

**Share-Net**  
**Bangladesh**

The Knowledge Platform on  
Sexual and Reproductive Health & Rights

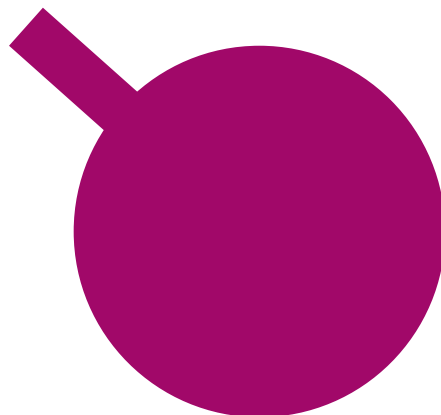
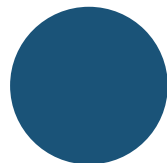
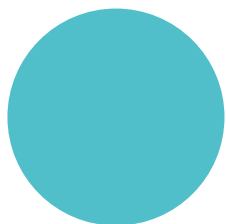
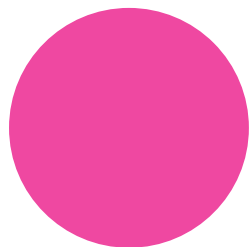


*Exploring the effectiveness of unconventional health sector*

*communication channels, such as social media and telemedicine, to*

*improve self-care interventions and access to FP information and*

*methods and how we could make it more inclusive”*



*Natasha Israt Kabir*  
*Founder President of*  
*BRIDGE Foundation.*

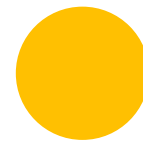
*Website:*

*[www.bridgebd.org](http://www.bridgebd.org)*

*E-mail:*

*[natashaisratkabar@gmail.com](mailto:natashaisratkabar@gmail.com)*

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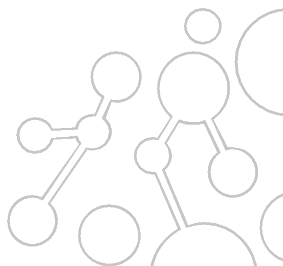
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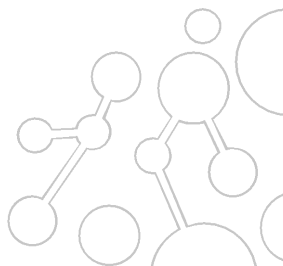


**Description of dataset and  
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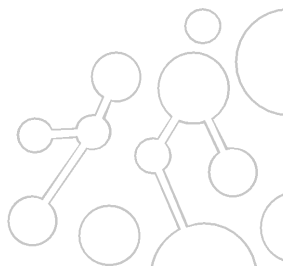
## Background

- According to Bangladesh government data, 40 percent of couples in the country do not use contraceptives. Bangladesh have different family planning method like Pill, INTRA UTERINE DEVICE (IUD), Injection and condom.
- The most popular choice of contraceptives is birth control pill. Bangladesh employs women to provide family planning advice and contraceptives.
- Missing from the huge gap between Man and women's attitudes and beliefs concerning specific contraceptive methods. The objectives are to provide access to FP information and methods via social media and telemedicine to improve self-care interventions for the vulnerable women and female with disabilities



## Research Analysis/Conte xt

- In this connection, we fear that pandemic /COVID19 has made it worst, risky and the vulnerable people like (PWDS) , women and young girls would be mostly affected and communication channels are all about mainstream need without having any accessibilities and inclusion for the family planning friendly accessories especially for the PWDS“
- This study will be conducted to build a model for inclusive as well as to explore the effectiveness of unconventional health sector communication channels, such as social media and telemedicine system for the vulnerable women, and female with disabilities specially during pandemic situation.





# Research Questions

## **. Broad Research Question**

How can we build an inclusive as well as to explore the effectiveness of unconventional health sector communication channels, such as social media and telemedicine system for the vulnerable women, and female with disabilities specially during pandemic situation in Bangladesh which will be able to address the challenges faced by them during the pandemic situation

## Specific Research Questions

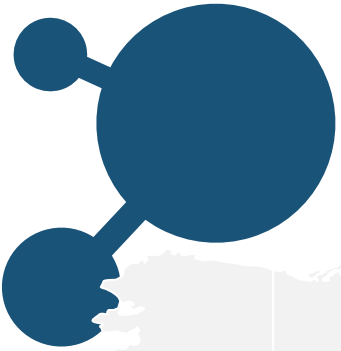
1. What is the current status of sensitivity of existing unconventional health sector communication channels management system in Bangladesh?
2. What are the existing facilities for the vulnerable women and female youth with disabilities in self-care interventions and access to FP information and methods in the system of Bangladesh?
3. What are the challenges faced by the vulnerable women and female youth with disabilities during pandemic situation (COVID-19 situation) regarding self-care interventions and access to FP information and methods in Bangladesh?
4. How can a probable model self-care interventions and access to FP information and methods for inclusive management system to be built for the vulnerable women and female youth with disabilities during pandemic situation in Bangladesh?



# Scope of Analyses

- The study is also aimed at identifying the extent of works needed for reasonable adjustment so that the inclusion can be developed as accessible for everyone including the people with mobility and sensory impairments. The social mapping findings will be a snapshot of the reporting time, which will be considered as baseline of an on-going access plan, constantly updated by the researcher
- Appraise accessibility of the existing policies and propose the extent of works required to ensure reasonable adjustment tools to improve the facilities.
- Identify physical, technical, economic, social barriers to access against agreed pre-determined criteria.
- The Study is an attempt to develop a platform of multi-stakeholders dedicated to promote inclusion for the vulnerable women and persons with disabilities (PWDs), identify existing legal, attitudinal, physical and communicational barriers to participation, and work out possible rights-based solutions setting example for demonstration effect





## Continued

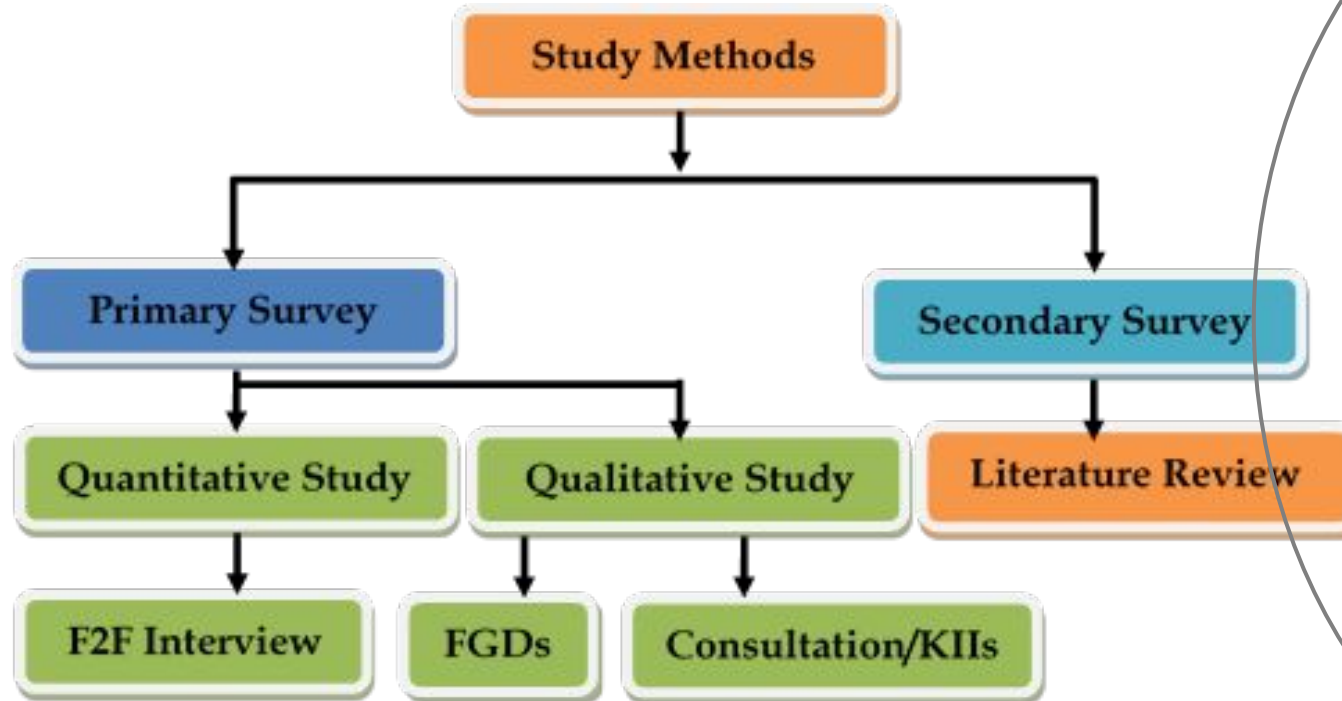
In reality general people and even activists or government duty bearers ignore such rights of a citizen with diverse impairments i.e., physical, visual, hearing, intellectual and psycho-social who live with disability.

As per Article 34 of Disabled People Rights Protection Act 2013, accessibility to public places is rights of the person with disability which is complementary to the Article 29 of UNCRPD (UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) on participation during pandemic life.

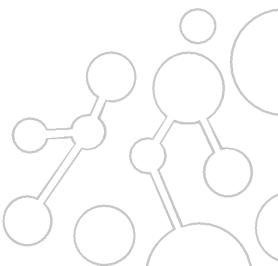
The study is designed to complement the emerging concern of stakeholders for the rights of self-care interventions and access to FP information and methods concerning unconventional health sector communication channels,



## Description of dataset and how the data will be accessed



For successful completion of the study, two sources of data - primary and secondary, will be required. The main source of primary data will be the baseline survey by using Face-to-Face Interview which will be covered under quantitative approach. This study also suggests for considering qualitative approach under which it will be conducted Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), Case Study, SWOT Analysis, In Depth Interview/Study and Observation Techniques







## SHARE of the Recent Data :Conducted by the Independent study of BRIDGE Foundation

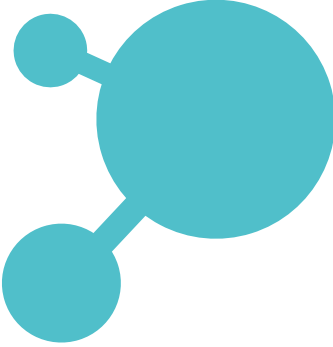
- According to the BRIDGE's survey, 53.7 percent of women with disabilities are unemployed at the moment, but they have the skills to work and for most of their lives, women and girls with disabilities are usually forced to stay at home being unprotected and unaware about safer sex

- 57% female with disabilities are tortured in different way where being denied for their rights regarding safer family planning

- Those who have not yet been identified through the Disability Identification Survey, 2012, should be identified in each division, district, Upazila (Thana), union, and ward based on their disabilities. Priority should be given to disabled women and girls with disabilities

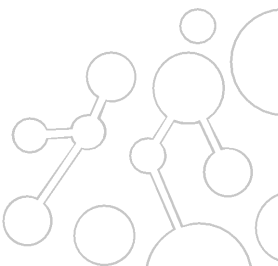
- The awareness campaigns on prevention and contraceptives could reach people with non-disabilities in a normal way, but have not been fully reached to those who are, hearing impaired and having visual disabilities.





## **A probable model of self-care interventions and access to FP information and methods for inclusive management system to be built for the vulnerable women and female youth with disabilities**

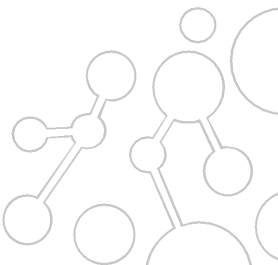
- Separate arrangements for PWDs should be ensured in every health care center and hospital. Extra attention should be given to PWDs
- Besides distributing disability allowances, the government should ensure financial grants for PWDs and increase the existing allowances.
- While disseminating information on FP, government and non-government entities should ensure that they are available in sign language and Braille.
- Counselling should be made available for PWDs to reduce their anxiety and stress during the pandemic.



# Conclusion

It is essential to implement social security services for the girls and women with disabilities.

In this crisis, a disabled person, who is helpless and distressed, needs access to health care, financial assistance, and clean, and safer family planning





THANK YOU  
FOR *WATCHING*  
*and listening*