.4	32	15.5	40	12.9	181
Up to secondary	26.9	173	15.4	76	25.6	66	22.5	315
Secondary +	11.8	76	18.2	91	15.9	41	14.8	208
Total	100.0	642	100.0	501	100.0	258	100.0	1401

Table 8.3b indicates the level of education of the wives. It is observed that majority of the wives are not educated (64.2 percent). Wives educated up to primary level are only 12.3 percent. Overall level of education of husbands is higher compared to education of wives.

Table 8.3b

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WIVES AGED 15-49 YEARS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Level of Education	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
No education	50.5	324	79.6	399	68.2	176	64.2	899
Only informal	7.0	45	6.4	32	13.6	35	8.0	112
Up to primary	17.0	109	7.2	36	10.5	27	12.3	172
Up to middle	11.8	76	2.6	13	0.8	2	6.5	91
Up to secondary	8.9	57	2.2	11	3.9	10	5.6	78
Secondary +	4.8	31	2.0	10	3.1	8	3.5	49
Total	100.0	642	100.0	501	100.0	258	100.0	1401

#### 8.4. AGE AT MARRIAGE OF RESPONDENTS

The table 8.4a provides the information about age at marriage of married males aged 20-54 years. The table indicates that 42.6 percent respondents got marriage at the age of 20-24 while 33 percent of respondents married at the age of 25 and more. This

shows a trend of late marriages which may be attributed due to economic pressures and partly due to wide spread campaign of family planning on media and increase of literacy rate.

**Table 8.4a**

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS BY AGE AT MARRIAGE AND PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs, 2002**

Age at Marriage	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Under 15	0.9	6	1.4	7	1.2	3	1.1	16
15-19	18.2	117	27.3	137	28.7	74	23.4	328
20-24	43.9	282	43.1	216	38.4	99	42.6	597
25-29	28.0	180	24.2	121	22.5	58	25.6	359
30 and more	8.9	57	4.0	20	9.3	24	7.2	101
Total	100.0	642	100.0	501	100.0	258	100.0	1401
Mean age at marriage	23.1	-	21.8	-	22.4	-	22.5	-

Table 8.4b provides information about age at marriage of wives. Fifty one percent wives got married at the age of 15-19 years followed by 25 percent wives who married at the age of 20-24 years. The point to be noted is that half of females got married in teen age 15-19 years. It is imperative that teen age marriages should be discouraged. Special efforts are needed to run the campaigns against early marriages.

**Table 8.4b**

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS ACCORDING TO AGE AT MARRIAGE OF THEIR WIVES BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs, 2002**

Age at Marriage of Wife	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Under 15	13.4	86	21.2	106	27.9	72	18.8	264
15-19	50.0	321	50.7	254	53.5	138	50.9	713
20-24	28.5	183	25.0	125	15.9	41	24.9	349
25 and more	8.1	52	3.2	16	2.7	7	5.4	75
Total	100.0	642	100.0	501	100.0	258	100.0	1401
Mean age at marriage	18.5	-	17.4	-	16.5	-	17.8	-

## 8.5. MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

Table 8.5 shows percent distribution of married males aged 20-54 by number of children ever born according to age and mean number of children ever born. The Mean number of children ever born increases with age from 1.5 for age 20-24 to 6.2 for age 45-49. Overall mean number of children ever born is 3.7 while it was 4.4 and 4.3 in the previous studies namely Information Education Communication (IEC) and Interpersonal Communication (IPC) conducted by NIPS in 1996 and 2000 respectively. It indicates slight decline in the mean number of children ever born.

Table 8.5

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 BY NUMBER AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN AND PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Age of Respondents	Children Ever Born							Mean	No.
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
20-24	24.7	32.4	28.2	10.6	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.5	170
25-29	9.4	27.3	27.3	16.2	9.0	6.8	4.0	2.3	278
30-34	2.6	12.6	17.8	19.7	21.4	16.2	9.7	3.4	30.9
35-39	2.5	6.0	10.9	18.2	19.6	17.5	25.3	4.3	285
40-44	3.9	2.8	5.6	9.5	22.3	15.6	40.2	5.0	179
45-49	0.8	0.8	4.9	8.2	13.9	14.8	56.6	6.2	122
50 and above	-	3.4	1.7	8.6	19.0	6.9	60.3	6.3	58
Total	6.5	13.9	16.2	14.8	15.5	12.2	20.8	3.7	1401

## 8.6. MEAN NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Table 8.6 indicates that overall mean number of living children of married males is 3.3. About 2 percent males have no living children among males aged 50 and over showing infertility of males. About 16 percent males have six or more living children which shows that intensive family planning services are needed in rural areas. Mean number of living children for age group 20-24 is 1.3. It gradually increases with age and ultimately reaches 5.4 for age group 45-49 and 50 and above.

Table 8.6

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS BY NUMBER AND MEAN NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Age of Respondents	No. of Living Children							Mean	No.
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
20-24	27.1	35.9	26.5	8.2	1.2		1.2	1.3	170
25-29	12.9	29.9	27.3	16.2	8.3	3.2	2.2	2.0	278
30-34	2.6	14.2	27.7	20.4	22.3	11.0	6.8	3.1	309
35-39	3.2	6.7	14.0	17.9	24.2	12.6	21.4	4.0	285
40-44	5.0	3.4	7.3	15.6	25.1	15.6	27.9	4.4	179
45-49	0.8	1.6	8.2	9.0	16.4	19.7	44.3	5.4	122
50 and more	1.7	5.2	5.2	12.1	10.3	22.4	43.1	5.4	58
Total	7.9	15.6	18.3	15.6	16.7	103	15.6	3.3	1401

### 8.7. PREGNANCY STATUS

Table 8.7 provides the information about the status of pregnancy of wives. This table shows that 18 percent wives of the married males under reference were pregnant at the time of survey.

Table 8.7

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR WIVES AGED 15-49 YEARS BY PREGNANCY STATUS AND PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Pregnancy Status	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	12.1	78	21.2	106	23.6	61	17.5	245
No	87.9	564	72.8	395	76.4	197	82.5	1156
Total	100.0	642	100.0	501	100.0	258	100.0	1401



## 8.8. DESIRE FOR MORE CHILDREN

Table 8.8 presents the picture about the males who want to have more children in future in addition to the one their wives were expecting. It is very positive sign that 60 percent males do not want more children.

Table 8.8

### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS WHO WANT TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN IN FUTURE IN ADDITION TO THE ONE THEIR WIVES ARE EXPECTING NOW BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002

Desire for More Children	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	32.2	194	49.7	249	45.7	118	40.0	561
No	69.8	448	50.3	252	45.3	140	60.0	840
Total	100.0	642	100.0	501	100.0	258	100.0	1401

## 8.9. EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA

Table 8.9 shows exposure of married males to mass media by province. Forty three percent respondents have never read newspaper, 37 percent have never listened to radio while 37 percent have never watched TV. It means still a large number of people are not exposed to mass media. This is other indicative of poverty which needs to be addressed. Efforts should be made to bring more people in the circle of social development which is very much essential for family planning point of view as well. Provincial differentials in exposure to mass media are observed.

Table 8.9

### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS BY EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA AND PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002

Media Exposure	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total		
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	
Newspaper	Daily	21.0	135	24.8	124	20.2	52	22.2	311
	Once a week	8.7	56	6.0	30	3.9	10	6.9	96
	Few time a week	4.0	26	9.6	48	19.4	50	8.9	124
	Once a while	25.7	165	16.4	82	9.7	25	19.4	272
	Never	40.5	260	43.3	217	46.9	121	42.7	598

Media Exposure		Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
		%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Radio	Daily	19.9	128	24.4	122	39.5	102	25.1	352
	Once a week	9.0	58	4.0	20	2.3	6	6.0	84
	Few time a week	2.6	17	6.8	34	16.7	43	6.7	94
	Once a while	31.9	205	25.0	125	11.2	29	25.6	359
	Never	36.4	234	39.9	200	30.2	78	36.5	512
Television	Daily	41.3	265	45.3	227	30.2	78	40.7	570
	Once a week	7.3	47	1.8	9	3.1	8	4.6	64
	Few time a week	3.3	21	4.4	22	10.1	26	4.9	69
	Once a while	16.7	107	13.4	67	5.0	13	13.3	187
	Never	31.5	202	35.1	176	51.6	133	36.5	511
Total		100.0	642	100.0	501	100.0	258	100.0	1401



## Chapter - 9

### QUALITY OF SERVICES FOR THE COMMUNITY

One of the major objectives of this survey was to assess the quality of services delivered by Male Village Based Family Planning Workers (MVBFPWs) in their vicinity. The services delivered by them include motivation for Family Planning, provision of contraceptive methods, follow-up of clients/users, information of family planning to married males /couples and interaction between married males.

#### 9.1. AVAILABILITY OF MALE WORKER IN THE VILLAGE

The table 9.1 indicates the availability of male workers in the vicinity. It is a good sign that the vast majority of male workers were found available. Overall 88 percent workers were found available at the time of survey. Availability across provinces was highest in NWFP (93 percent) followed by 92 percent in Punjab and 88 percent in Sindh. The absenteeism is high in Sindh which needs to be looked into.

Table - 9.1

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS  
REPORTING AVAILABILITY IN THE VILLAGE BY PROVINCE,  
EMVBFPWs 2002**

Availability of Male Worker	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	91.9	590	80.4	403	93.0	240	88.0	1233
No	8.1	52	19.6	98	7.0	18	12.0	168
Total	100.0	642	100.0	501	100.0	258	100.0	1401

#### 9.2. VISIT OF MALE WORKER IN THE CATCHMENTS AREA

Table 9.2 provides information regarding visit of Male Workers in the village. Ninety six percent married males responded that male workers visited the vicinity for follow-up.

Across provinces there were little variation regarding the visit of male workers. Generally villages were adequately visited.

**Table 9.2**

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS WHO INDICATED ABOUT THE MALE WORKERS WHO EVER VISITED IN THE VILLAGE AND PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Ever Visited	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	97.8	577	99.8	402	87.1	209	96.4	1188
No	2.2	13	0.2	1	12.9	31	3.6	45
Total	100.0	590	100.0	403	100.0	240	100.0	1233

**9.3. VIEWS OF THE COMMUNITY ABOUT SERVICES**

Table 9.3 provides information regarding duration of services being provided to married males by Male Workers. Sixty four percent males received services for more than one year. In Sindh 72 percent males received services for more than one year compared to NWFP (63 percent) and Punjab (57 percent). This indicates weak follow-up and motivation of male workers.

**Table 9.3**

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS WHO RECEIVED SERVICES FROM THE MALE WORKERS ACCORDING TO DURATION BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Duration	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Less than one year	25.4	148	21.4	107	22.1	48	23.3	303
One Year	13.6	79	5.4	27	4.6	10	8.9	116
More than one year	57.2	333	72.3	361	62.7	136	63.9	830
Never	3.8	22	0.8	4	10.6	23	3.8	49
Total	100.0	582	100.0	499	100.0	217	100.0	1298

#### 9.4. TYPE OF SERVICES

Table 9.4 gives information about the type of services received by the married males. It is a healthy sign that overall 93 percent married males received family planning services. In Sindh highest percentage of males received family planning services (95 percent) followed by NWFP (92 percent) and Punjab (91 percent). Mother care services were received by 24.7 percent and child care services by 24.5 percent. Only 22 percent males received health education services while 14 percent received services of treatment of common ailments.

Table 9.4

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS WHO RECEIVED VARIOUS TYPE OF SERVICE FROM THE MALE WORKER BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPS 2002**

Type of services	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Total
FP services	91.4	95.2	92.3	93.0
Mother care	38.8	13.7	14.4	24.7
Child care	36.3	16.6	10.8	24.5
Treatment of common ailment	14.3	13.3	13.9	13.9
Health education	40.0	5.1	11.9	21.8
Others	1.3	0.2	2.6	1.0

#### 9.5. SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACTIVITIES OF MALE WORKER

Table 9.5 indicates percent distribution of married males regarding source of knowledge about the activity of male workers. It is a point to be noted that 85 percent married males were informed by Male Workers. This shows their good performance. Second source (9.6 percent) is friends/relatives. This further shows the interest of people in Family Planning as they talk each other on the topic and share the information.

Table 9.5

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS BY  
SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE ACTIVITIES OF MALE  
WORKER, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Source of Knowledge	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Field Technical Officer (FTO)	0.3	2	0.4	2	0	0	0.3	4
Aya / Dai	0	0	0.2	1	3.2	7	0.6	8
Family Welfare Worker	0.2	1	0	0	0	0	0.1	1
Family Welfare Assistant	0	0	0.2	1	0	0	0.1	1
Village Based family Welfare Worker (Male)	86.9	506	88.4	441	73.3	159	85.2	1106
Village Based Family Welfare Worker (Female)	0	0	0.6	3	2.8	6	0.7	9
Another acceptor of contraceptive methods	0.2	1	0.2	1	0	0	0.2	2
Friend / Relative	9.5	55	8.8	44	11.5	25	9.6	124
Doctor	0.5	3	0.4	2	0.9	2	0.5	7
Paramedic	1.4	8	0	0	0	0	0.6	8
Others	1.0	6	0.8	4	8.3	18	2.2	28
Total	100.0	582	100.0	499	100.0	217	100.0	1298

### 9.6. OPINION OF COMMUNITY ABOUT SERVICES

Table 9.6 gives information about opinion of community about services rendered by male workers to married males. Ninety one percent married males were of the view that Male Workers were helpful to the community while 9 percent were of the opinion that male workers were not helpful.

Table 9.6

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS  
INDICATING OPINION ABOUT SERVICES OF THE MALE  
WORKERS BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Opinion	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Helpful	94.3	549	85.0	424	94.0	204	90.7	1177
Not Helpful	5.7	33	15.0	75	6.0	13	9.3	121
Total	100.0	582	100.0	499	100.0	217	100.0	1298

### 9.7. SATISFACTION ABOUT THE SERVICE

Table 9.7 indicates percentage of married males who were satisfied with the different services delivered by male workers. Eighty three percent males were satisfied with counseling for family planning services while 71 percent males were satisfied with supply of family planning methods and 30 percent were satisfied with counseling for reproductive health. The lowest satisfaction rate (15.5 percent) is noted for treatment of minor ailments. Across provinces, 80 percent in NWFP, 75 percent in Punjab and 63 percent in Sindh were satisfied with the supply of family planning methods while 33 percent in Punjab, 32 percent in NWFP and 24 percent in Sindh were satisfied with counseling for Reproductive Health. There are high differentials by province which need to be given attention.

Table 9.7

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS WHO WERE  
SATISFIED WITH THE SERVICES DELIVERED BY MALE  
WORKERS AND PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Satisfied	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Total
Counseling for FP	80.1	91.8	72.4	83.3
Counseling for Reproductive health	33.0	24.4	32.3	29.6
Supply of FP method	75.1	63.1	79.7	71.3
Treatment of minor ailment	13.6	18.8	12.9	15.5
Don't Know	5.2	5.2	16.6	7.1



## 9.8. FREQUENCY OF VISIT OF THE MALE WORKER

Table 9.8 shows the frequency of visit of the Male Workers in the sampled village. Eighty seven percent males testified that male workers visited the village once in a month which is indicative of good performance.

Table 9.8

### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS INDICATING FREQUENCY OF VISIT OF THE MALE WORKER IN THE SAMPLED VILLAGE BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002

Frequency of Visits	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Once in a month	89.5	521	90.0	449	74.2	161	87.1	1131
Once in two months	5.8	34	7.6	38	8.8	19	7.0	91
Once in three months	1.5	9	0.4	2	3.2	7	1.4	18
Once in last six months	0.9	5	0.2	1	0.9	2	0.6	8
Before last six months	0.3	2	0.2	1	1.8	4	0.5	7
Never visited the community	1.9	11	1.6	8	11.1	24	3.3	43
Total	100.0	582	100.0	499	100.0	217	100.0	1298

## 9.9. INFORMATION GIVEN TO CLIENTS BY MALE WORKER

Table 9.9 indicates the percent distribution of married males who were informed about the regular visit plan in advance by the male workers. Forty percent married males affirmed that it was a regular phenomenon while 32 percent were of the view that they were never informed. This is a serious concern for the programme managers.

Table 9.9

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS WHO WERE INFORMED ABOUT THE REGULAR VISIT PLAN IN ADVANCE BY THE MALE WORKER BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Knowledge of visit plan in Advance	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Regular	25.6	145	56.4	277	39.4	76	39.8	499
Sometime	18.2	104	18.5	91	15.0	29	17.8	224
Occasionally	15.2	87	5.9	29	8.3	16	10.5	132
Never	41.0	234	19.1	94	37.3	72	31.9	400
Total	100.0	571	100.0	491	100.0	193	100.0	1255

### 9.10. SUITABLE TIME OF VISIT OF THE MALE WORKER

Table 9.10 presents the information regarding suitability of time of male workers. It is observed that 97 percent males supported the suitability of time of visit of Male Workers. This indicates that the results are encouraging in terms of suitability of time of the visit of the Male Workers. Males feel convenient to listen to the workers which may lead to adoption of family planning methods.

Table 9.10

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES INDICATING ABOUT THE SUITABLE TIME OF VISIT OF MALE WORKER BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Suitable Time	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	98.2	549	94.9	463	96.9	187	96.7	1199
No	1.8	10	5.1	25	3.1	6	3.3	41
Total	100.0	559	100.0	488	100.0	193	100.0	1240

### 9.11. ATTENTION TO CONCERNS AND PROBLEMS BY MALE WORKER

Table 9.11 provides the information about the quality of services of male workers to attend to concerns and problems of males regarding services. It is observed that 81 percent males confirmed that male workers pay attention to their concerns. However 19 percent are of the negative opinion. The point needs to be given attention.

Table 9.11

#### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES WHO INDICATED ABOUT ADEQUATE ATTENTION TO THEIR CONCERNS AND PROBLEMS REGARDING SERVICES BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002

Attention to Concerns	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	88.1	503	67.0	329	96.4	186	81.1	1018
No	11.9	68	33.0	162	3.6	7	18.9	237
Total	100.0	571	100.0	491	100.0	193	100.0	1255

### 9.12. COOPERATION WITH THE COMMUNITY BY MALE WORKER

Table 9.12 presents views of married males on cooperation of the male workers with the community for Reproductive Health issues. Seventy one percent males felt that workers cooperated with the community for Reproductive Health issues while 28 percent respondents found them non-cooperative which needs attention.

Table 9.12

#### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES WHO MENTIONED ABOUT THE COOPERATION OF THE MALE WORKERS WITH COMMUNITY FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ISSUES BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002

Cooperation with Community	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	66.5	380	68.8	338	92.2	178	71.4	896
No	32.2	184	31.2	153	6.7	13	27.9	350
DK	1.2	7	0	0	1.0	2	0.7	9
Total	100.0	571	100.0	491	100.0	193	100.0	1255

### 9.13. DISCUSSION AND INFORMATION TO THE COMMUNITY ABOUT SERVICES

Table 9.13 shows that overall 88 percent respondents verified that Male Workers thoroughly discussed and informed about their services to various people of the community. There is a little variation by province. Ninety three percent males in NWFP, 92 percent in Punjab and 83 percent in Sindh told that male workers adequately discussed and informed about their services. Efforts should be made to improve the situation with regard to dissemination of information and discussion on family planning and Reproductive Health services to the community in Sindh province.

Table - 9.13

#### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES WHO MENTIONED THOROUGHLY DISCUSSIONS AND DISSEMINATIONS OF INFORMATION WITH VARIOUS PEOPLE ABOUT SERVICES, EMVBFPWs 2002

Thoroughly Discussed/Informed	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	91.6	523	83.1	408	92.7	179	88.4	1110
No	8.4	48	16.9	83	7.3	14	11.6	145
Total	100.0	571	100.0	491	100.0	193	100.0	1255

### 9.14. DISCUSSION ON VARIOUS TYPES OF SERVICES

Table 9.14 gives information regarding holding of group discussions by the type of services. Forty six percent males confirmed that contraception services were discussed in such group discussions while 39 percent males informed that spacing of births was discussed. There are little differentials by province.

Table - 9.14

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES INDICATING HOLDING  
OF DISCUSSION ABOUT THE TYPE OF SERVICES, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Discussion on Services	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Contraception	47.0	95	45.6	146	45.6	26	46.1	267
Spacing of births	42.6	86	40.3	129	22.8	13	39.4	228
Small family norm	10.4	21	13.8	44	22.8	13	13.5	78
MCH	0	0	0	0	3.5	2	0.3	2
Others	0	0	0.3	1	5.3	3	0.7	4
Total	100.0	202	100.0	320	100.0	57	100.0	579

**9.15. OPINION OF THE COMMUNITY ABOUT SERVICE DELIVERY  
BY WELL TRAINED MALE WORKERS**

Table 9.15 provides information regarding views of married males for service delivery. Eighty percent married males confirmed that male workers were well trained for delivery of family planning and health services while 5 percent had different view.

Table 9.15

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES WITH VIEWS WHETHER  
MALE WORKER IS WELL TRAINED TO DELIVER FAMILY PLANNING  
AND HEALTH SERVICES, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Worker Well Trained	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	90.5	517	67.0	329	81.3	157	79.9	1003
No	3.9	22	6.3	31	3.6	7	4.8	60
DK	5.6	32	26.7	131	15.0	29	15.3	192
Total	100.0	571	100.0	491	100.0	193	100.0	1255

## Chapter 10

### CONTRACEPTION

One of the major activities of the Male Village Based Family Planning Workers (MVBFPWs) is to approach, convince and provide information to the rural community particularly married males in their vicinity regarding family planning methods and provide good quality services. This chapter presents the contraceptive knowledge of married males regarding family planning methods and use of contraception in the vicinity of the male workers in the rural areas of the country.

#### 10.1. KNOWLEDGE OF VARIOUS CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Knowledge of respondents for various contraceptive methods is very important as it leads to increase the practice of contraceptive methods. The table 10.1 indicates the knowledge of married males about contraceptives by method. It is observed that knowledge of any contraceptive method as well as any modern method is 98 percent. As regards knowledge for an individual method, it is 95 percent for condom, 93 percent for pill, 74 percent for injections. It indicates that condom is the most popular method among married males. The lowest knowledge is for foams. The knowledge for norplant (6 percent) is low as it is recently introduced method, and for foams (2 percent) is low as their supply is perhaps limited.

Table - 10.1

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS BY  
KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS AND  
PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Contraceptive Method	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Total
Any method	99.5	95.4	98.4	97.9
Any modern method	99.4	95.4	98.4	97.8
Pill	94.2	93.2	91.9	93.4
IUD	71.5	41.9	27.9	52.9
Condom	98.3	92.4	88.8	94.9
Injection	82.7	67.3	68.2	74.5
F-Sterilization	85.4	55.1	52.7	68.5
M-Sterilization	73.8	30.9	20.2	48.6
Norplant	8.3	3.8	3.9	5.9
Any traditional method	55.6	21.8	46.9	41.9
Withdrawal	47.8	20.6	46.1	37.8
Rhythm	21.8	2.6	12.8	13.3
Foam	4.2	0.6	2.3	2.6
Others	0.5	2.2	1.2	1.2

## 10.2. EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Any respondent is using a family planning method currently or had used it any time in the past is ever user of contraception. The table 10.2 shows that 68 percent married males ever used any method while 66 percent confirmed the use of any modern method. The ever use of condom was highest (51 percent) followed by pill (39.7 percent) and injection 13 percent. Norplant and male sterilization methods are the least used methods (0.4 percent and 0.9 percent respectively). There is also possibility that some methods are used by wives without knowledge of their husbands.

Table - 10.2

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS BY  
EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS AND PROVINCE,  
EMVBFPWs 2002**

Contraceptive Methods	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Total
Used any method	69.6	66.4	67.5	68.1
Used any modern method	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0
Pill	33.4	43.7	47.5	39.7
IUD	10.7	3.0	5.0	6.9
Condom	49.6	53.1	50.7	51.0
Injection	12.0	10.6	20.2	13.0
F-Sterilization	4.7	3.0	3.5	3.9
M-Sterilization	2.0	0	0	0.9
Norplant	0.8	0.2	0	0.4
Any traditional method	13.6	3.2	21.3	11.3
Withdrawal	9.5	3.0	20.9	9.3
Rhythm	5.0	0.4	3.1	3.0
Foam	0.5	0	0	0.2
Others	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.4

### 10.3. CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Table 10.3 gives information about married males who were using contraceptive methods at the time of survey. Fifty one percent told using any method while 47 percent informed about using any modern method. Condom is the most popular modern method (19 percent) followed by pill (17 percent), injection (5 percent) and IUD (3 percent). Use of female sterilization is as low as 2 percent. Nobody confirmed about Norplant. This table also shows popularity of condoms as a method for males. There is a need to improve current use of all methods.



Table - 10.3

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS WHO ARE  
CURRENTLY USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD BY  
PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Contraceptive Methods	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Total
Any method	56.4	42.1	57.1	51.4
Any modern method	51.7	39.9	51.6	47.5
Pill	10.8	25.1	17.3	17.1
IUD	5.0	2.0	2.3	3.4
Condom	27.5	6.0	22.0	18.8
Injection	4.4	5.2	8.1	5.4
F-Sterilization	2.8	1.6	1.9	2.2
M-Sterilization	1.2	0	0	0.6
Norplant	0	0	0	0
Any traditional method	3.0	1.0	4.3	2.5
Withdrawal	2.2	0.4	3.1	1.7
Rhythm	0.8	0	0.4	0.4
Foam	0	0	0.4	0.1
Others	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.3

#### 10.4. SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Table 10.4 shows the source of knowledge about the methods currently used by married males. It is a matter of satisfaction that 72 percent married males indicated male workers as a source of knowledge. Friend/Neighbourer has been the source of information to 9 percent males. The performance of other family planning/health workers to this effect is very poor. There is a need to pay attention to the fact.

Table 10.4

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS WHO WERE  
CURRENTLY USING ANY METHOD BY SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE  
AND PROVINCE, EMVBFPS 2002**

Source of Information	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Village Based Family Welfare Worker (Male)	33.6	271	92.7	242	60.1	104	71.7	617
Female VBFPW	1.2	5	0.8	2	0	0	0.8	7
Friend/Neighbour	14.6	62	0.8	2	6.9	12	8.8	76
Relatives	1.9	8	1.1	3	1.2	2	1.5	13
Staff of FWC	0.2	1	1.5	4	1.2	2	0.8	7
Staff of RHS 'A' Center	0.7	3	0	0	0	0	0.3	3
Staff of MSU	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.1	1
Staff of BHU/RHC/Hospital	2.3	10	0	0	1.2	2	1.4	12
LHW	3.3	14	1.1	3	0.6	1	2.1	18
Private Doctor/Clinic	4.2	18	1.1	3	8.7	15	4.2	36
Staff of NGO	0.2	1	0	0	1.2	2	0.3	3
Aya/Dai	0.9	4	0.4	1	5.8	10	1.7	15
SMC services outlet	0.2	1	0	0	0	0	0.1	1
Others	6.6	28	0.4	1	12.7	22	5.9	51
Total	100.0	462	100.0	261	100.0	173	100.0	860

### 10.5. SIDE EFFECTS AND PROBLEMS WITH PRESENT METHOD

Table 10.5 provides information about the side effects reported by married males. Ninety two percent were of the view that they had not experienced any side effects while 8 percent were of contradictory view. Among male methods, condom has no side effects while male sterilization has lesser side effects compared to female sterilization. But male sterilization is extremely rare. In this survey it is only 0.6 percent.

Table - 10.5

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS WHO  
REPORTED SIDE EFFECTS, PROBLEMS AND DIFFICULTIES WITH  
THEIR PRESENT METHODS BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Side Effects	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	4.5	19	9.2	24	13.3	23	7.7	66
No	95.5	407	90.8	237	86.7	150	92.3	794
Total	100.0	426	100.0	261	100.0	173	100.0	860

### 10.6. REASON FOR NOT USING ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Table 10.6 shows that 11 percent married males are not using any contraceptive method due to some reasons. Most of men want more children (41 percent). Seventeen percent informed that their wives were pregnant at the time of survey. Eleven percent males were of the view that there was natural spacing between children while 16 percent could not inform of any specific reason. The percentage of males who want more children is very high (41 percent) which shows the need of effective family planning specially for spacing.

Table 10.6

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS WHO ARE NOT  
CURRENTLY USING ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD BY  
MAIN REASON AND PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Reason for Not Using	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Want more sons	6.5	14	7.5	18	25.9	22	10.0	54
Want more daughters	2.3	5	1.3	3	0	0	1.5	8
Wants more children	22.2	48	38.8	93	22.4	19	29.6	160
Currently pregnant	18.1	39	16.7	40	16.5	14	17.2	93
Protected by breastfeeding	7.9	17	0.8	2	1.2	1	3.7	20
Side effects of contraceptives	1.4	3	2.5	6	0	0	1.7	9

Reason for Not Using	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Contraceptive method of choice is not available	0.5	1	1.7	4	0	0	0.9	5
Able to naturally space children	13.9	30	10.4	25	3.5	3	10.7	58
No longer fertile	10.2	22	4.6	11	11.8	10	7.9	43
No method is suitable	1.9	4	0.8	2	1.2	1	1.3	7
Other	15.3	33	15.0	36	17.6	15	15.5	84
Total	100.0	216	100.0	240	100.0	85	100.0	541

#### 10.7. FOLLOW-UP OF SUPPLY OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS TO THE CLIENTS

Table 10.7 shows that 80 percent married males reported that male workers came to them for further supplies of contraceptive methods while 15 percent had to go to the Centre themselves. Five percent remained indifferent.

Table 10.7

#### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS WHO VISITED MALE WORKER TO GET SUPPLIES OR WORKER CAME TO THEIR HOUSES BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPS 2002

Clients Visited or Worker Came for Supplies	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Went myself	17.3	86	7.7	34	24.2	44	14.6	164
Worker came	75.6	375	90.7	401	67.6	123	80.3	899
No / DK	7.1	35	1.6	7	8.2	15	5.1	57
Total	100.0	496	100.0	442	100.0	182	100.0	1120

### 10.8. ADEQUATE TIME GIVEN TO EACH PERSON BY THE MALE WORKER

Table 10.8 indicates that 89 percent males were of the opinion that Male Workers provided adequate time to each person in the community for reproductive health issues during the visit.

Table 10.8

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS INDICATING ABOUT THE MALE WORKERS WHO PROVIDED ADEQUATE TIME TO EACH PERSON VISITING THEM FOR THEIR SERVICES BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Provided adequate time	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	92.6	529	80.7	396	97.4	188	88.7	1113
No	7.4	42	19.3	95	2.6	5	11.3	142
Total	100.0	571	100.0	491	100.0	193	100.0	1255

### 10.9. DOOR TO DOOR VISIT BY THE MALE WORKERS

Table 9.19 shows that 86 percent of married males were of the opinion that male workers visited door to door while 13.5 percent were having opposite opinion.

Table 10.9

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES WHO DISCUSSED ABOUT MALE WORKER WHO VISITED TO THE COMMUNITY DOOR TO DOOR OR REMAINED AT ONE PLACE FOR FAMILY PLANNING AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Visit of Male Worker	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
One place	12.6	72	15.5	76	11.4	22	13.5	170
Door to door	87.0	497	83.7	411	88.6	171	86.0	1079
DK	0.4	2	0.8	4	0	0	0.5	6
Total	100.0	571	100.0	491	100.0	193	100.0	1255

### 10.10. FUTURE INTENTION FOR THE PRACTICE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Table 10.10 indicates that 84 percent married males showed their intention for using contraceptives in future while 16 percent did not intend to use family planning

methods in future. This is the real group which needs to be given attention for practicing of contraceptive methods in future.

**Table 10.10**

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS WHO INTENDED TO USE CONTRACEPTIVES IN FUTURE BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Future intention	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	82.7	531	87.4	438	80.6	208	84.0	1177
No	17.3	111	12.6	63	19.4	50	16.0	224
Total	100.0	642	100.0	501	100.0	258	100.0	1401

**10.11. VIEWS OF THE COMMUNITY ABOUT THE MVBFPWs PROJECT**

Table 10.11 shows that 97 percent married males supported continuation of male workers project. It means that this project is responding to the needs and requirements of the community. However some administrative or technical problems are there which can be addressed and handled easily with some interventions.

**Table 10.11**

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS WHO WERE OF THE VIEW THAT PROJECT OF MALE WORKERS SHOULD BE CONTINUED BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Support of Continuation of Project	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	98.3	631	99.4	498	88.4	228	96.9	1357
No	0.6	4	0.4	2	3.9	10	1.1	16
Other	1.1	7	0.2	1	7.8	20	2.0	28
Total	100.0	642	100.0	501	100.0	258	100.0	1401



## Chapter - 11

### SUMMARY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Ministry of Population Welfare launched Male Village Based Family Planning Workers” (MVBFPWs) project during 1998-99 of 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 1998-2003. This innovative scheme of “Male Village Based Family Planning Workers” aimed to motivate and convince the males for family planning and provide contraceptives in rural areas of the country.

The Ministry of Population Welfare requested NIPS to undertake the evaluation of this project so that the project could be successfully taken over subsequently and expanded. Accordingly NIPS conducted the survey which aimed to interview:-

1. Service Providers
  - a) Male Village Based Family Planning Workers
  - b) Tehsil Population Welfare Officers (TPWOs)
2. Contact Persons
3. Service Receivers (“Married Males” aged 20-54).

Major findings and recommendations of the study are delineated as under:-

#### **Major Findings and Recommendations**

##### **Evaluation of Tehsil Population Welfare Officers/Supervisors**

1. It is observed that training aspect of TPWOs remained weak. A basic training was arranged for TPWOs followed by refresher trainings. Although most of the TPWOs got the training but some remained without training for specific job of the



supervision. It is essential that trainings are well organized so that all those who need training are benefited.

2. It is found, however, that those TPWOs who got the training were adequately trained and they new whatever was in the contents of training.
3. Sixty four percent TPWOs did not have Supervisor's instructional manuals for male workers. Arrangements should be made to provide manual in question to TPWOs.
4. Those TPWOs who received IEC material had almost all types of IEC material in their offices with variation of amount.
5. TPWOs adequately paid supervisory visits to male workers. During the supervisory visit, 88 percent TPWOs checked contraceptive stock and registration, 76 percent made assessment of clients with male workers and 72 percent checked registers. It shows that TPWOs perform most of supervisory functions but do not perform comprehensive supervision. There is a need to improve the inspection by TPWOs according to a prescribed check list.
6. Eighty eight percent TPWOs provided verbal guidelines to the male workers during visit while 12 percent provided written instructions. Though this is desirable as the guidance at the spot leads to the resolution of a number of problems of the field but the point needs attention that the majority of the TPWOs did not provide written instructions which are essential as well.
7. Ninety two percent TPWOs held group meetings with Male Workers when they were called at their office which is encouraging.
8. It is observed that TPWOs made the supply of contraceptives to male workers regularly on the basis of consumption/ performance of last month. However, 88 percent TPWOs did not receive supply of medicines for general ailments from

District Population Welfare Office. This hampered the supply of medicines to the male workers in turn. The matter of supply of medicines may be taken seriously.

9. Ninety five percent TPWOs were found preparing their monthly plan. It indicates that they were doing their work in a systematic way.

### **Evaluation of Male Village Based Family Planning Workers**

1. Fifty eight percent male workers are FA/FSc, 34 percent are BA/BSc and 8 percent are Master degree holders. It shows all male workers are adequately qualified.
2. Overall 92 percent workers are local. As regards provinces, 100 percent in NWFP, 98 percent in Punjab and 79 percent in Sindh are local. Recruitment of locals be encouraged as it has its own benefits.
3. On the whole, 98 percent workers are married. Across provinces, 100 percent in NWFP and Sindh and 96 percent in Punjab are married. This is a good sign as married workers are more acceptable in society compared to unmarried for family planning work.
4. It is noted with concern that a significant percentage of male workers (35 percent) is not receiving salary on time which may cause financial problems for them.
5. It is observed that basic training covered all the important topics related to the job of male workers e.g. registration of households, motivation, contraception, general health care, follow-up and record keeping and generally male workers performed well in training. However, subsequently 80 percent male workers did not attend refresher training which is a matter of concern. Those who received last refresher training course, they got the training on methods of contraception, counseling and record keeping.

6. It is generally observed that majority of male workers knows most of their basic duties. For example more than 98 percent workers understand that it is their duty to provide family planning information and motivation to the community, register eligible couples and provide condoms while a lesser percentage knows about treatment of minor ailments. It is a rather satisfactory point that vast majority of male workers knows about their basic duty.
7. It is observed that registration work of eligible couples is not being done at the satisfactory level. Only 64 percent male workers registered eligible couples. The matter needs attention as registration of couples for family planning is the important basic function of male workers.
8. As regards work plan, 59 percent had monthly current plan while only 49 percent had previous monthly plans. The situation needs improvement as in the absence of monthly work plan people may remain uninformed of the visit of the male workers. As regards knowledge of male workers about health and family planning facilities in their catchments area, it is observed that male workers need to do more home work on that respect. Not more than one third of male workers know about the existence of FWCs, any health centre or about female VBFPW.
9. It is noted that Referral System is functioning satisfactorily. On the average, 48 cases are referred to Family Welfare Centre, 16 percent referred to Basic Health Units, 13 percent to MSU, 8 percent to Lady Health Workers, 7 percent to Rural Health Centres, 6 percent to Female Village Based Family Planning Workers and 4 percent to RHS-A Centre.
10. Eighty two percent male workers are mostly recommending condoms while 70 percent are recommending pills for spacing. Sixty five percent are mostly recommending C.S. for limiting of births. This is a good sign.
11. Information Education and Communication (IEC) component appears weak as 50 percent male workers did not receive IEC material. However male workers who

had such material, 89 percent used it for advocacy purposes. Forty nine percent used pamphlets, 26 percent posters and 23 percent books. There is a need to strengthen IEC component.

12. Sixty five percent male workers helped MSU and FWC staff to arrange camps.
13. It is observed that 90 percent male workers thoroughly discussed each contraceptive method with clients. Besides this, 80 percent workers informed their clients also about side effects.
14. Thirty one percent male workers motivated males to use a specific contraceptive method while 69 percent male workers provided information regarding all contraceptive methods and let the clients have a free choice.
15. Thirty seven percent male workers were charging for contraception methods. However, 68 percent male workers were of the view that their clients did not make any complaint for charging of family planning methods. It means that charging for the family planning methods is not a serious matter.
16. It is observed that more than 90 percent of male workers remain in the area and perform their duties.
17. Forty percent male workers visited households for general health care.
18. As regards provision of family planning methods, 92 percent male workers are providing condoms while 90 percent are giving them pills. It shows that both family planning methods are being adequately provided.
19. Ninety four percent male workers are visiting TPWO for the purpose of submission of reports. This indicates that they are responsible enough to submit their performance report which is a good sign. It also shows a good monitoring system, TPWOs/Supervisors are also visiting them frequently. During their visit they check contraception stock and register of eligible couples along with a

number of other supervisory activities. TPWOs also stress upon male workers for home visits.

20. It is observed that performance targets are set and monitored and 67 percent male workers are happy over setting of targets.
21. Seventy seven percent male workers informed that group meetings are being held at Tehsil Office.

### **Evaluation of Contact Persons**

1. Eighty eight percent contact persons are literate, while twenty eight percent have education more than secondary. It is a healthy sign that majority of contact persons is literate and educated. They are suitable for convincing and motivating the community for family planning practice.
2. As regards marital status, 97 percent are married. This is also a good sign for family planning point of view as married people can better motivate people for using contraception.
3. Mean number of children of contact persons is found as 5 while at age 40 and above it is 8 children.
4. High percentage of contact persons (77 percent) is exposed to newspaper while 66 percent and 71 percent are exposed to TV and Radio respectively.
5. As regards confirmation about availability of male workers in the village, 99 percent contact persons affirmed it.
6. Contact person and male worker are helpful to each other and they enjoy better relationship and understanding. Ninety four percent contact persons warmly welcomed male workers while 81 percent listened to them carefully.

7. During discussions between contact persons and male workers, 90 percent contact persons confirmed that male workers discussed family planning methods. Other topics discussed were supply of medicine and guidance. It shows that among other topics main center of discussion of male workers remained family planning.
8. Fifty four percent contact persons said that no IEC material was used. This is a matter of concern and shows that IEC component is weak which needs to be strengthened.
9. Hundred percent contact persons have the knowledge of contraceptive methods. It is not surprising but encouraging point.
10. Most of contact persons reported TV as a source of knowledge about family planning, (31 percent) followed by male workers (25 percent) and Radio (17 percent). This shows that male workers are second main source of knowledge of family planning. Television has proved the most important medium for disseminating information about family planning but the importance of male workers can not be denied as they can deliver more than just knowledge of family planning.
11. Sixty three percent contact persons are ever users of contraception. As regards provinces, ever users are 69 percent in Punjab, 60 percent in Sindh and 33 percent in NWFP. It is a point to be noted that ever use of contact persons in NWFP is very low. As regards current use of contraception, it is found as 56 percent. Mostly (23 percent) Contact Persons are using condom.
12. It is observed that 29 percent contact persons experienced problems/side effects during use of contraceptive method. They discussed problems with male workers and male workers informed them how to handle such problems.
13. As regards referral system, 41 percent contact persons were referred by male workers to FWC while 34 percent were referred to hospital/ RHSCs,

14. Fifty four percent of contact persons were informed by male workers about their next visit. It shows that coordination between contact persons and male workers should be strengthened.
15. Majority of contact persons appeared to be satisfied with the performance of male workers.

### **Survey of Married Males Aged 20-54**

#### **(Beneficiaries of Family Planning Services)**

1. In general the age difference is found by 5 years between husbands and wife. Men are older by 5 years on the average than wives.
2. It is observed that 30 percent of married males aged 20-54 have no education while 18 percent are educated up to primary level and 23 percent educated up to secondary level. Variations are observed by provinces.
3. Sixty four percent wives of respondents are uneducated while 12 percent are educated up to primary level and 6 percent educated up to secondary level. High differentials are noted in education by sex.
4. Forty three percent males got married at the age of 20-24. This shows the general trend of late marriages which may be attributed towards economic pressures, increase in literacy rate and wide spread campaign of family planning on media.
5. Fifty one percent wives got married in the age of 15-19. It shows that majority of women are getting marriage in teen age. Special efforts are needed to run the campaign against early marriages.
6. Mean number of children ever born to respondent is 3.7 while it was 4.4 and 4.3 in the previous studies namely Information Education Communication (IEC) and Interpersonal communication (IPC) conducted by NIPS in 1996 and 1997. It

indicates slight decline in the mean number of children ever born. Mean number of living children is 3.3 as compared to 3.8 observed in IPC. The decline in mean number of children is good sign specifically in the rural area.

7. Sixty percent respondents do not want more children. This is a positive sign showing impact of family planning programme.
8. Fifty seven percent respondents have read newspapers, sixty three percent have listened to radio and an equal percentage is exposed to TV. This shows that majority of respondents is exposed to newspapers, radio or TV. Exposure to mass media of such a large majority of respondents correlates to high socio-economic status.
9. Eighty eight percent male workers were found available in the village at the time of survey.
10. Ninety six percent respondents reported that male workers visited the vicinity for follow-up. Follow-up was highest in Sindh (100 percent) followed by Punjab (98 percent) and NWFP (87 percent).
11. Overall 96 percent males received family planning and other services from male workers. Sixty four percent males received such services for more than one year. In Sindh 72 percent males received services for more than one year while in NWFP, 63 percent and in Punjab, 57 percent received services for more than one year. Others received services for one year or less. This indicates adequate follow up and motivation of male workers. Type of services included family planning services (93 percent), mother care (25 percent), child care (25 percent), treatment of common ailment (14 percent), health education 22 percent. Most of males received more than one service.
12. Ninety one percent respondents were of the view that male workers were helpful to the community. It means that the community supported the idea of introduction of male workers. As regards satisfaction with different services delivered by male



- workers, 83 percent respondents showed satisfaction in respect of counseling for family planning services. Seventy one percent males were satisfied with the supply of family planning methods.
13. Eighty seven percent respondents confirmed the visit of male workers at least once in a month which indicates good performance.
  14. Eighty seven percent respondents reported the suitability of time of visit of male workers.
  15. Eighty one percent respondents confirmed that male workers pay attention to their concerns. It is imperative that rest 19 percent of male workers should also pay attention to concerns of respondents.
  16. Seventy one percent respondents opined that male workers cooperated with the community on reproductive health issue.
  17. Eighty nine percent respondents reported that male workers provided adequate time to each person in the community for reproductive health issues during their visit.
  18. Eighty eight percent respondents verified that male workers thoroughly discussed and informed about their various services to the community.
  19. Seventy eight percent respondents informed that male workers provided medical assistance and counseling on family planning methods to them.
  20. Most of the respondents confirmed that group discussions were held and contraceptive services were discussed in group discussions but group discussions did not cover health issues.
  21. Eighty six percent respondents were of the opinion that male workers visited door to door.

22. Seventy nine percent respondents acknowledge that male workers provided them enough supply of contraceptive and medicines.
23. Ninety one percent respondents opined that male workers were not charging for family planning services. However among those who said that they were charging for family planning services, 91 percent reported that these charges were affordable to the community.
24. Eighty percent respondents confirmed that male workers were well trained for delivering family planning and health services.
25. Information regarding contraception was obtained from married males in the target rural areas of MVBF PW. Knowledge of at least one contraceptive method is 98 percent. As regards individual methods, it is 95 percent for condoms, 93 percent for pills and 74 percent for injections. It indicates that condom is the most popular method.
26. Sixty eight percent respondents (married males aged 20-54 years) ever used any method while current use rate stands at 51 percent. Current use of any modern contraceptive method is 47 percent.
27. Seventy two percent respondents told that male worker has been a source of knowledge for contraception which is a point of satisfaction. Nine percent males told that friends/neighbors have been the source of knowledge. As regards side effects 92 percent respondents did not experience any side effects. It is also observed that most of wives of respondents experienced bleeding or irregular menses (36 percent). Second major problem was headache/ dizziness (20 percent wives). It is imperative to provide remedial measures for side effects
28. Fifty five percent respondents were not getting medical advice or treatment from male workers while 33 percent were getting treatment from hospital/centres. Only 12 percent were receiving services from male workers. This indicates that male workers are not trained enough to handle minor ailment/side effects. They need

more training so that most of the problems of the community could be handled at local level.

29. Major reason for not using any contraceptive method has been that respondents want more children.
30. Eighty four percent respondents showed their intention for using some contraceptive method in future.
31. Eighty eight percent respondents confirmed that male workers visited their homes in the last three months.
32. Eighty percent respondents reported that male workers provided contraceptive methods at their residence while 15 percent had to go to the Center themselves. Five percent remained indifferent.
33. Ninety seven percent respondents supported continuation of the male workers project. It means that this project is responding to the needs and requirements of the community. However some improvements are needed by handling administrative or technical problems.

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## PROFILE OF MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANING WORKERS

Table II.1

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE TEHSIL POULATION WELFARE OFFICERS  
WHO PREPARED THE MONTHLY OR WEEKELY WORK /TOUR PLAN  
BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Preparation of Work/ Tour Plan	Punjab		Sindh		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Weekly	-	-	10.0	1	5.0	1
Monthly	100.0	10	90.0	9	95.0	19
Total	100.0	10	100.0	13	100.0	20

Table II.2

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY  
PLANNING WORKERS WHO RECEIVED BASIC  
TRAINING BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Received Basic Training	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	100.0	49	100.0	38	100.0	20	100.0	107
No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	49	100.0	38	100.0	20	100.0	107

Table II.3

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY  
PLANNING WORKERS WHO HAVE CURRENT AND PERVIOUS  
MONTHLY WORK PLAN BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Monthly Work plan		Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
		%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Current	Yes	81.6	40.0	26.3	10.0	65	13.0	58.9	63
	No	18.4	9.0	73.7	28.0	35	7.0	41.1	44
Previous	Yes	67.3	33.0	21.1	8.0	55	11.0	48.6	52
	No	32.7	16.0	78.9	30.0	45	9.0	51.4	55
Total		100.0	49.0	100.0	38.0	100	20.0	100.0	107



Table II.4

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY  
PLANNING WORKERS WHO PREPARED WORK PLANS,  
EMVBFPWs 2002**

Preparation of Work plans	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Monthly basis	90.5	38	80.0	12	80.0	12	86.1	62
Weekly basis	9.5	4	20.0	3	6.7	1	11.1	8
Other					13.3	2	2.8	2
Total	100.0	42	100.0	15	100.0	15	100.0	72

Table II.5

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING  
WORKERS WHO PREPARED REGULAR WORK PLAN AS STRESSED  
BY SUPERVISOR BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Prepared Regular Work Plan	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	89.8	44	42.1	16	65.0	13	68.2	73
No	8.2	4	52.6	20	35.0	7	29.0	31
Do not remember	2.0	1	5.3	2			2.8	3
Total	100.0	49	100.0	38	100.0	20	100.0	107

Table II.6

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY PLANNING  
WORKERS WHO HAD IEC MATERIAL AVAILABLE IN THEIR  
STOCK BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

IEC Material Available	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	90.9	20	66.7	14	90.0	9	81.1	43
No	9.1	2	33.3	7	10.0	1	18.9	10
Total	100.0	22	100.0	21	100.0	10	100.0	53

Table II.7

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY  
PLANNING WORKERS WHO INFORMED CLIENTS ABOUT THE  
SIDE EFFECTS OF CONTRACEPTION METHODS BY  
PROVINCE, EMVBF PWs 2002**

Informed Clients About Side Effects	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	100.0	49	52.6	20	85.0	17	80.4	86
No			47.4	18	15.0	3	19.6	21
Total	100.0	49	100.0	38	100.0	20	100.0	107

Table II.8

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY  
PLANNING WORKERS WHO MOTIVATED THE CLIENTS ABOUT  
SPECIFIC METHOD OR LEFT IT TO THEIR CHOICE AND  
PROVINCE, EMVBF PWs 2002**

Motivation to Client	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Motivation for specific method	26.5	13	50.0	19	5.0	1	30.8	33
Method of choice	73.5	36	50.0	19	95.0	19	69.2	74
Total	100.0	49	100.0	38	100.0	20	100.0	107

Table II.9

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY  
PLANNING WORKERS BY COMPLAINTS MADE BY THE CLIENTS  
ABOUT THE COST OF VARIOUS FAMILY PLANNING  
METHODS AND PROVINCE, EMVBF PWs 2002**

Complain about Cost of FP Methods	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	52.6	10	21.4	3			32.5	13
No	47.4	9	78.6	11	100.0	7	67.5	27
Total	100.0	19	100.0	14	100.0	7	100.0	40

Table II.10

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VILLAGE BASED FAMILY  
PLANNING WORKERS WHO INDICATED PRICE OF VARIOUS  
FAMILY PLANNING METHODS AS A REASON FOR NON-USE  
OR DISCONTINUATION, AND PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Price as Reason for Non-use	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	57.9	11	35.7	5	85.7	6	55.0	22
No	42.1	8	64.3	9	14.3	1	45.0	18
Total	100.0	19	100.0	14	100.0	7	100.0	40

## QUALITY OF SERVICES FOR THE COMMUNITY

Table III.1

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES INDICATING PROVIDING MEDICAL ASSISTANCE AND COUNSELLING ON FAMILY PLANNING METHODS BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002

Provided Medical Assistance and Counseling	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	72.5	414	86.6	425	75.1	145	78.4	984
No	27.5	157	13.4	66	24.9	48	21.6	271
Total	100.0	571	100.0	491	100.0	193	100.0	1255

Table III.2

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES WHO RECEIVED ANY WRITTEN MATERIAL BY MALE WORKERS DURING THE LAST FEW VISITS BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002

Received IEC Material	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	20.1	115	26.9	132	17.6	34	22.4	281
No	76.4	436	55.0	270	72.5	140	67.4	846
DK	3.5	20	18.1	89	9.8	19	10.2	128
Total	100.0	571	100.0	491	100.0	193	100.0	1255

Table III.3

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES INDICATING HOLDING GROUP DISCUSSION ON FAMILY PLANNING AND HEALTH ISSUES BY WORKERS IN THEIR PREVIOUS VISITS BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002

Group Discussion	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	35.4	202	65.2	320	29.5	57	46.1	579
No	64.6	369	34.8	171	70.5	136	53.9	676
Total	100.0	571	100.0	491	100.0	193	100.0	1255

Table III.4

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES INDICATING ABOUT  
CHARGING FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES AND MEDICINES  
BY MALE WORKERS, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Charging for Services	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	9.3	53	3.7	18	24.4	47	9.4	118
No	90.7	518	96.3	473	75.6	146	90.6	1137
Total	100.0	571	100.0	491	100.0	193	100.0	1255

Table III.5

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES WITH OPINION ABOUT  
CHARGES BEING AFFORDABLE TO THE COMMUNITY  
BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Opinion about Charges	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Affordable	88.7	47	88.9	16	93.6	44	90.7	107
Not Affordable	11.3	6	11.1	2	6.4	3	9.3	11
Total	100.0	53	100.0	18	100.0	47	100.0	118

Table III.6

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES WHO MENTIONED THAT MALE  
WORKER PROVIDED ENOUGH SUPPLIES OF CONTRACEPTION AND  
MEDICINES TO THE COMMUNITY, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Male Workers Provided Enough Supplies	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
One place	82.1	469	76.6	376	75.6	146	79.0	991
Door to door	14.0	80	22.0	108	23.8	46	18.6	234
DK	3.9	22	1.4	7	0.5	1	2.4	30
Total	100.0	571	100.0	491	100.0	193	100.0	1255

III.7

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS  
ACCORDING TO FIRST CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD EVER USED  
BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPS 2002

Contraceptive Methods	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Pill	28.0	143	44.6	171	43.5	87	36.7	401
IUD	4.7	24	1.6	6	1.0	2	2.9	32
Condom	47.9	245	47.3	181	32.5	65	44.9	491
Injection	6.8	35	3.9	15	8.5	17	6.1	67
F-Sterilization	2.7	14	0.8	3	2.0	4	1.9	21
M-Sterilization	1.0	5	0	0	0	0	0.5	5
Withdrawal	5.7	29	1.6	6	12.5	25	5.5	60
Rhythm	2.9	15	0.3	1	0	0	1.5	16
Foam	0.2	1	0	0	0	0	0.1	1
Total	100.0	511	100.0	383	100.0	200	100.0	1094

Table III.8

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS  
INDICATING EVER VISITED OF MALE WORKER AT THEIR  
HOMES IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS BY PROVINCE,  
EMVBFPS 2002

Visit of Male Worker	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Yes	77.3	496	88.2	442	70.5	182	79.9	1120
No	13.9	89	11.0	55	10.5	27	12.2	171
No male VBFPW in or near the village	8.9	57	0.8	4	19.0	49	7.9	110
Total	100.0	642	100.0	501	100.0	258	100.0	1401

Table III.9

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS INDICATING  
ABOUT THE INFORMATION ON ALL METHODS OR JUST ONE METHOD  
BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPS 2002

Information about Contraceptive Methods	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
One method	9.1	45	13.1	58	11.0	20	11.0	123
More than one method	90.3	448	86.0	380	87.9	160	88.2	988
No / DK	0.6	3	0.9	4	1.1	2	0.8	9
Total	100.0	496	100.0	442	100.0	182	100.0	1120

Table III.10

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MALES AGED 20-54 YEARS  
WHO REPORTED MAJOR SIDE EFFECTS OR PROBLEMS  
BY PROVINCE, EMVBFPWs 2002**

Major Side Effects	Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Obesity	10.5	2	12.5	3	17.4	4	13.6	9
Headaches / Dizziness	5.3	1	37.5	9	13.0	3	19.7	13
Interference with sex	21.1	4	8.3	2	13.0	3	13.6	9
Psychological	5.3	1	4.2	1	0	0	3.0	2
Bleeding irregular menses	31.6	6	25.0	6	52.2	12	36.4	24
Others	26.3	5	12.5	3	4.3	1	13.6	9
Total	100.0	19	100.0	24	100.0	23	100.0	66

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