



# **Change in Coverage of Key Health Indicators from 2008 to 2010 in L10K Project Implementation Areas**

**May 19, 2011**  
**Addis Ababa**

# Objectives

1. Assess coverage of key health indicators
2. Identify gaps
3. Assess the impact of HEP on maternal, newborn & child health (MNCH)
4. Assess the preliminary effects of L10K project implementation on MNCH
5. Assess the interactions between HEP & L10K

# Survey Methodology

# Survey Target Respondents

- Women of reproductive age (15-49 years)
- Women with children aged 0-11 months
- Women with children aged 12-23 months
- Health Extension Workers (HEWs)

# Survey Design: Two-Stage Stratified Cluster Sampling

	Baseline	Midterm
<b>Stratification</b>	<b>Regions: Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP &amp; Tigray</b>	<b>Program strategy &amp; program phase</b>
Stage 1: kebele selection from 115 L10K woredas	Probability proportional to size (PPS): Total 203	Revisit: 129 Drop: 75 New: 201 } Total: 330
Stage 2: W 15-49	20 per kebele	12 per kebele
W ch 0-11 mths	12 per kebele	12 per kebele
W ch 12-23 mths	10 per kebele	12 per kebele
S Size: W 15-49	4,080	3,960
W ch 0-11 mths	2,448	3,959
W ch 12-23 mths	2,040	3,948
No. of Women	6,292	9,464

# Training, Data Processing and Analysis

- Five-day training provided to data collectors
- Field Work: December 4, 2010 – January 5, 2011
- Data was manually edited on the field and entered by EPI-INFO (double entry & verification)
- Data analysis
  - Analysis done using Stata
  - Estimates weighted for comparability
  - Trend analysis
  - Univariate and Multivariate analysis

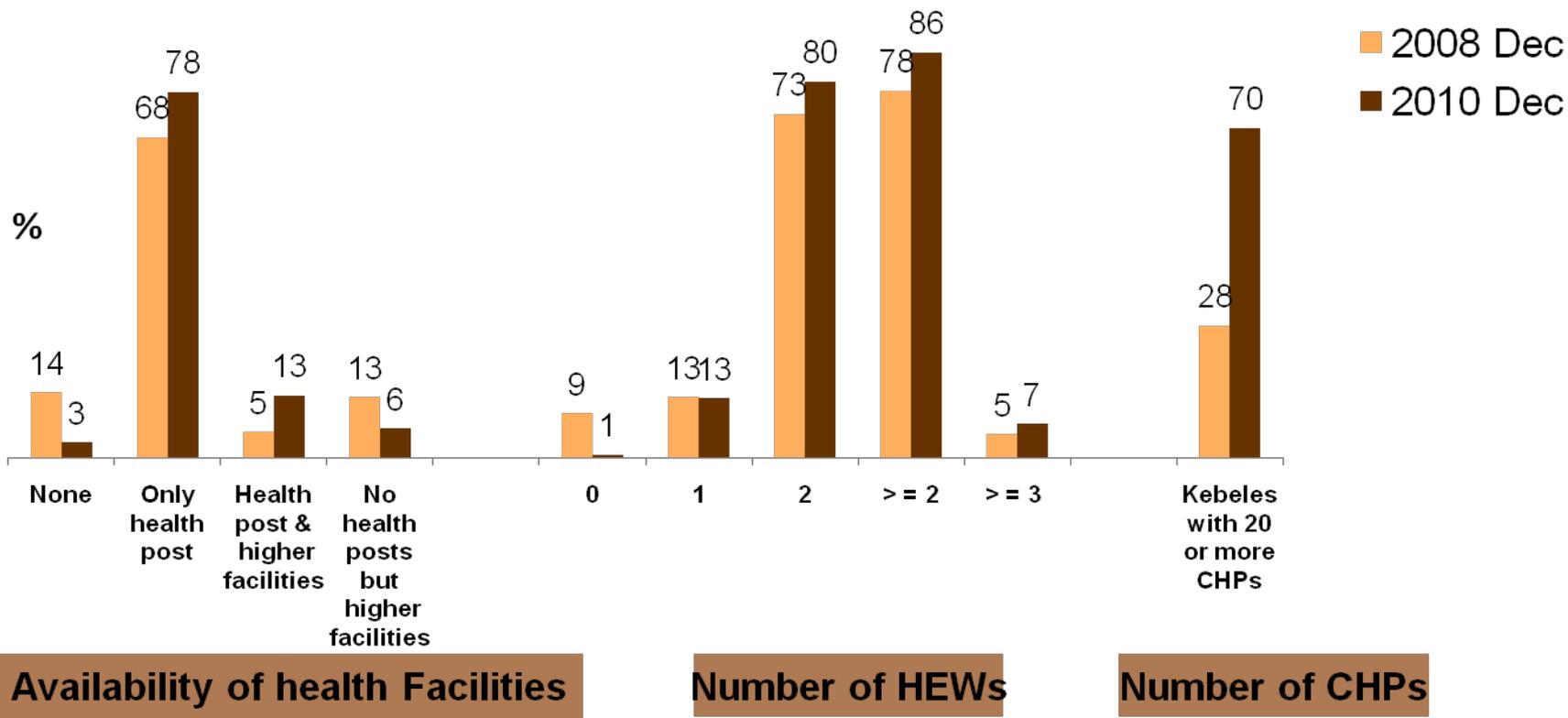
# Generalization of the L10K Survey beyond the L10K Project Areas

- Secondary analysis from the DHS 2005 indicate that there was no difference in major MNCH indicators between 1) L10K and non-L10K areas of Amhara, Oromiya & Tigray; and 2) Findings from L10K areas and the National estimates.
- Most L10K baseline survey estimates for key indicators compare well with the ESHE end-line survey.
- The L10K baseline indicator values can be used as “less-than-perfect” estimates for the entire region.
- Indicators can also be used to track progress since the 2005 DHS.

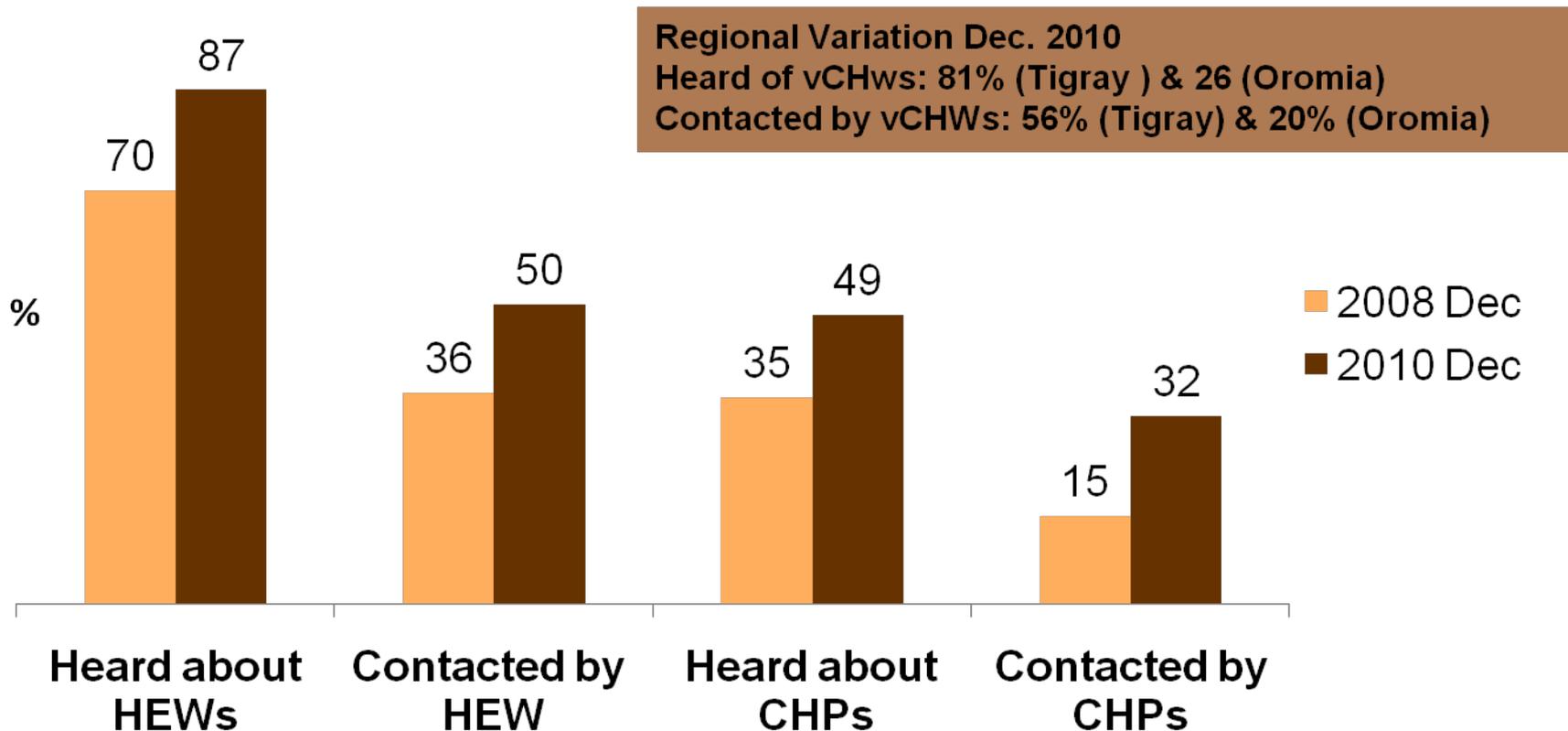
# Results

## Trend in Health Extension Program Coverage & Exposure

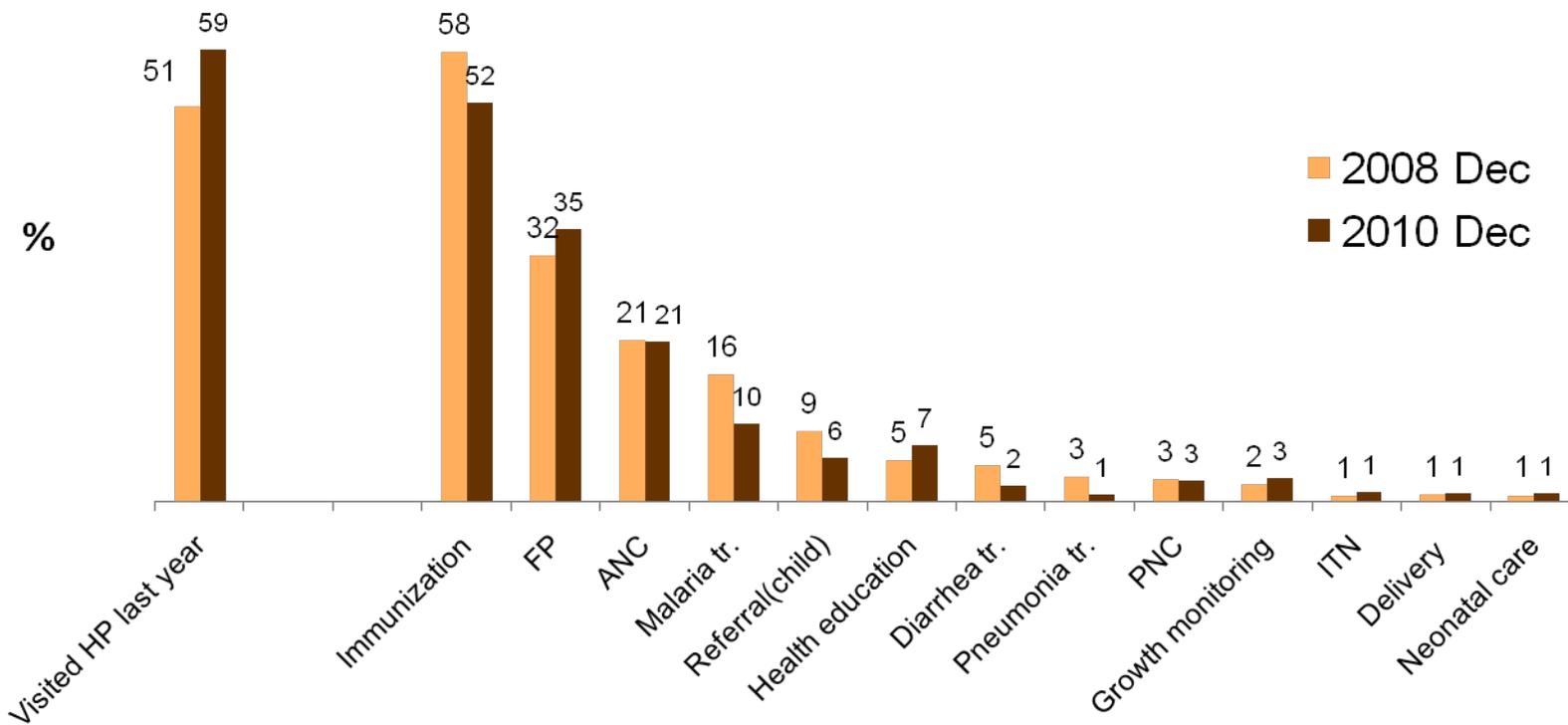
# Trend in availability of health facilities, number of HEWs and CHPs in L10K areas, Dec. 2008 & Dec. 2010



# Trend in proportion of mothers who have heard of HEWs and CHPs and were contacted by them at home in the last 6 months (L10K areas) Dec. 2008 & Dec 2010



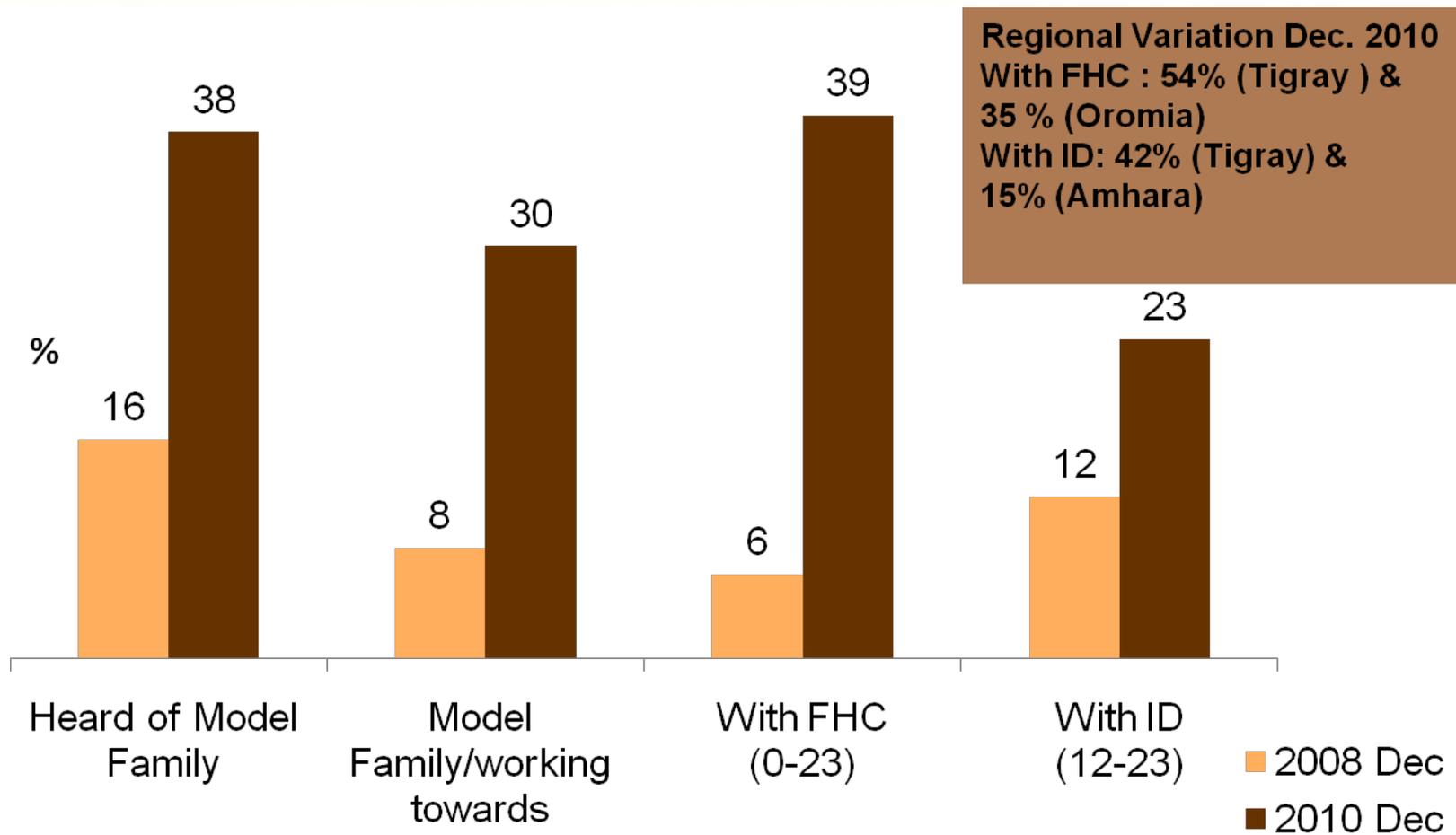
# Trend in HP visits and reasons for the Visits (L10K Areas, Dec. 2008 & Dec. 2010)



HP visits

Reasons for visits

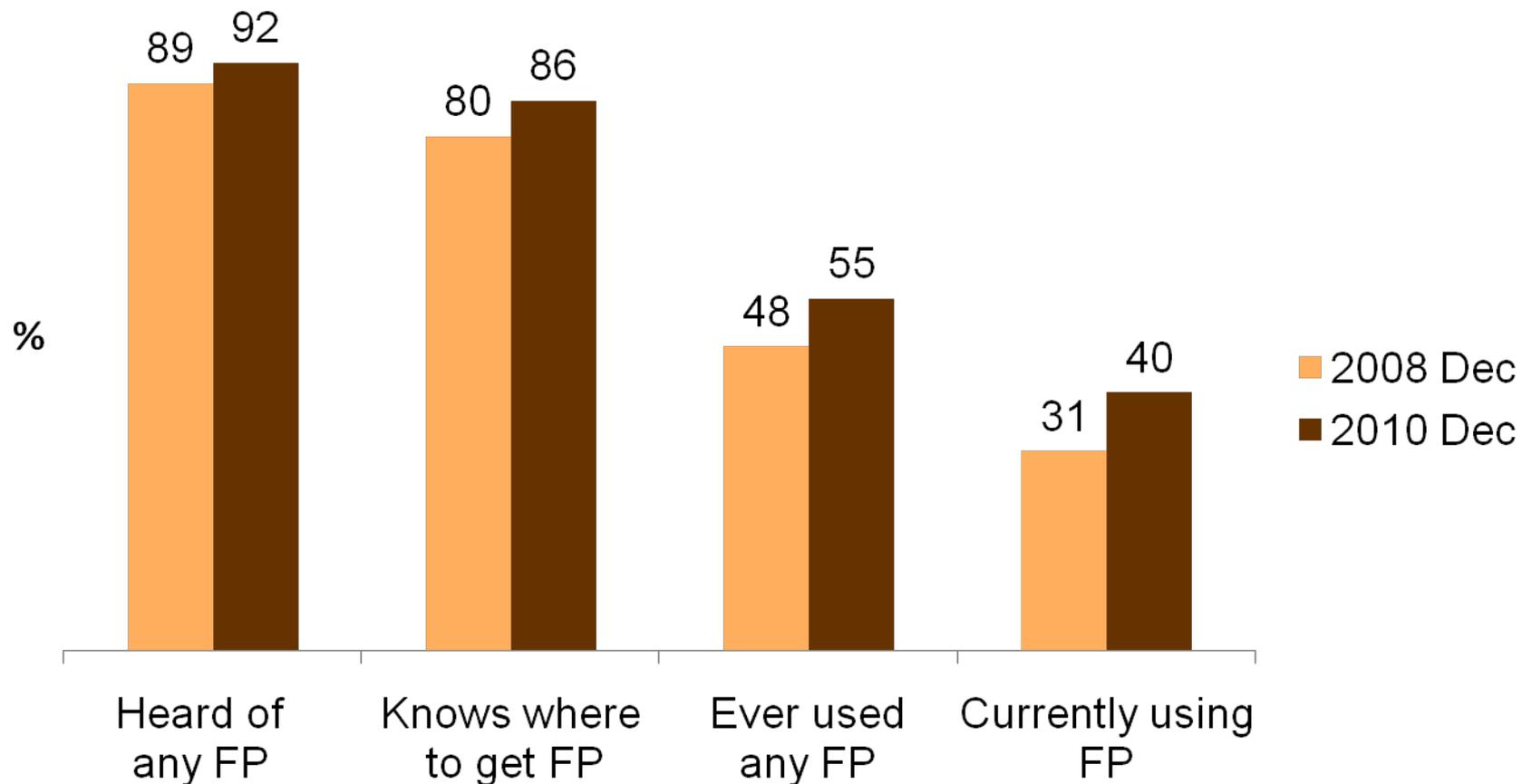
# Trend in Model Family Practice, FHC and ID Possession (L10K Areas) Dec. 2008 & Dec. 2010



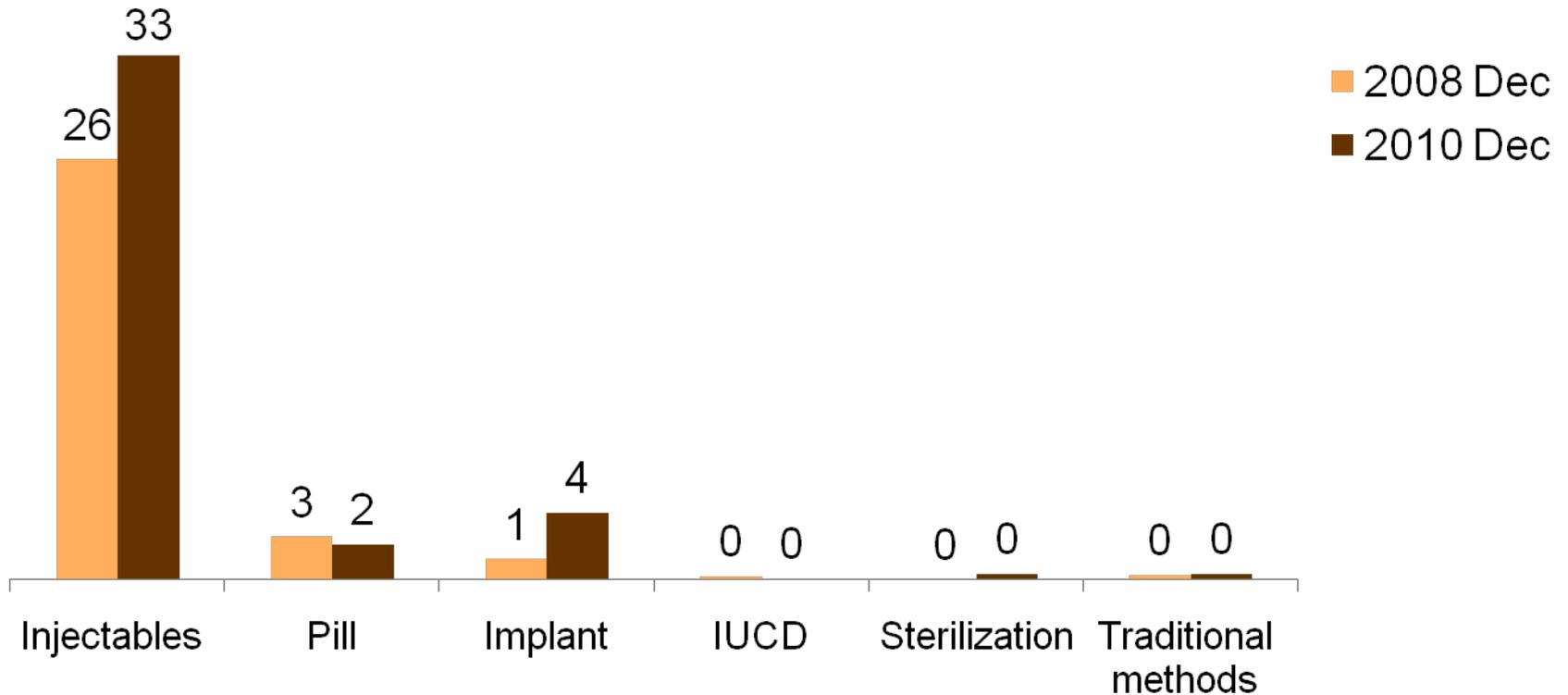
# PRE-PREGNANCY

[Family Planning]

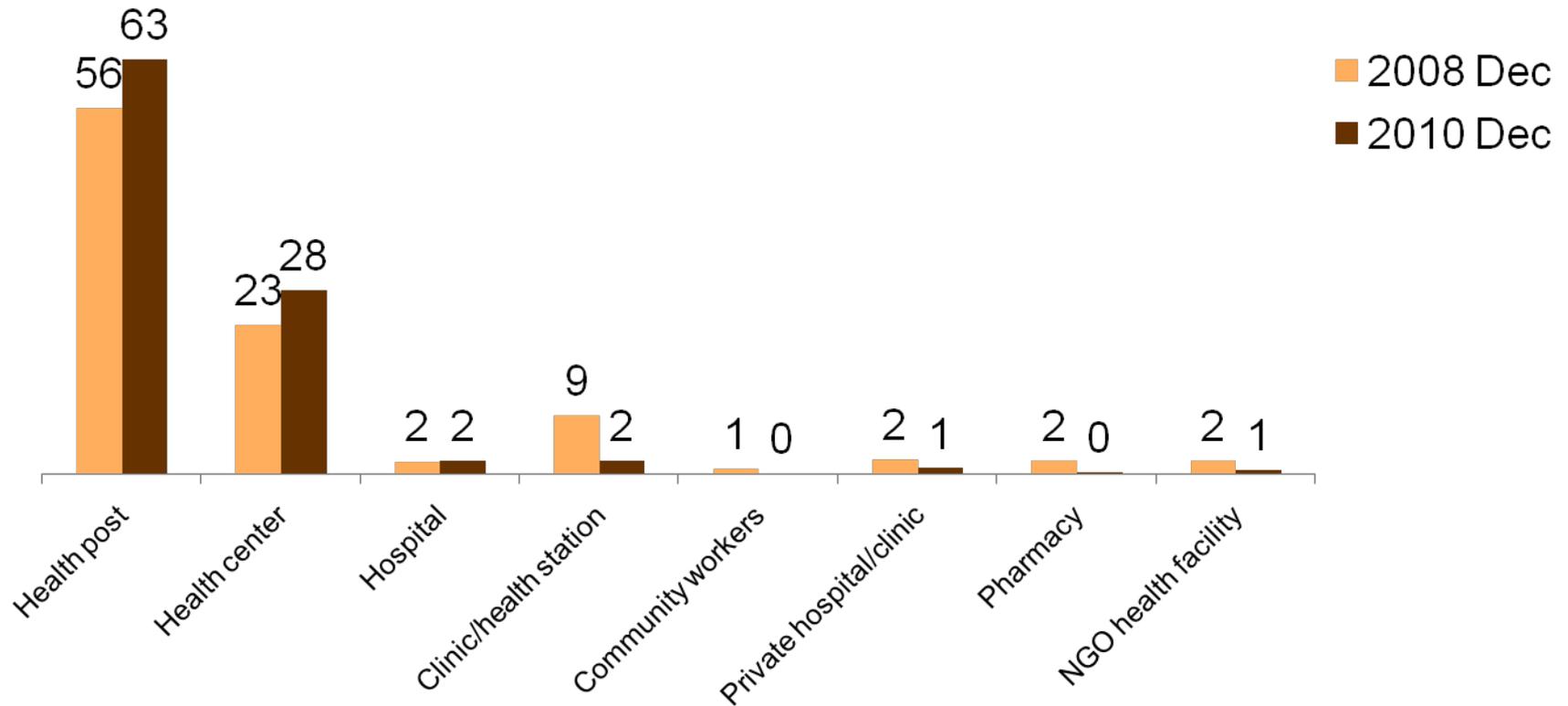
# Trend in Family Planning Knowledge and Use among Women Aged 15-49 Years (L10K Areas) Dec. 2008 & Dec. 2010



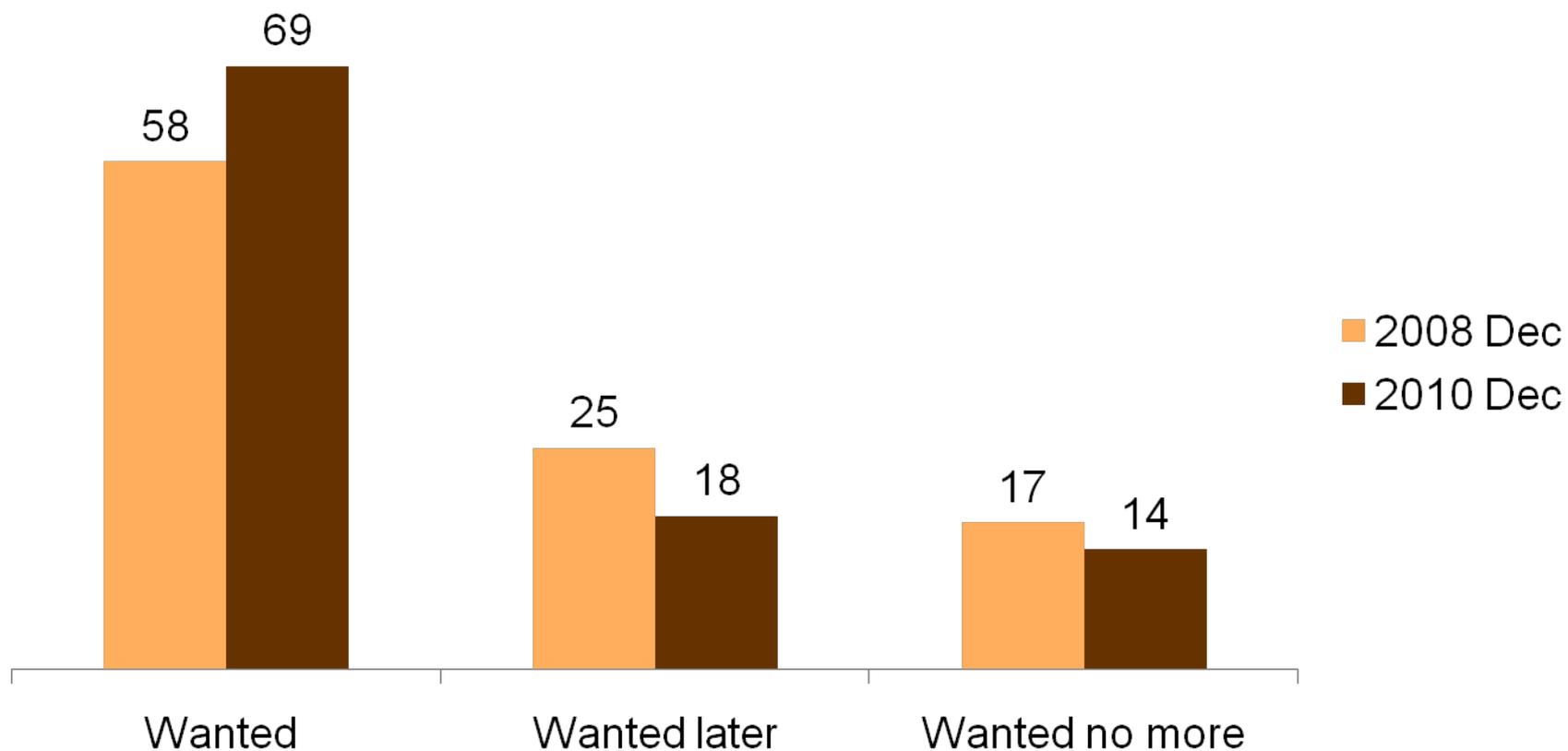
# Trend in Types of Family Planning Methods used by Current Users (L10K Areas) Dec. 2008 & Dec. 2010



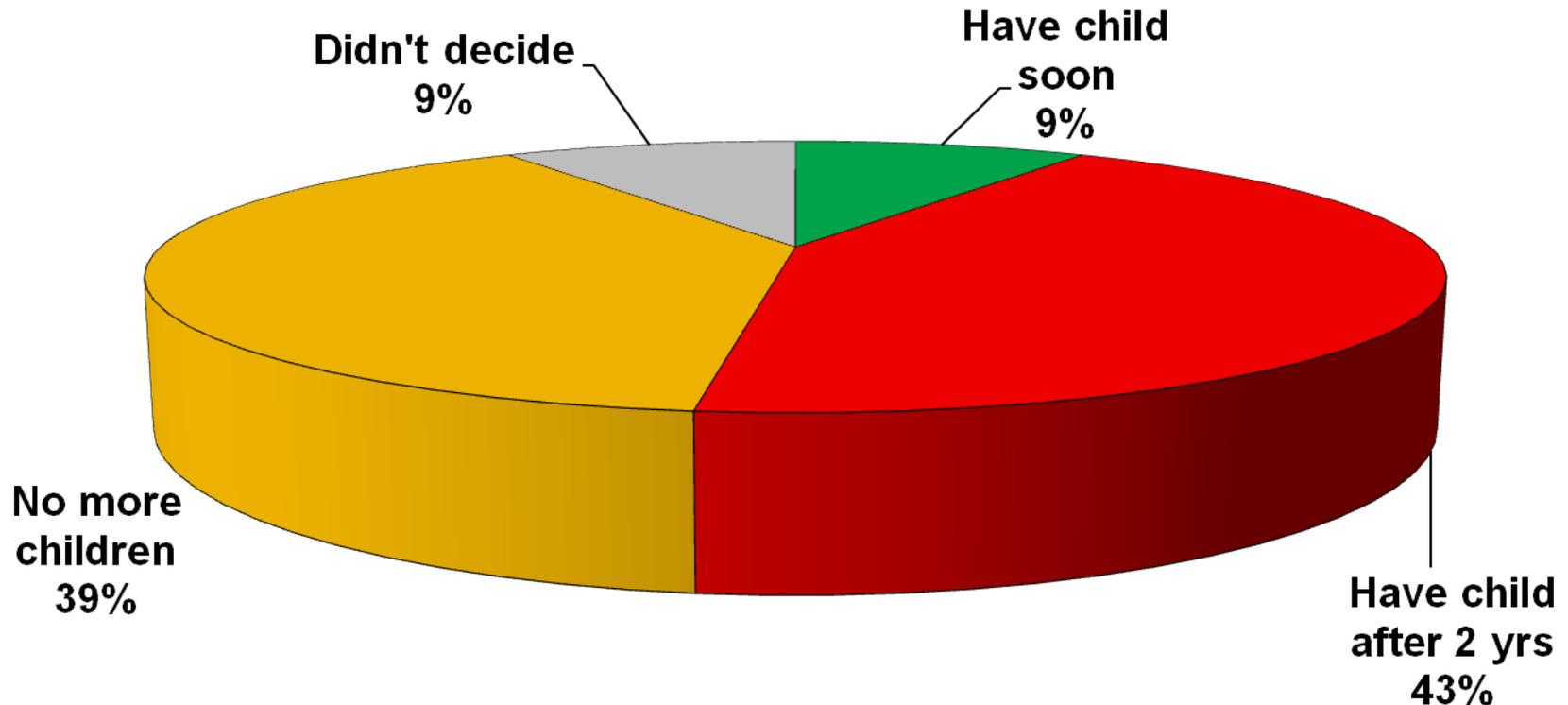
# Trend in Source of Family Planning for Current Users (L10K Areas) Dec. 2008 & Dec. 2010



# Trend in Wantedness of Current Pregnancy among Women Aged 15-49 years (L10K Areas) Dec. 2008 & Dec. 2010



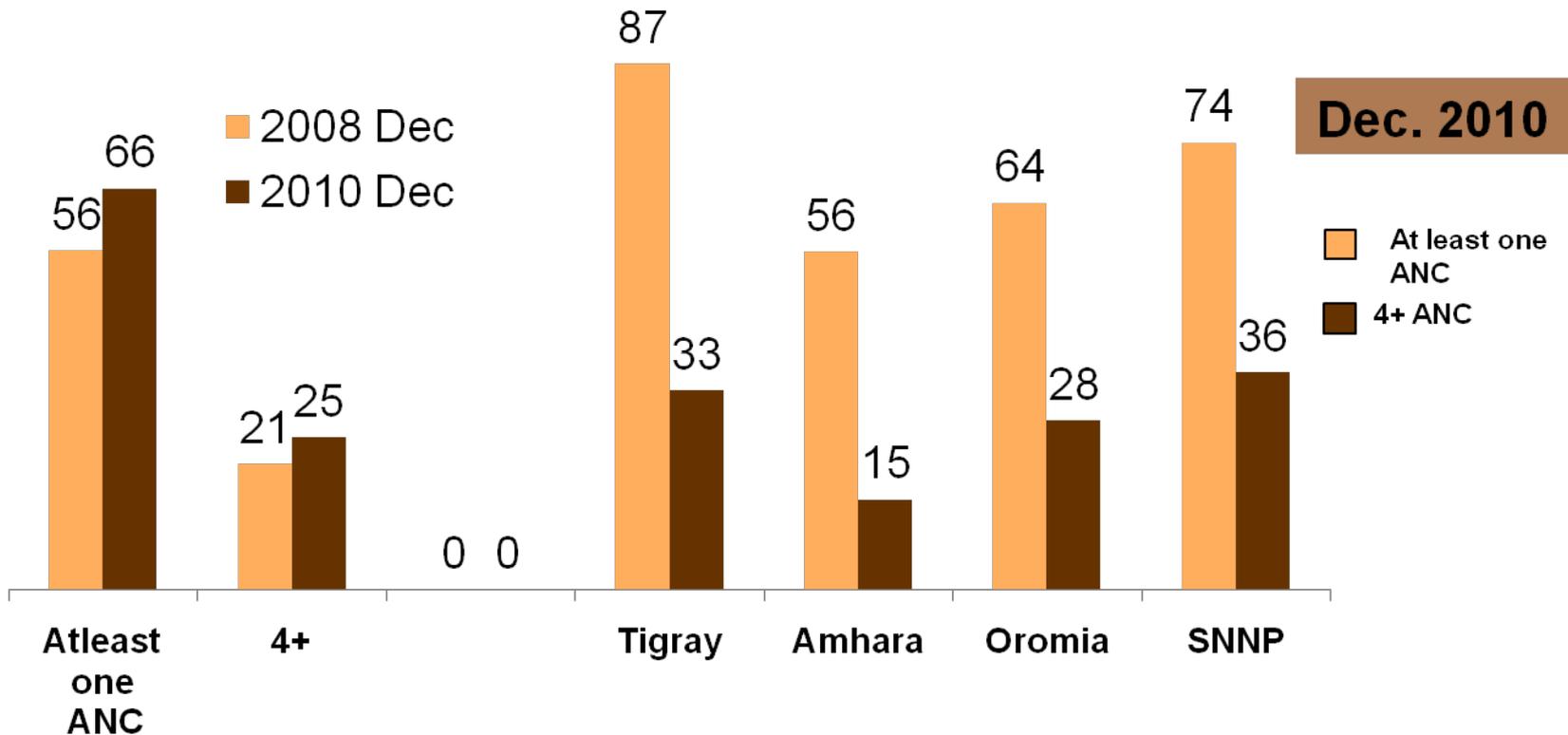
# Fertility Preference: Percentage Distribution of Women Aged 15-49 years, According to their Future Fertility Desire (L10K Areas) Dec. 2010



# PREGNANCY

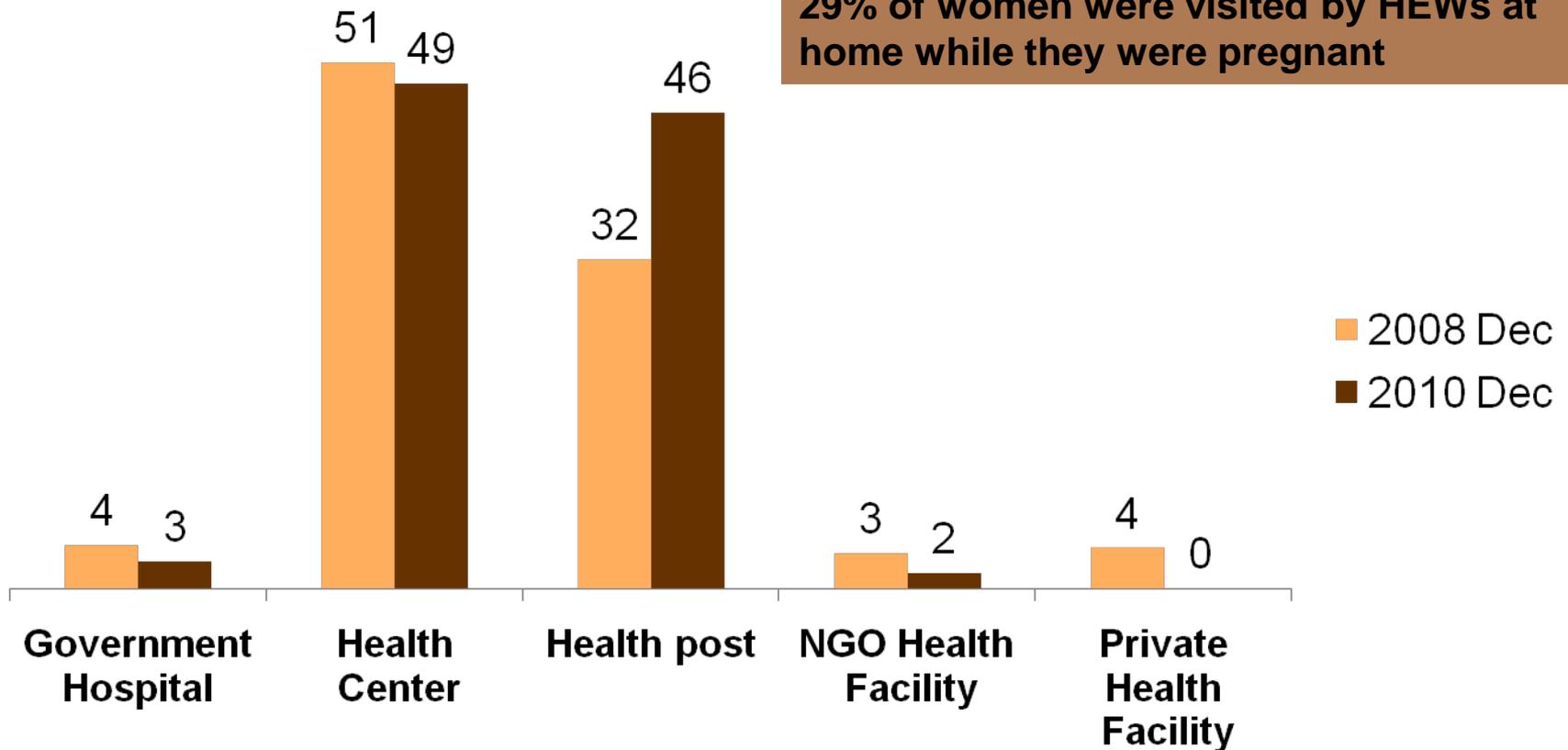
## [Antenatal Care and Tetanus Toxoid Injections]

# Trend in Antenatal Care Use among Women with Children 0–11 months, L10K Areas, Dec. 2008 & Dec.2010

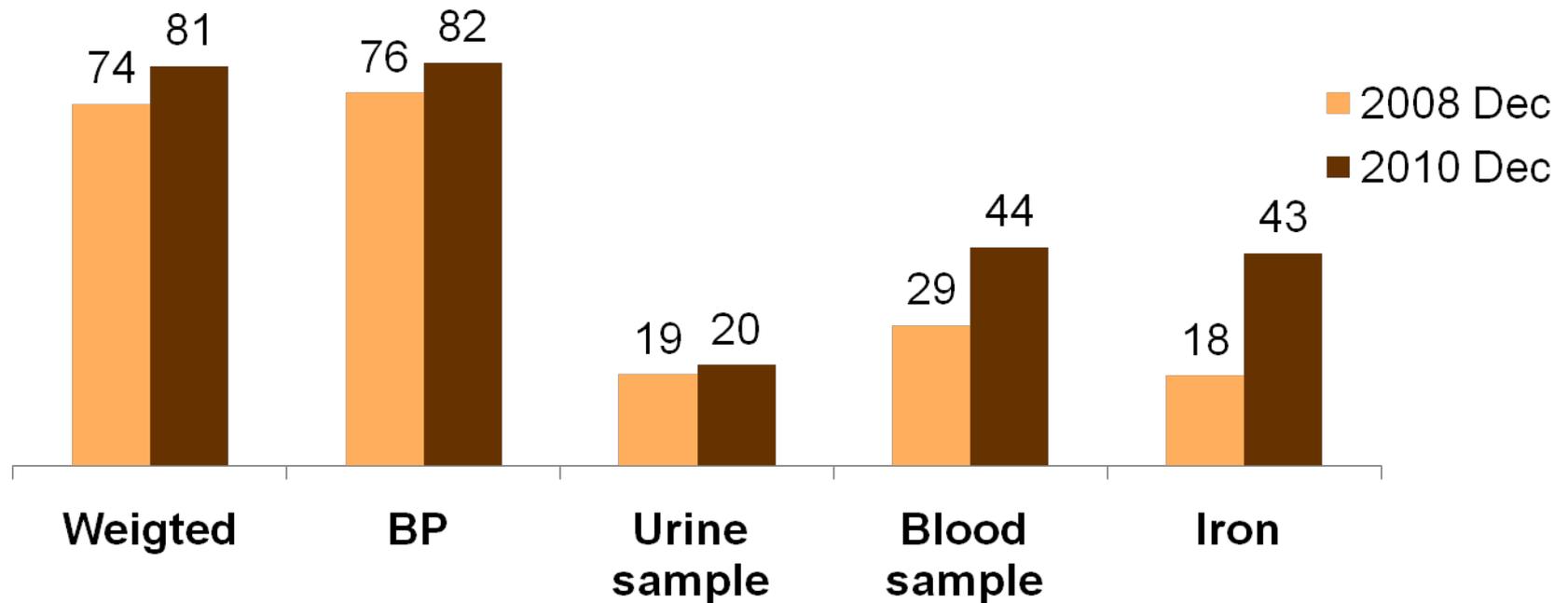


# Trend in Place of ANC among Women with Children 0–11 months, L10K Areas, Dec. 2008 & Dec.2010

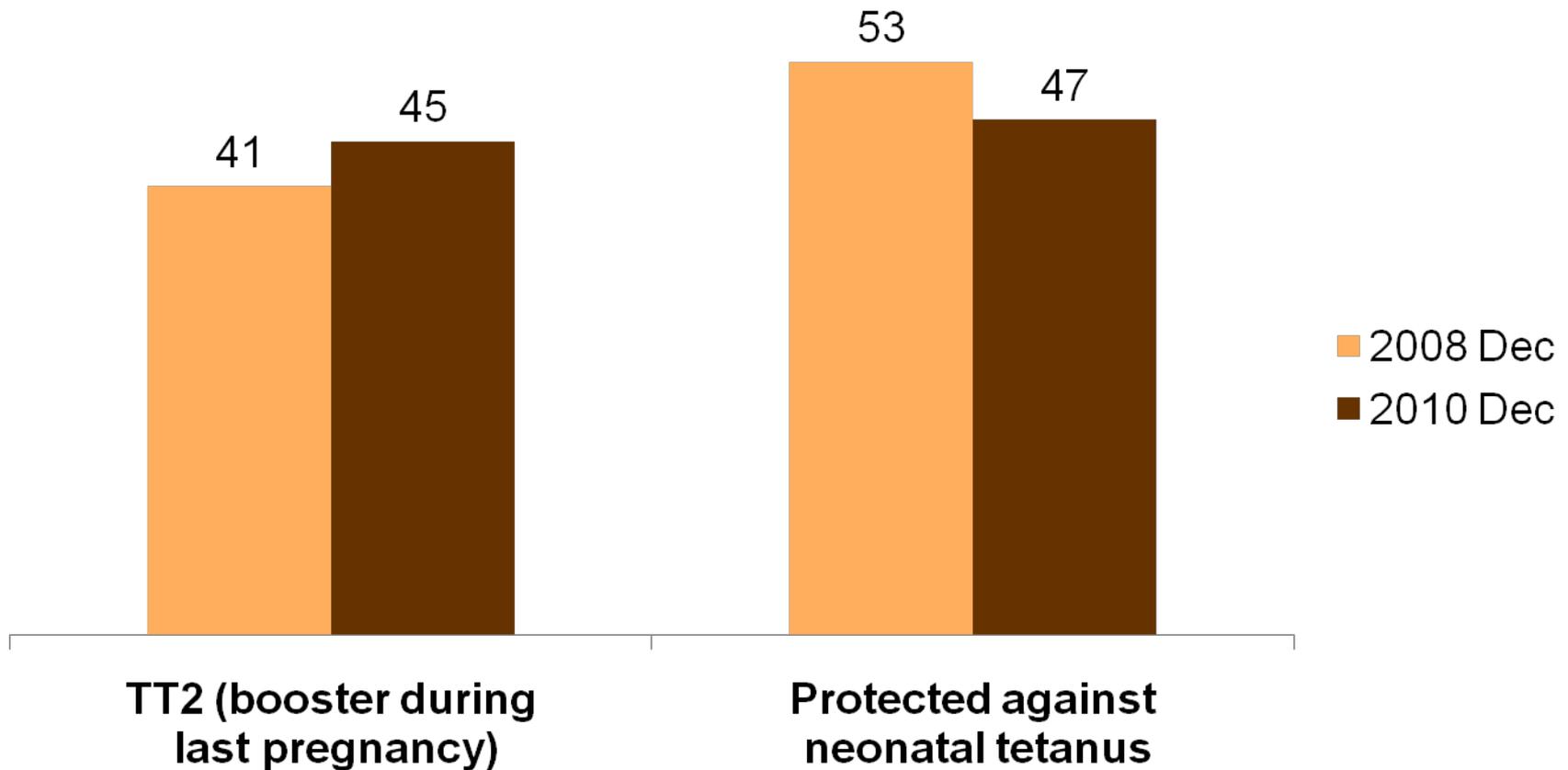
29% of women were visited by HEWs at home while they were pregnant



# Trend in ANC Service Components Provided to Mothers (L10K Areas) Dec. 2008 & Dec. 2010

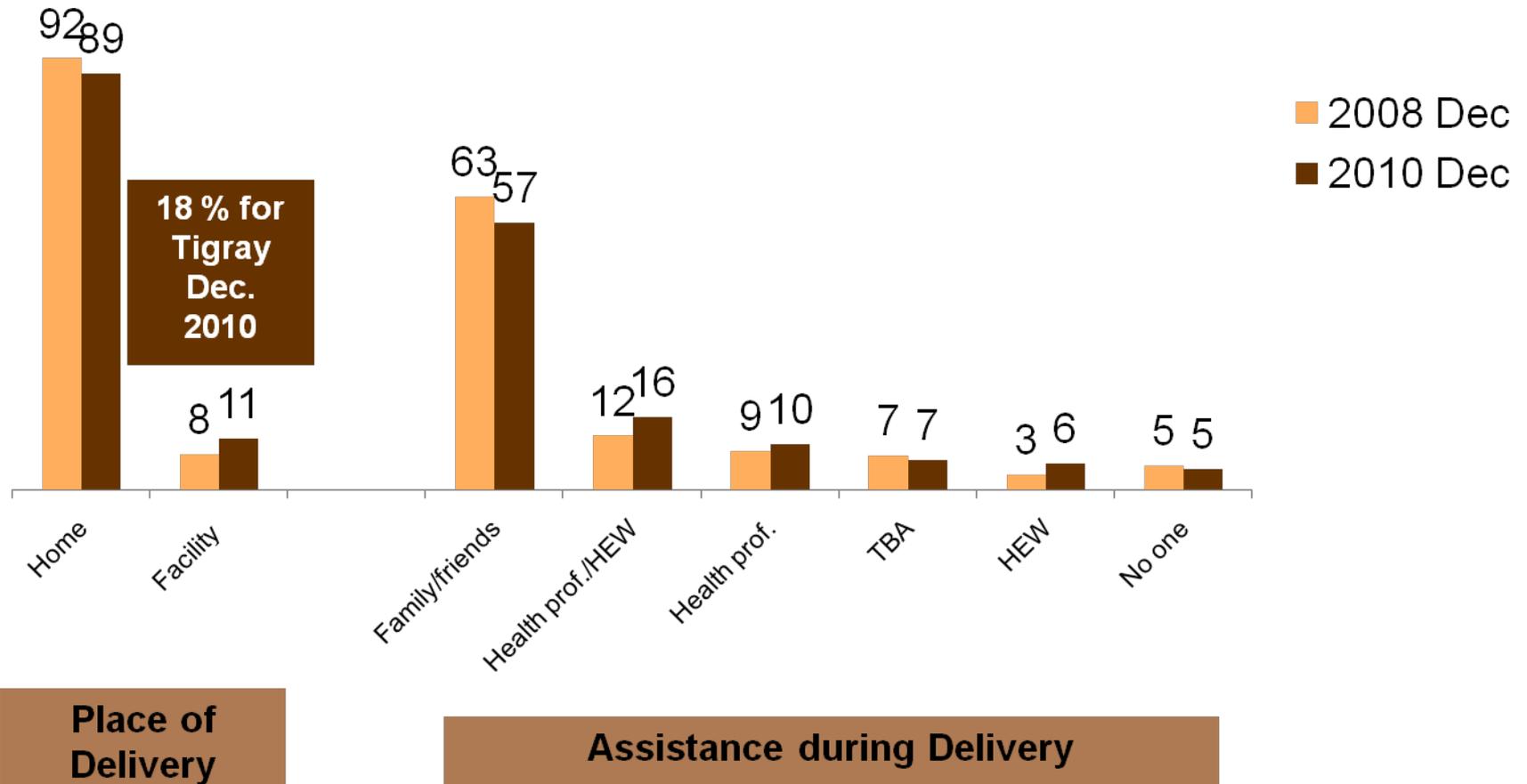


# Trend in TT Injections among Women with Children of 0-11 months, Dec. 2008 & Dec. 2010

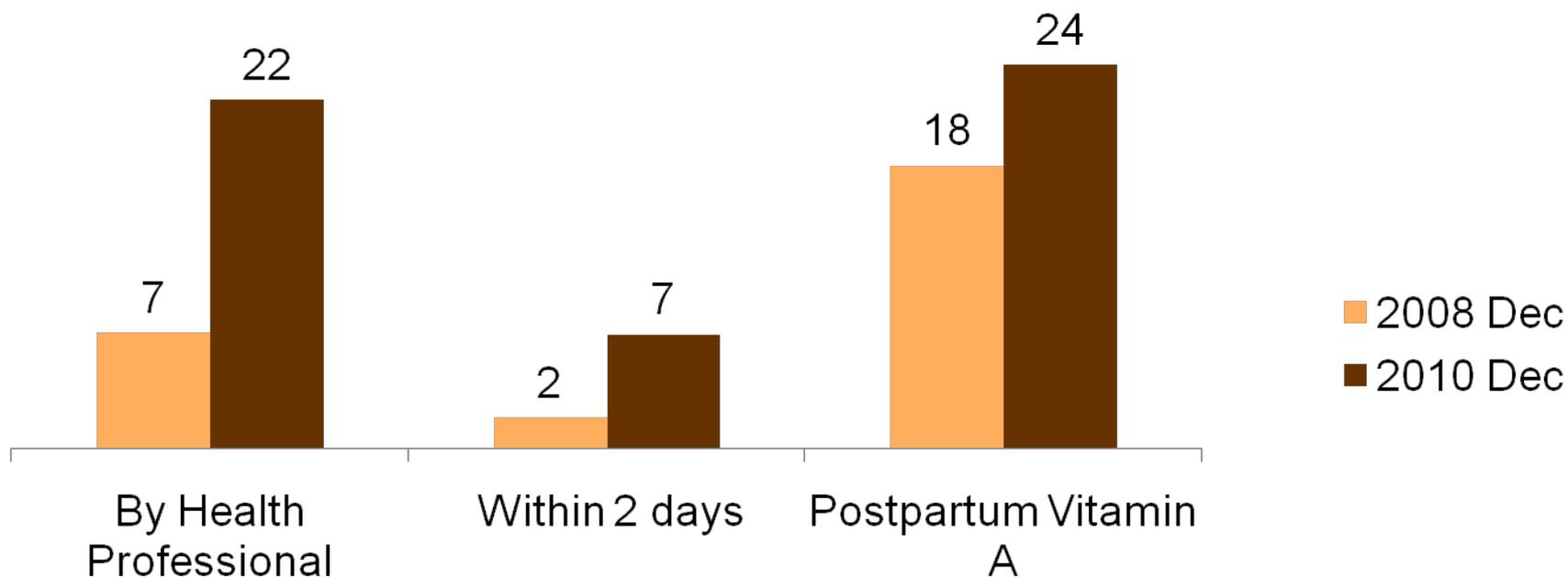


# DELIVERY AND POSTNATAL CARE

# Trend in Delivery by Place and Assistance, Dec. 2008 & Dec. 2010



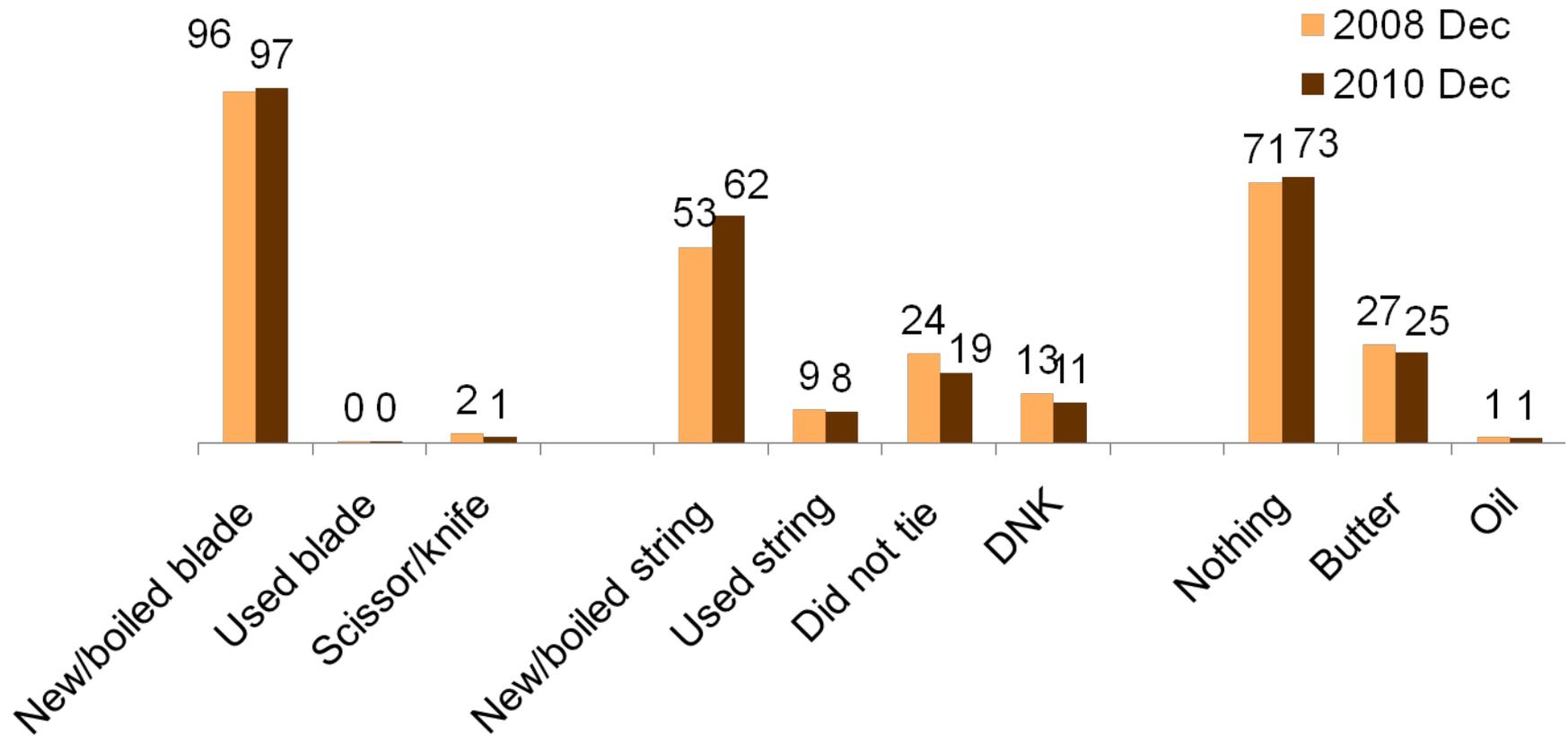
# Trend in First Postnatal Check-up after Delivery, the Type of Provider and Postpartum Vitamin A (L10K Areas) Dec. 2008 & Dec. 2010



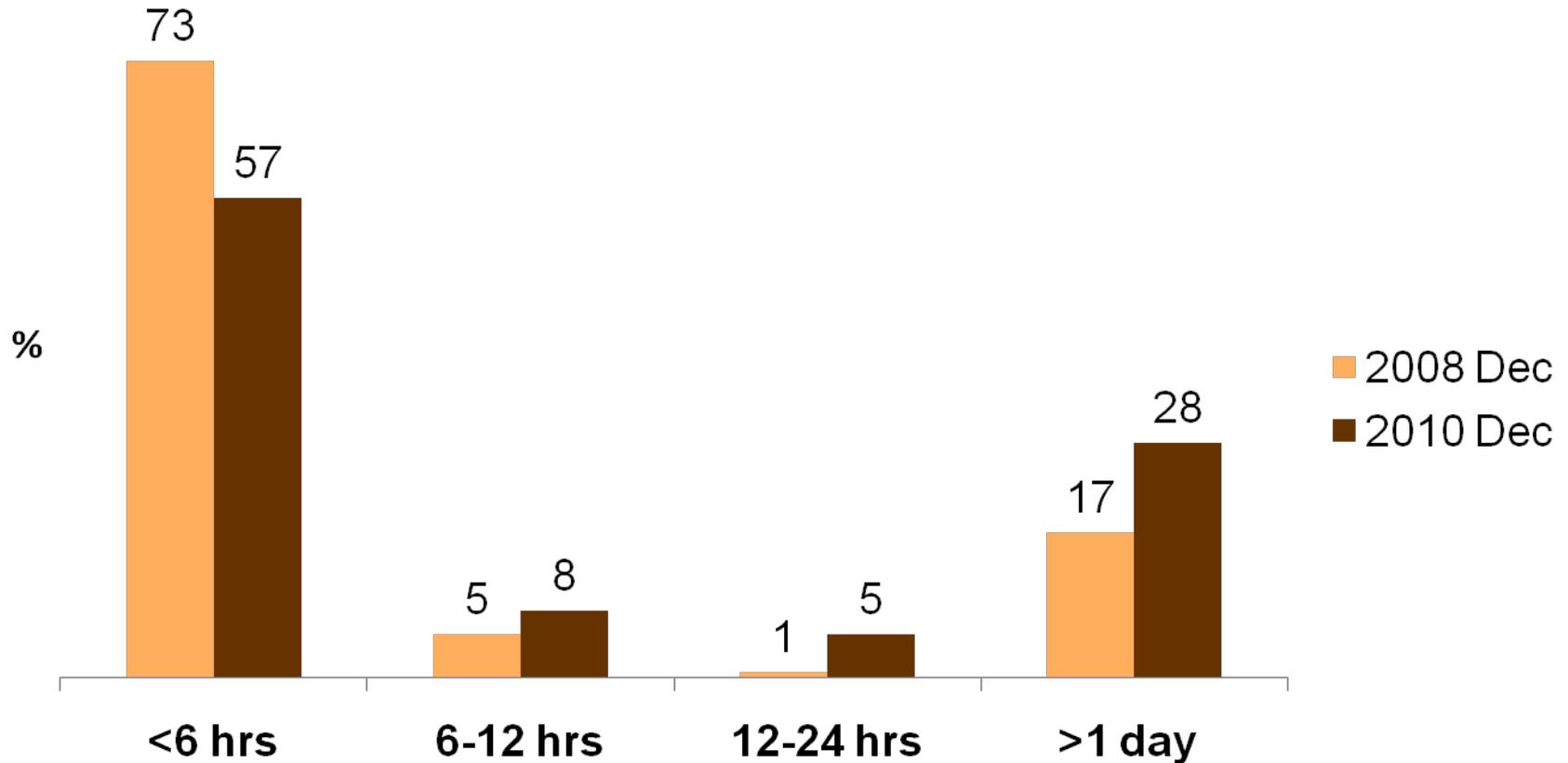
**Regional Variation Dec. 2010**  
Postpartum Vitamin A: 43% (Tigray ) & 15 % in Amhara

# NEONATAL CARE AND CHILD HEALTH

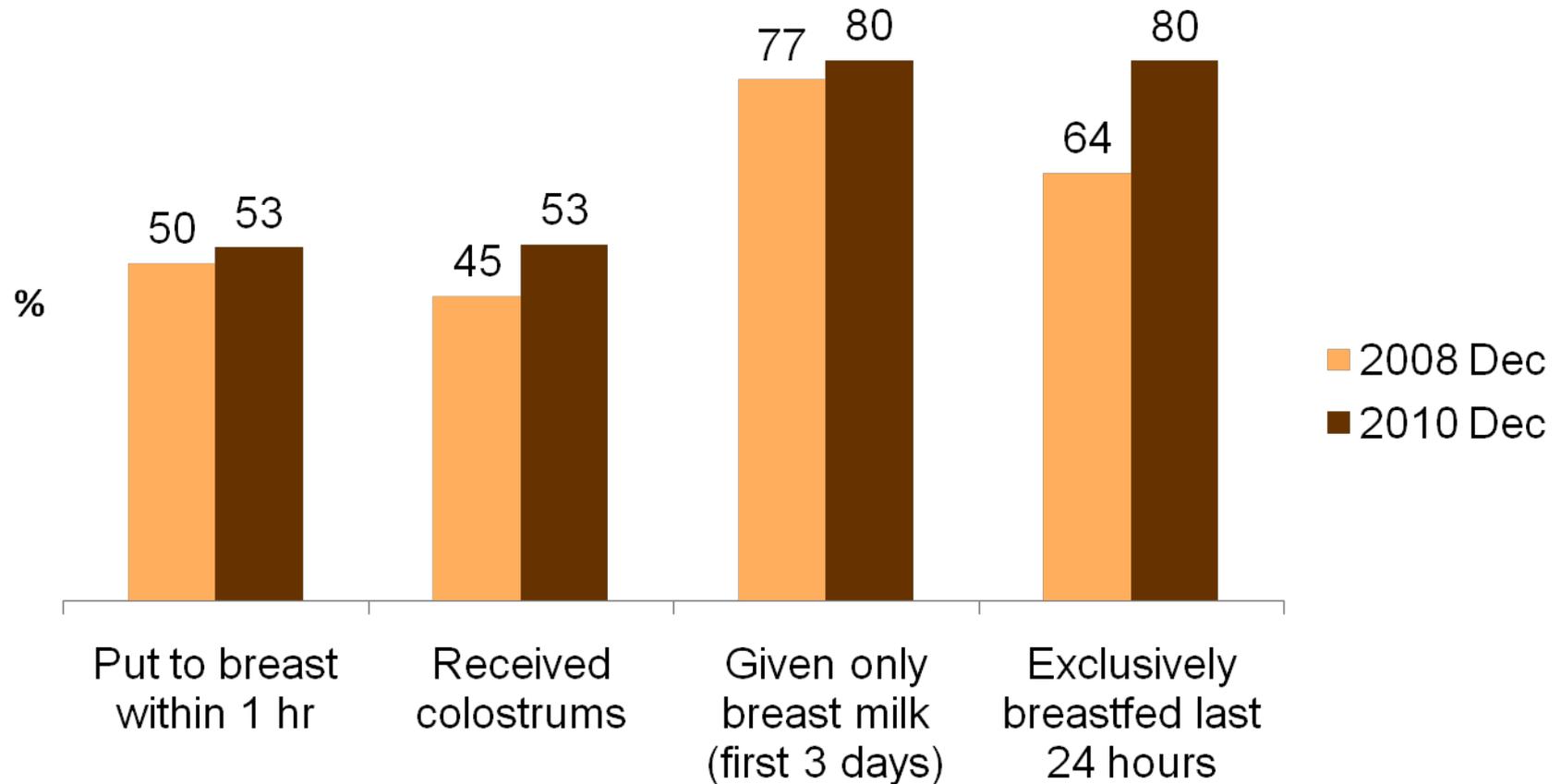
# Trends in Cord Care and Management (L10K Areas) Dec. 2008 & Dec. 2010



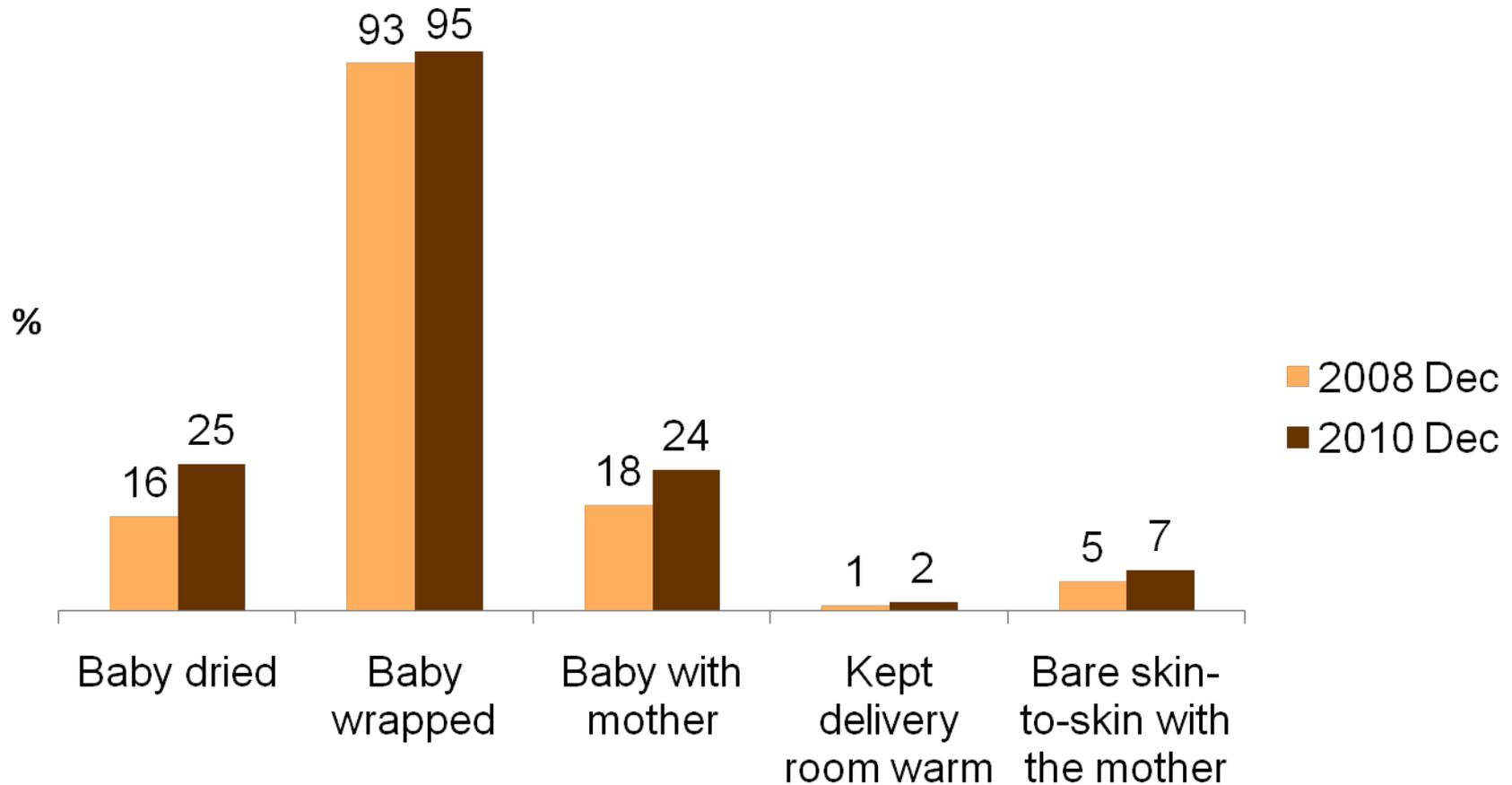
# Trend of Time Lapsed before First Bathing (L10K Areas) Dec. 2008 & Dec. 2010



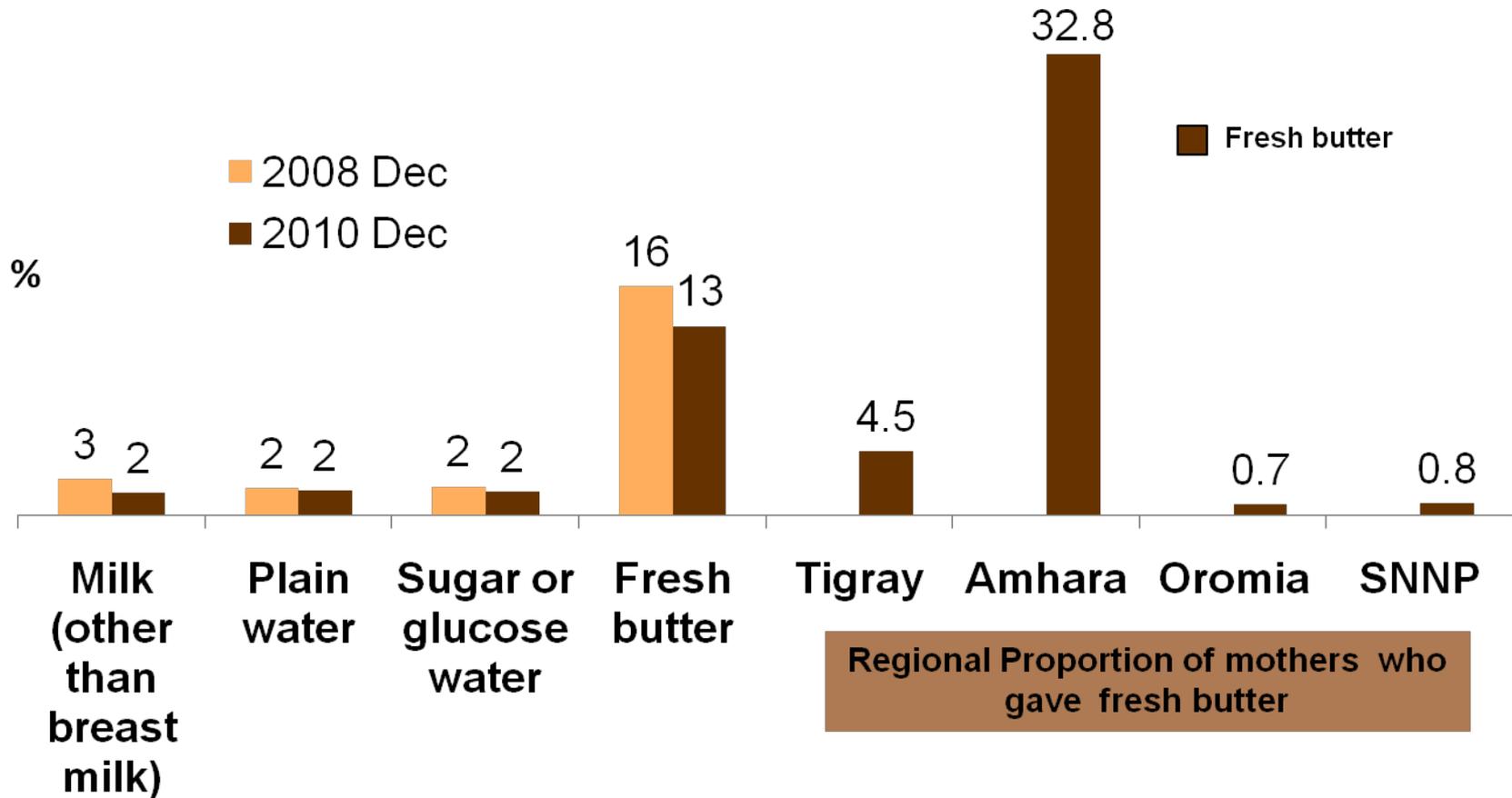
# Trend in Breastfeeding Practices, Dec. 2008 – Dec. 2010



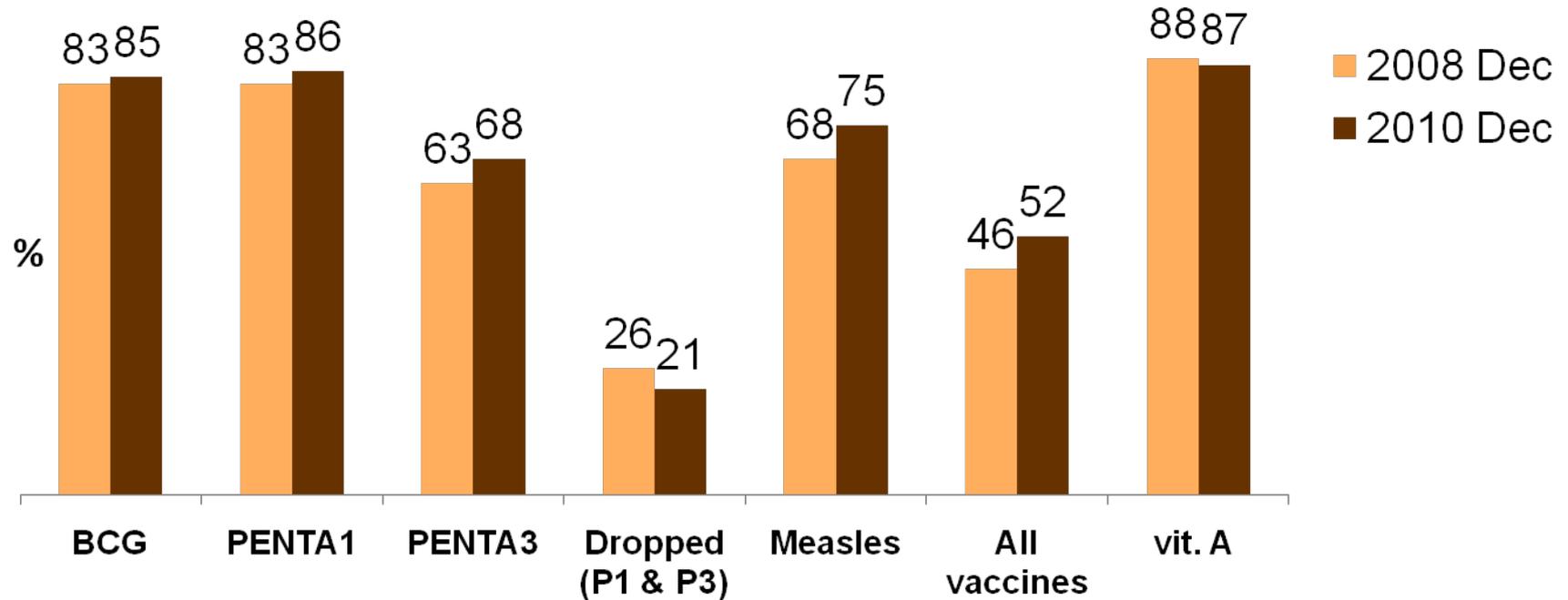
# Trend in Warming Practices for Newborns, Dec. 2008 – Dec. 2010



# Mothers who Feed Newborns Something other than Breast Milk (L10K Areas) Dec. 2008 & Dec. 2010

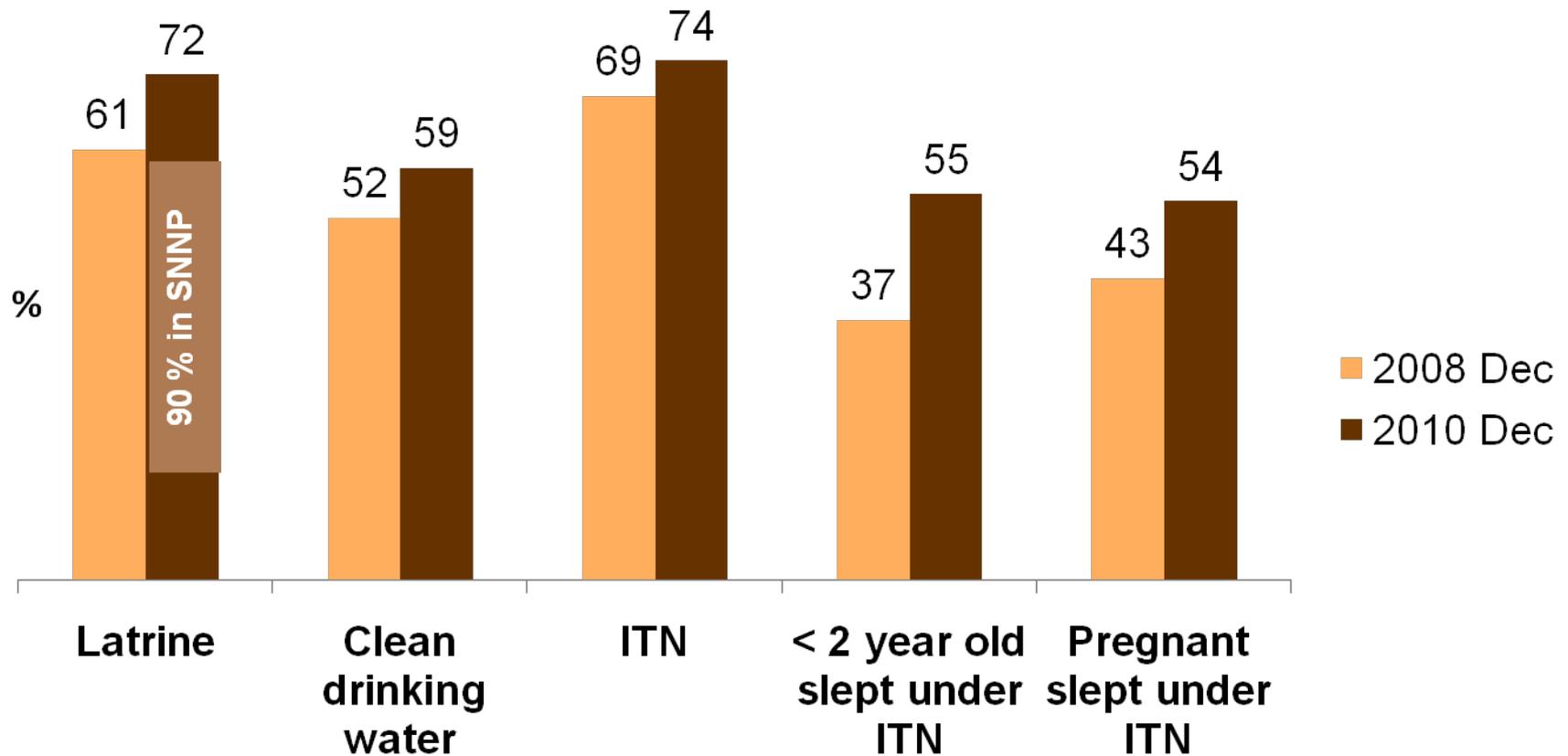


# Trend in Immunization and Vitamin A Provision (L10K Areas) Dec. 2008 & Dec. 2010

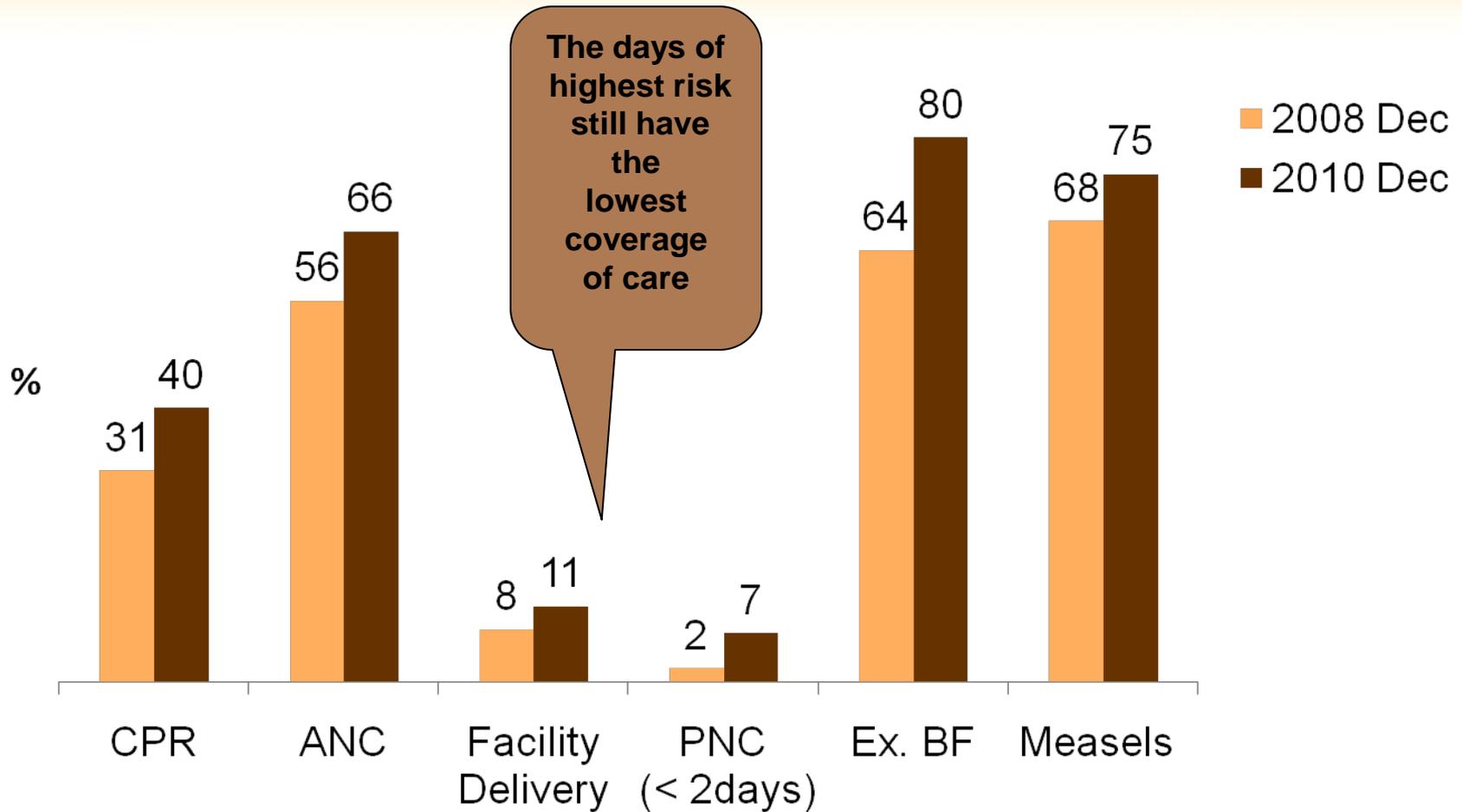


# Household Access to Latrine and ITN

# Trend in Household Sanitation Practices (L10K Areas) Dec. 2008 & Dec. 2010



# Continuum of Care (L10K Areas) Dec. 2008 & Dec. 2010



# Summary of Findings

# Achievements

- ANC (at least one visit has improved very well [66%])
- Interventions during ANC (Iron from 18% to 43%)
- Number of CHPs (70% of kebeles have 20 or more)
- Latrine coverage (72%)
- CPR has increased (40%)
- Postnatal care by health workers (22%)
- Postnatal care including neonatal care practices (bathing decreased from 73% to 57%)
- Child survival interventions (EB: 80%, Penta 3: 68% and Measles: 75%)
- Use of BCC materials (FHC possessed by 39% of HHs)

# Needs Improvement

- Continuity of ANC (25% 4+ ANC)
- Delivery at health facility (11%)
- Postnatal care within the first 48 hours (7%) and types of interventions (post-natal vitamin A: 24%)
- Visits to households with pregnant women by HEWs and CHPs (29% were visited by HEWs)
- Some household practices (applying butter on cord and giving fresh butter to newborns)
- Utilization of ITN (55% or less)
- TT2 booster dose during last pregnancy (45%)
- Method mix for FP (Inj: 33%; Pill: 2%; Implant: 4%; Others: 0%)
- Interaction between HEWs and families/ CHPs and families