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Title: Impact of The Challenge Initiative (TCI) on Increasing Additional Clients for Modern Family Planning across 15 Urban Districts in Pakistan

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Background

12.7 million

Annual Pregnancies

3.8 million

Annual Abortions

25%

Modern
Contraceptive
Prevalence Rate

6 million

Unintended Pregnancies

2.2 million

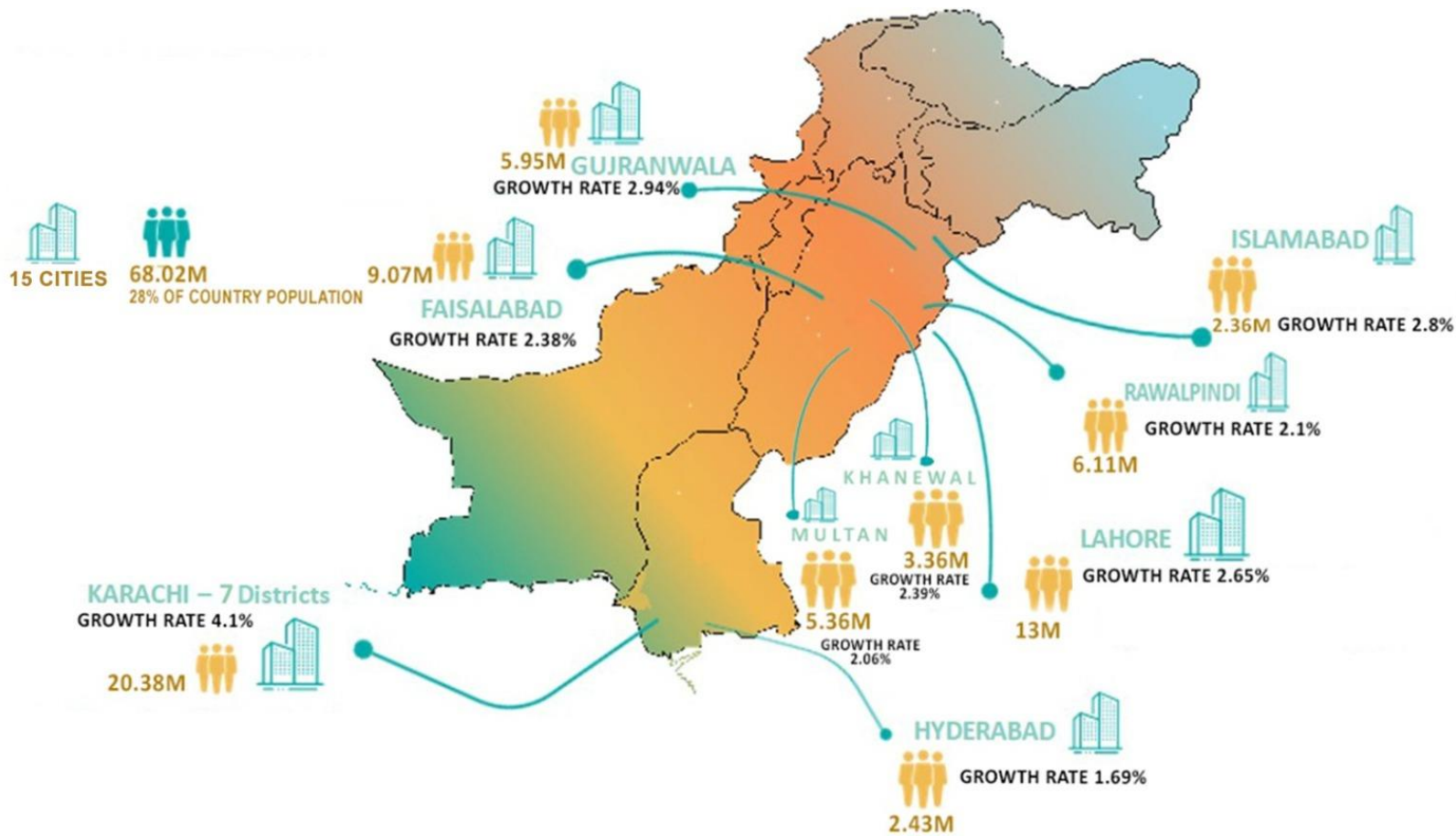
Unintended Births and Miscarriages

The Challenge Initiative (TCI) Global

- A global platform for scale
- Supports local governments to scale up proven high-impact interventions (HIIs) in urban slums
- Works through existing government and community systems to institutionalize HIIs
- Facilitates self-reliance and sustainability, while achieving impact
- A tool to support FP 2030 targets



TCI Pakistan Implementation Cities and Timeline



TCI Interventions	Implementation Date
Faisalabad	June 2022
Gujranwala	June 2022
Lahore	June 2022
Rawalpindi	June 2022
Hyderabad	September 2022
Karachi Central	September 2022
Karachi East	September 2022
Karachi South	September 2022
Karachi West	September 2022
Korangi	September 2022
Malir	September 2022
Islamabad	December 2022
Keamari	May 2023
Multan	October 2023
Khanewal	October 2023



TCI High Impact Interventions

Priority Themes selected by the Governments

High Impact Practice/
High Impact Interventions

Universal access
to RH and FP

Service Delivery

- Integrated In-Reaches
- Integrated Out-Reaches
- Family Planning Integration
- Postpartum Family Planning
- Post Abortion Family Planning
- On-the-Job Training
- Whole Site Orientation
- Facility Makeover

Contraceptive
Commodity Security

Demand Generation

- Community Health Workers
- Social Mobilization
- Mass Media

Advocacy and
Communications

Advocacy

- Advocacy at Sub-National Level
- Advocacy with FP Champions
- Advocacy and Media

TCI model banks on enhancing government's capacity to deliver high-impact interventions and ensures sustainable impact by increasing government's self-reliance to implement HIIs over the course of a three-year partnership with each local government.

Government partners include Provincial Departments of Population Welfare and Health, IRMNCH, and PPHI



Study Objectives

- To assess the impact of The Challenge Initiative's (TCI) High-Impact Intervention (HII) on Uptake of Short-Acting Methods (SAM), Long-acting Reversible Contraception (LARCs), and Permanent Methods (PM) in 15 districts of Urban Sindh, Pakistan
- To estimate the number of Additional Family Planning Clients generated by TCI



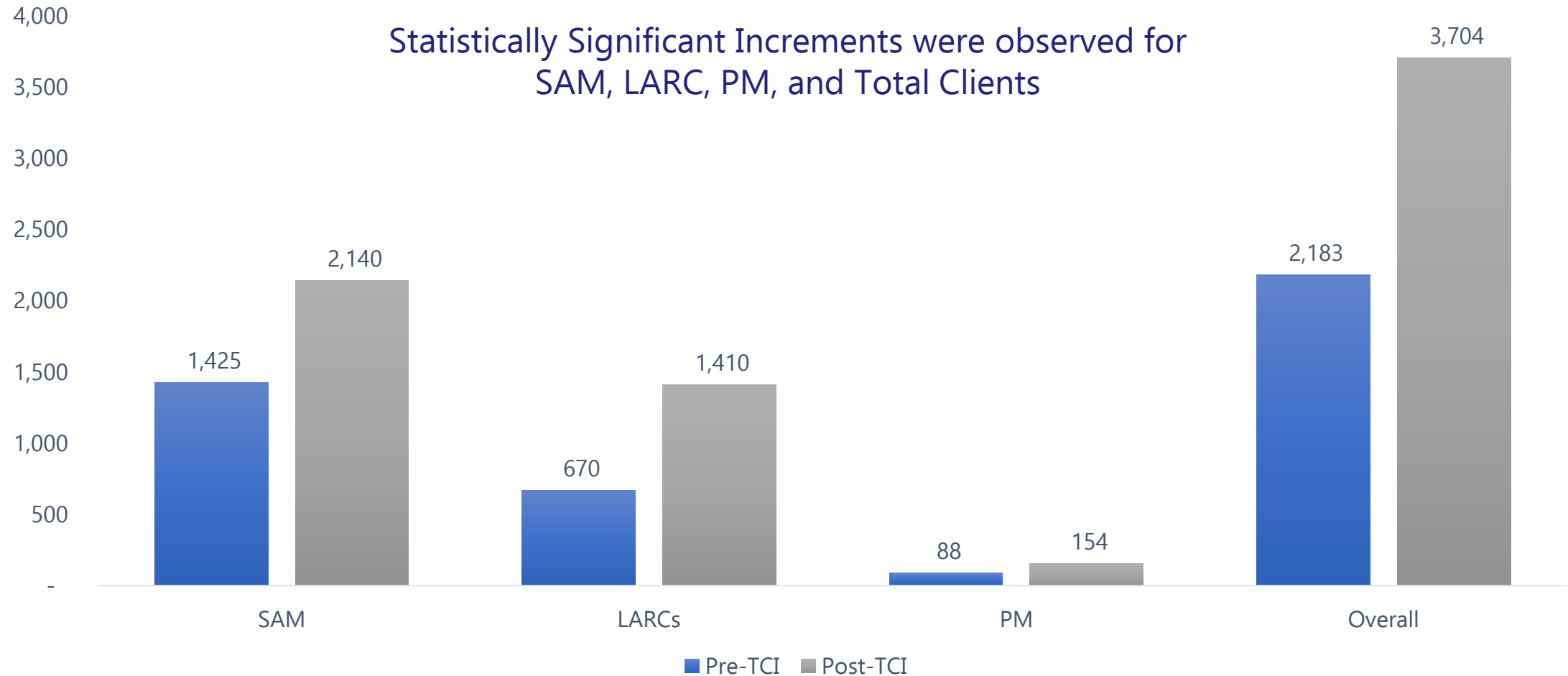
Methods

- Contraceptive Logistics Management Information System (cLMIS) was used to obtain monthly contraceptive performance data for PWD, DoH, and PPHI facilities
- Data were obtained from June 2020 to September 2024
 - June 2020 to May 2022 (Pre-TCI Intervention Period)
 - June 2022 to September 2024 (Post-TCI Intervention Period)
- Two sample t-test was used to compare overall monthly contraceptive performance and for SAM, LARCs, and PM between Pre-TCI and Post-TCI periods
- Additional clients were estimated by deducting current family planning users from total family planning users at baseline



Results

Overall – Comparison



Results

District-level Comparison – Short-Acting Methods (SAM)

City	Pre-TCI	Post-TCI	Difference
Faisalabad	2,389	3,042	654**
Gujranwala	1,050	1,734	684***
Hyderabad	1,327	1,880	552***
Islamabad	651	1,856	1,205***
Karachi Central	719	895	176*
Karachi East	926	950	24
Karachi Keamari	-	486	486
Karachi South	973	959	-15
Karachi West	932	1,082	150
Khanewal	1,287	2,026	740**
Karachi Korangi	805	817	13
Lahore	3,436	4,636	1,200***
Karachi Malir	664	1,081	417
Multan	3,379	5,130	1,751**
Rawalpindi	2,923	5,676	2,753***

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Statistically Significant Increments were observed for
Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Hyderabad, Islamabad, Karachi Central, Khanewal, Lahore, Multan, and Rawalpindi

No Statistically Significant Differences were observed for
Karachi East, Karachi South, Karachi West, Karachi Korangi, and Karachi Malir



Results

District-level Comparison – Long-acting Reversible Contraception (LARCs)

City	Pre-TCI	Post-TCI	Difference
Faisalabad	860	2,654	1,794***
Gujranwala	501	2,059	1,558***
Hyderabad	729	985	256**
Islamabad	663	1,224	561***
Karachi Central	244	328	84**
Karachi East	183	338	155**
Karachi Keamari	-	316	316
Karachi South	471	582	111*
Karachi West	323	419	96
Khanewal	752	1,761	1,009***
Karachi Korangi	219	299	80*
Lahore	1,472	3,240	1,768***
Karachi Malir	144	472	329**
Multan	1,740	3,551	1,811***
Rawalpindi	1,586	3,184	1,597**

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Statistically Significant Increments were observed for all Intervention districts except for Karachi West



Results

District-level Comparison – Permanent Methods (PM)

City	Pre-TCI	Post-TCI	Difference
Faisalabad	174	442	268***
Gujranwala	81	184	103***
Hyderabad	171	248	77**
Islamabad	27	0	-27***
Karachi Central	76	74	-2
Karachi East	5	7	1
Karachi Keamari	-	4	4
Karachi South	235	304	69**
Karachi West	26	20	-6
Khanewal	134	143	10
Karachi Korangi	16	13	-4
Lahore	78	159	81***
Karachi Malir	26	46	21**
Multan	98	137	39
Rawalpindi	197	380	183***

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Statistically Significant Increments were observed for Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Hyderabad, Karachi South, Lahore, Karachi Malir, and Rawalpindi

No Statistically Significant Differences were observed for Islamabad, Karachi Central, Karachi East, Karachi West, Khanewal, Karachi Korangi, and Multan



Results

District-level Comparison – Total Clients

City	Pre-TCI	Post-TCI	Difference
Faisalabad	3,422	6,138	2,716***
Gujranwala	1,632	3,977	2,345***
Hyderabad	2,227	3,112	885***
Islamabad	1,341	3,079	1,739***
Karachi Central	1,039	1,297	257**
Karachi East	1,114	1,295	181
Karachi Keamari	-	806	806
Karachi South	1,680	1,845	165
Karachi West	1,282	1,522	240
Khanewal	2,172	3,930	1,759**
Karachi Korangi	1,040	1,129	89
Lahore	4,987	8,036	3,049***
Karachi Malir	833	1,599	766**
Multan	5,217	8,818	3,601**
Rawalpindi	4,707	9,240	4,533***

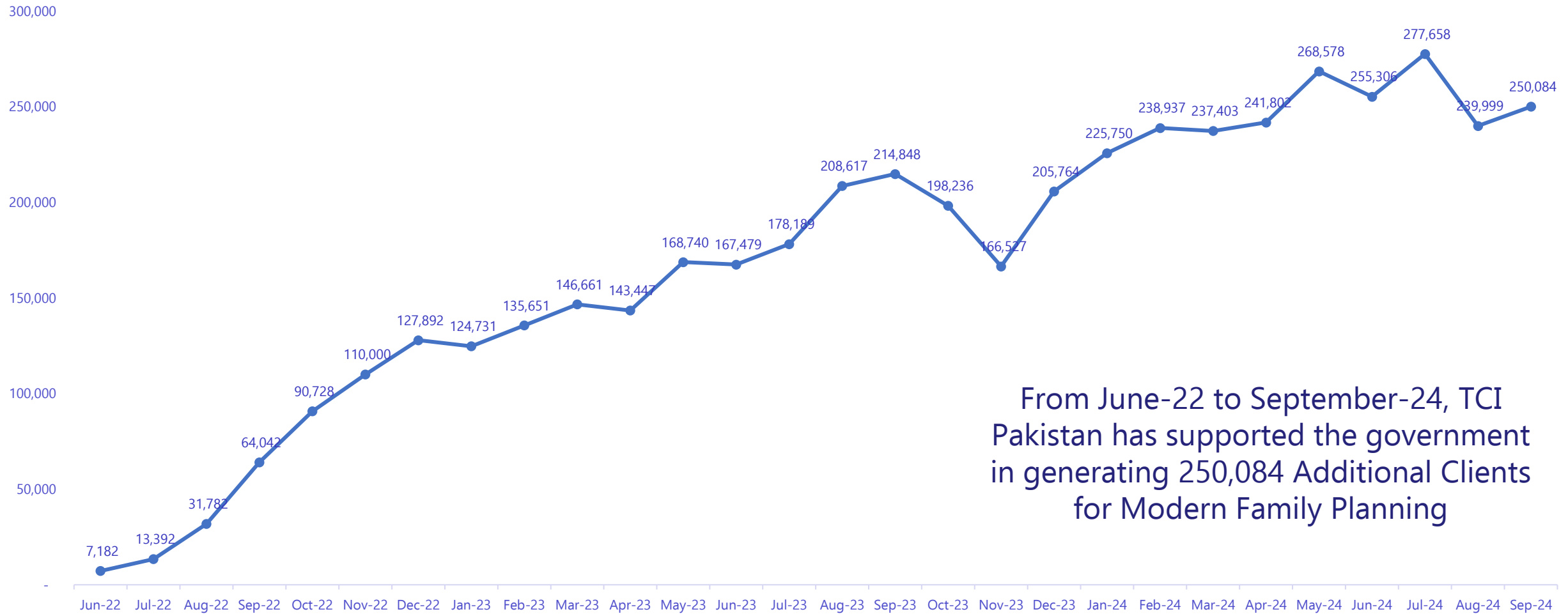
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Statistically Significant Increments were observed for Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Hyderabad, Islamabad, Karachi Central, Khanewal, Lahore, Karachi Malir, Multan, and Rawalpindi

No Statistically Significant Differences were observed for Karachi East, Karachi South, Karachi West, and Karachi Korangi



Results Additional Clients



From June-22 to September-24, TCI Pakistan has supported the government in generating 250,084 Additional Clients for Modern Family Planning



Discussion

- Lack of commodity security, specifically for short-acting methods, hampers service provision
- TCI High-Impact Interventions have significantly increased the uptake of LARCs in the 15 intervention districts
- Additional clients generated contribute towards the FP2030 target of reaching 50% Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by 2025
- A more robust analysis will be conducted next year by comparing client volumes of TCI intervention districts with control districts



Recommendations

- Institutionalization of TCI High-Impact Interventions is imperative to sustain this impact in the long-run
- The TCI model can be adapted in other health areas
- Improving commodity security is critical for increasing gains in SAM clients and retaining gains in LARCs





Thank you

Questions?