



2018 Health Facility Assessment for Reproductive Health Commodities and Services

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Department of Medical Research
Department of Public Health
Department of Medical Services and
UNFPA

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Foreword

More than 200 million women in developing regions who want to avoid pregnancy are not using safe and effective family planning methods, for reasons ranging from lack of access to information or services to lack of support from their partners or communities. Systematic supplies of contraceptives secure couples to plan their families; basic medications save lives of women from obstetric emergencies; and condoms protect people from HIV and sexually transmitted infections.

Maternal and reproductive health is one of priorities of National Health Plan in Myanmar. Safe and effective family planning and ending preventable maternal mortalities are strategic action plans for achieving the country's SDG goals. Proportion of married or in-union women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods is 75% in 2016. Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines on a sustainable basis is 43% in 2015. Linking to this situation, the country's CPR would increase from 52 percent to 69 percent if all married women's contraceptive needs are met.

UNFPA has provided it's Programme of Assistance to Myanmar since 2012, to support for our efforts to increase access to contraceptives and maternal medicines and to translate UNFPA's global RHCS strategy into national action plans. To end unmet need for family planning in Myanmar in few years, we need the continuation of assistance of UNFPA for the next years.

This survey is conducted in Myanmar as one of 46 countries programmed for Global Supplies and to cover both the availability of RH commodities and salient aspects of health facilities that underpin good RH programmes. This is a fifth-year assessment as a continuation of 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. This assessment method based on standardized structured methodology of UNFPA. The report also provides 5-Years trend of RH Commodities and Services of the health facilities at a representative sample of urban and rural sites, States/Regions, government and private sectors across the country. Maternal and Reproductive Health Division from Department of Public Health closely collaborated with Department of Medical Research (Pyin Oo Lwin Branch) to conduct these assessments in technical as well as administrative aspects. The findings and recommendations from these year-wise assessments were being translated into the strategic plans and implementation plans for relevant sectors of MRH activities.

We appreciate UNFPA for close collaboration, funding and necessary inputs for the assessments along five consecutive years.

Professor Dr Zaw Than Htun

Director General

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