

Facts At-A-Glance

AN ACCELERATED FERTILITY DECLINE IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA COULD RESULT IN BOTH IMPROVED MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH OUTCOMES AND ENSURE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE PROVINCE

CURRENT STATE OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA POPULATION

INDICATORS	PDHS 2006-07	PDHS 2012-13
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (%) – Currently using	25	28
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (%) – Modern Method use	19	20
Total Fertility Rate	4.3	3.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	275	*206
Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	41	41
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	63	58
Under-five Mortality Rate	75	70
Unmet need for family planning (%)	31	26
Antenatal care -ANC	51	61
Skilled Birth Attendance -SBA	38	48

* Estimates by Population Council

* A more detailed provincial briefing paper titled “Achieving MDGs 4 & 5 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: The Role of Family Planning”, elaborates on the data presented in this fact sheet.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Population – 2014

WHERE WE ARE NOW:

- ❖ The population of KP has increased 5 times since independence.
- ❖ Women in KP have almost 4 children over their lives — they want only 3
- ❖ 1700 women die every year due to pregnancy related complications
- ❖ 7 out of 10 women and 6 out of 10 men want to space their children
- ❖ 58 out of 1000 infants die before their first birthday
- ❖ Another 12 out of 1,000 children die before their fifth birthday

WHAT CAN AN ACCELERATED FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM ACHIEVE?

- ❖ 600 maternal lives can be saved every year
- ❖ 16,000 infant deaths can be prevented
- ❖ 8,000 child deaths can be prevented
- ❖ Around 430,000 pregnancies that women do not want at the time can be avoided

'Prioritizing Family Planning for Achieving Provincial Maternal Child Health and Development Goals' is a project funded by the Maternal and Newborn Health Programme – Research and Advocacy Fund (RAF), and is implemented by the Population Council.