

## PERFORMANCE MONITORING FOR ACTION

# PMA ETHIOPIA

Results from the first cohort's six-months and one-year postpartum surveys

October 2019 - August 2021

## OVERALL KEY FINDINGS

### Maternity Care

- Use of a modern method of contraception increased from 36% at 6-months to 42% at 1-year.
- While a significant percentage of women changed their intentions around contraceptive use, almost half of women stated they had no intention to use contraception throughout the survey period.

### COVID-19

- Nearly 1 in 5 mothers reported that their child/ren missed a vaccination at anytime since COVID-19 restriction began.
- Fewer than 5% of women reported difficulties in accessing sick child care or postnatal care due to COVID-19.

### Infant Care

- Approximately one-third of infants were fully vaccinated by one year. Approximately half had received a measles vaccination by 1-year.
- One quarter of infants who received a Penta 1 vaccine did not receive their third and final dose by 1-year.

### Continuum of Care

- The percentage of women who received 4+ ANC visits, delivered in a health facility, received any PNC within 6-weeks, and had fully immunized infants were 42%, 54%, 52%, and 36% respectively.
- Only 17% of women received all of the key services stated above.

## SECTION 1: SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION

### Survey Implementation and Participants

This brief summarizes data from the 6-months and 1-year postpartum follow-up surveys for the first PMA Ethiopia cohort.

#### 6-months postpartum survey:

- Data collection: March 2020 and January 2021, with a pause due to COVID-19 lockdowns from April to late July 2020; due to this delay, some women (1,171/48.5%) were interviewed later than the planned 6-months postpartum interview follow-up date.
- The analytic sample comprised of 2,414 women aged 15-49.
- These women gave birth to a total of 2,460 live births – of whom 2,369 (96.3%) were alive at time of the 6-months interview.
- Questions on COVID-19 were only asked to the 2,179 women who were interviewed after July, 2020.

#### 1-year postpartum survey:

- Data collection: July 2020 and August 2021
- The analytic sample comprised of 2,094 women aged 15-49.
- These women had a total of 2,132 live births - 2,055 (96.4%) of whom were alive at the time of the 1-year interview.
- Children-level analyses included in this report were restricted to all children still living at the time of interviews.

\*Data collection was stopped in the Tigray region from November 2020 onwards due to security concerns.

## PANEL STUDY FLOW CHART

### Baseline

- 2,868 pregnant and postpartum women enrolled
- 78% pregnant

October 2019

### 6 weeks

- 2,664 women
- 2,523 infants
- 93 % response rate
- 255 women missed interview

### 6-Months

- 2,414 women
- 2,369 infants
- 91% response rate
- 250 women missed interview
- 63% from Tigray

### 1-Year

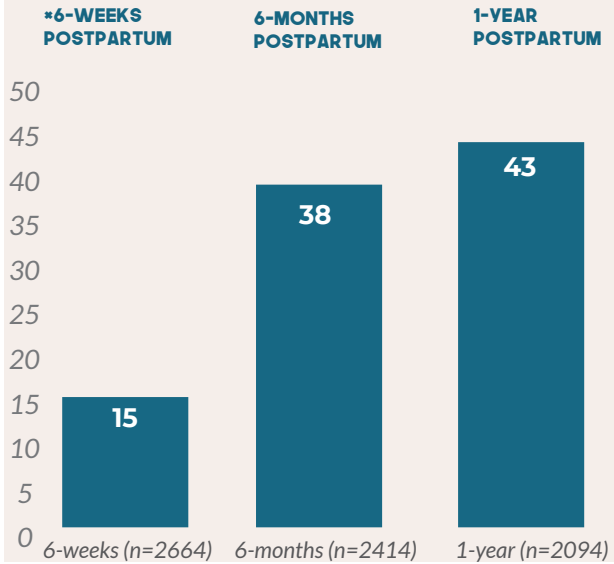
- 2,094 women
- 2,055 infants
- 87% response rate
- 320 women missed interview
- 83% from Tigray

August 2021

## SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE USE, DYNAMICS, AND DEMAND

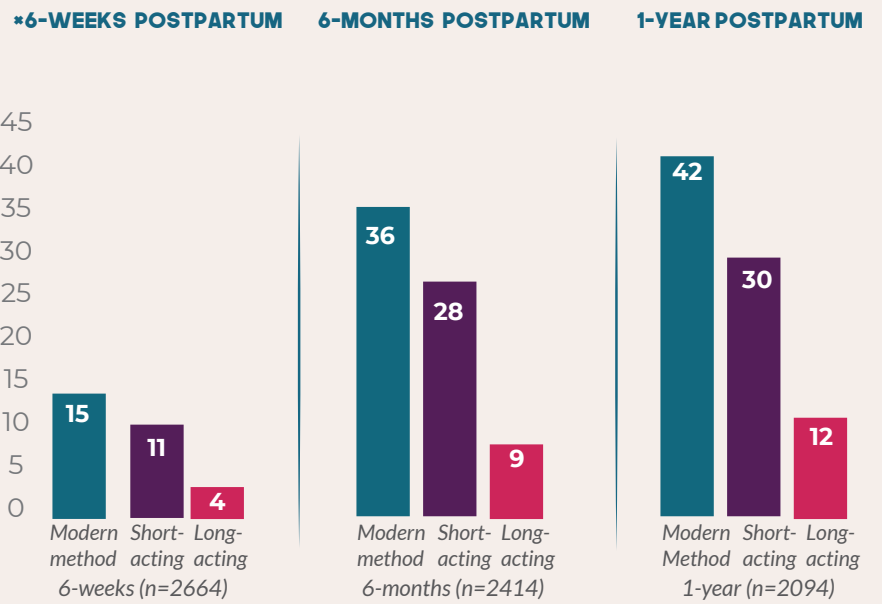
### CONTRACEPTIVE USE TO DELAY OR LIMIT PREGNANCY

Percentage of women who are using a method to delay or limit pregnancy



### CONTRACEPTIVE USE BY METHOD TYPE

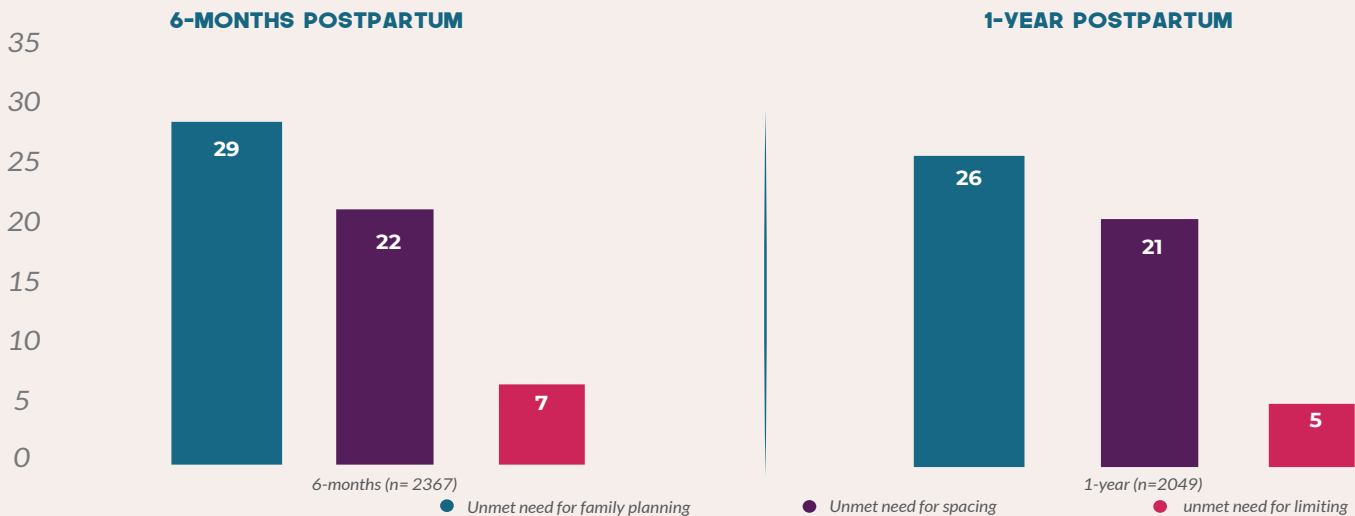
Percentage of women who are using a modern contraceptive method



\*Data collection for the six-week postpartum interview occurred between October 2019 and September 2020, with a pause due to the COVID-19 pandemic from April 2020 to July 2020. Details on this survey can be found at: [6-week MNH technical report, 2019-2021](#)

### \*UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING

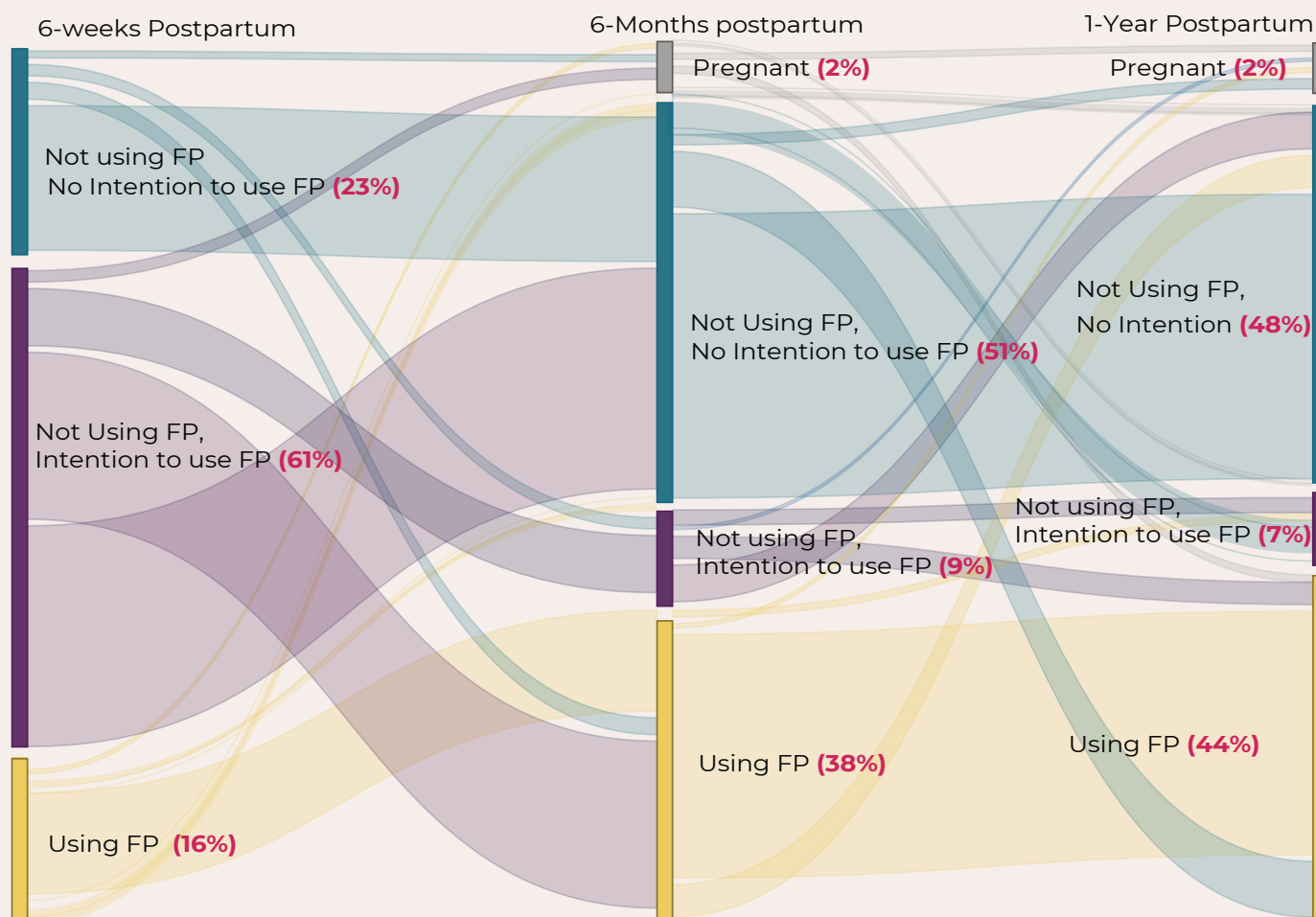
Percentage of women not currently pregnant with unmet need; total, spacing and limiting.



\*Unmet need is calculated as the percentage of fecund postpartum women ages 15-49 years who want no more children or want to postpone having the next child or who wanted to postpone or want no more at the time of the last pregnancy but are not using a contraceptive method.

## CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE INTENTION

Change in intention to use contraceptive in the next 12 months at 6-Weeks, 6-Months and 1-Year postpartum (n=1980)



The ribbons of the Sankey represent the flow of women from one contraceptive use status to another among panel women who completed all three follow-up interviews. The left side of the Sankey shows the flow between 6-Weeks and 6-Months, and the right side between 6-Months and 1-Year. The color of each ribbon represents the contraceptive use status at the initial interview of the two interviews (e.g., a yellow ribbon flowing from 6-Month to 1-Year represents women who were using a contraceptive method at the 6-Month interview). The percentages show the percentage of all women classified within the category at each interview. The width of the ribbon is proportional to the number of women represented.

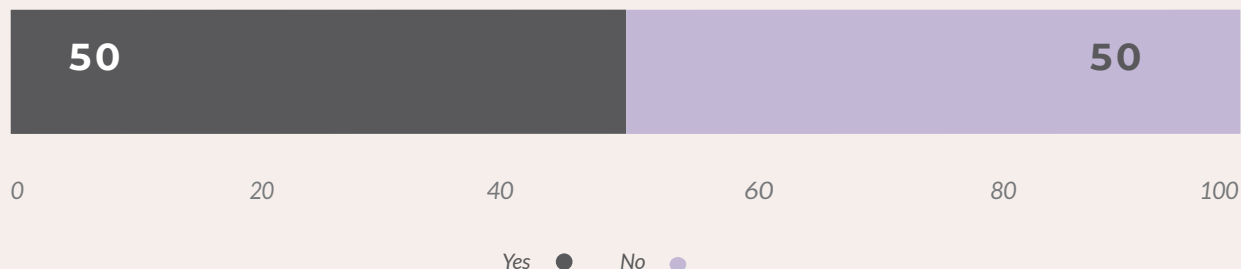
### KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE USE, DYNAMICS AND DEMAND

- Modern contraceptive use increased between 6- months and 1- year postpartum from 15% at 6-weeks to 36% and 42% at 6-months and 1-year respectively. Long-acting method use increased from 4% at 6-weeks to 12% at 1-year.
- Unmet need for family planning decreases from 29% at 6-months to 26% at 1-year postpartum.
- While a significant percentage of women changed their intentions around contraceptive use, almost half of women stated they had no intention to use contraception throughout the survey period.

## SECTION 3: FAMILY PLANNING COUNSELLING

### COUNSELLING ON SWITCHING

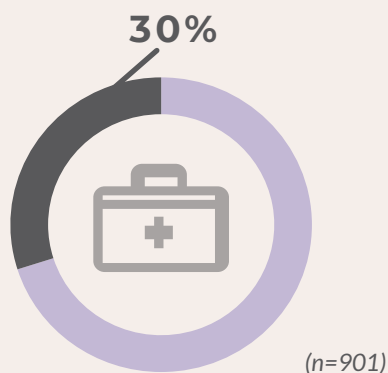
The percentage of modern contraceptive users at one year postpartum who were told that they could switch to a different method in the future (n=965)



Results from the six-months postpartum survey showed similar results for this indicator, thus we show only 12-month results

### COUNSELLING ON SIDE EFFECTS

The percentage of modern contraceptive users at one year postpartum who were told about the side effects of the current method they are using.



Results from the six-months postpartum survey showed similar results for this indicator, thus we show only 1-year results

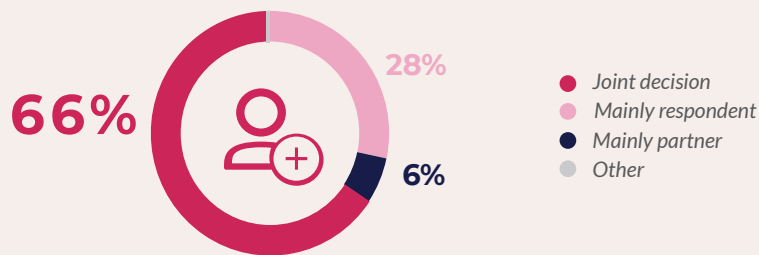
### KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 3 : FAMILY PLANNING COUNSELLING

- Approximately one-in-two contraceptive users were told by the provider that they could switch to a different method in the future both at 6 -months and 1-year postpartum.
- Approximately three-out of -ten current contraceptive users were counseled on side effects of the current method they are using both at 6-months and 1-year postpartum.

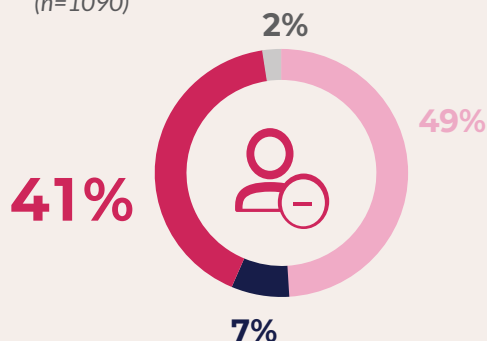
## SECTION 4: PARTNER DYNAMICS

### PARTNER INVOLVEMENT IN FAMILY PLANNING DECISIONS

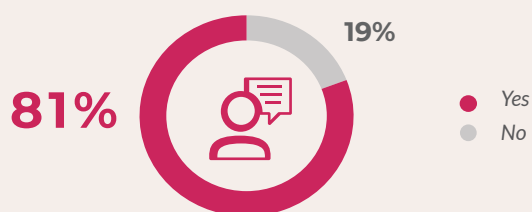
The percentage of current contraceptive users at 1-year postpartum who jointly decided with her husband/partner to use a family planning method (n=965)



The percentage of non-users at 1-year postpartum who jointly decided with their husband/partner to not use a family planning method (n=1090)



The percentage of current contraceptive users at 1-year postpartum who had discussed their decision to delay or avoid pregnancy with their husband/partner before using a method (n=966)



The results from the six-month survey for the above indicators are similar and therefore not presented separately in this section

#### KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 4: PARTNER DYNAMICS

- Among non-current users, four in ten women reported that the decision to not use a family planning methods was made jointly with their husband/partner.
- The percentage of current contraceptive users who discussed jointly with their husband/partner to use a method to avoid or delay pregnancy at 1-year postpartum is 81%.
- The percentage of current contraceptive users who decided to use family planning with their husband/partner is 66%.

## SECTION 5: FP SERVICE INTEGRATION DURING POSTNATAL CARE

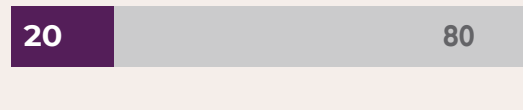
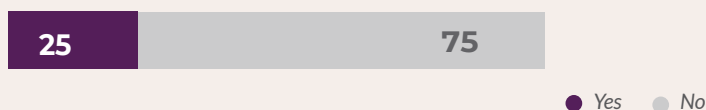
### 6-MONTHS POSTPARTUM

### 1-YEAR POSTPARTUM

#### RECEIPT OF FP SERVICES DURING IMMUNIZATION VISITS

Percentage of women who received any family planning information, referrals or services during any immunization visits for their infants (n=2036)

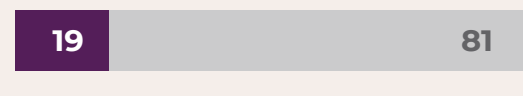
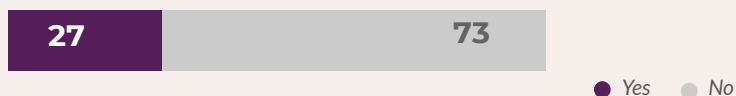
Percentage of women who received any family planning information, referrals or services during any immunization visits for their infants (n=1796)



#### RECEIPT OF FP SERVICES AT NON-IMMUNIZATION HEALTH CHECKS

Percentage of women who received any family planning information, referrals or services, not including immunization visits (n=843)

Percentage of women who received any family planning information, referrals or services, not including immunization visits (n=951)



## KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 5: POSTNATAL CARE

- Significant missed opportunities for family planning service integration were observed during PNC visit.
  - Among women who received immunization services for their babies, only a quarter (25%) and less (20%) women were informed about family planning information, referral or services during 6-months and 1-year, respectively.

## SECTION 6 : ROUTINE IMMUNIZATION - INFANTS

### VACCINATED INFANTS

Percentage of infants vaccinated, by vaccination type, by card, or self-reported by mother at 6-months and 1-year

#### 6-WEEKS

49%



(n=2493)

#### 6-MONTHS

86%



(n=2369)

#### 1-YEAR

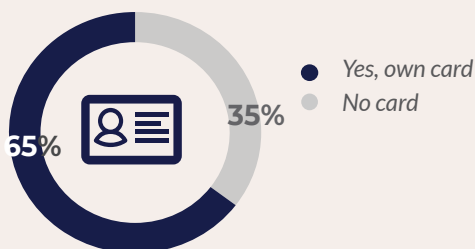
90%



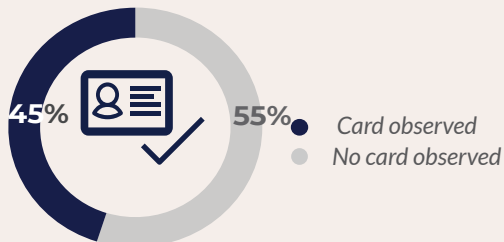
(n=2055)

### OWNERSHIP OF INFANT VACCINATION CARD

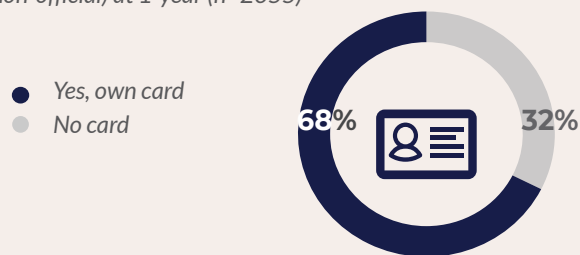
Reported ownership of any vaccination card (official or non-official) at 6-months (n=2369)



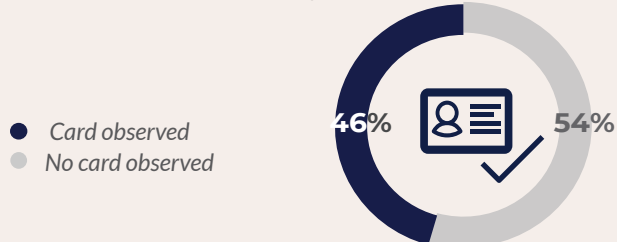
Ownership of any vaccination card observed by interviewers (official or non-official) at 6-months (n=2369)



Reported ownership of any vaccination card (official or non-official) at 1-year (n=2055)



Ownership of any vaccination card observed by interviewers (official or non-official) at 1-year (n=2055)

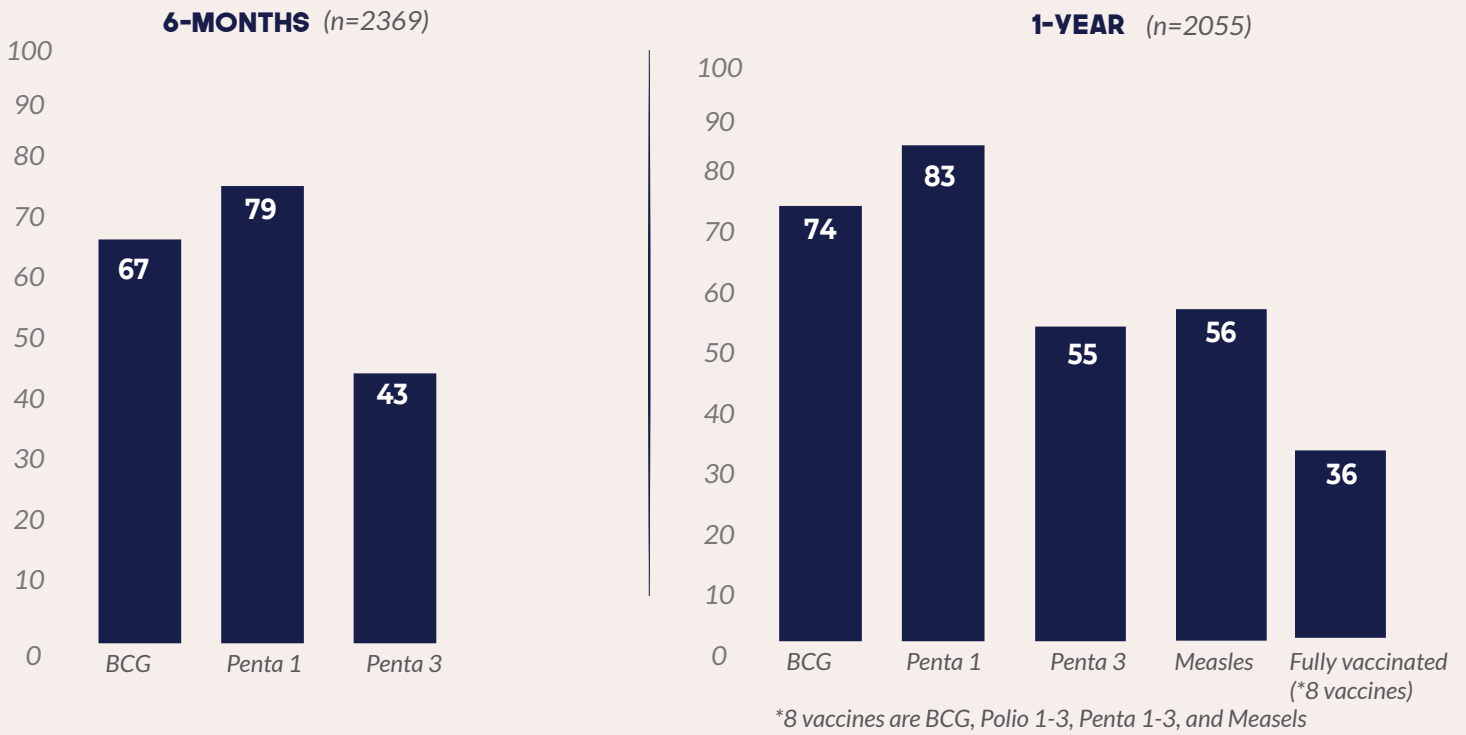


\*Official vaccination cards - Standardized cards prepared by MoH or RHBs for recording children vaccinations.

\*Non-official vaccination cards - other records of vaccination and appointments given by healthcare providers.

## VACCINATION COVERAGE

Percentage of infants vaccinated, by vaccination type, by card or mother's report at 6-months and 1-year



## VITAMIN-A SUPPLEMENTATION

Percentage of infants who received vitamin-A supplementation at 6-months and 1-year, by card or self-reported by mother

**6-MONTHS**

(n=2369)

**22%**



**1-YEAR**

(n=2055)

**37%**

### KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 6: ROUTINE IMMUNIZATION - INFANTS

- Eight out of ten infants received at least one recommended vaccine by one-year but approximately only one-third were fully vaccinated.
- Close to half of all women (46%) were able to show either an official or unofficial vaccination card at 1-year.
- More than one quarter (28%) of infants who received Penta-1 did not receive Penta-3 at 1-year, by card or by self reported by the mother.

## SECTION 7: INFANT ILLNESS IN PAST TWO WEEKS AND CARESEEKING

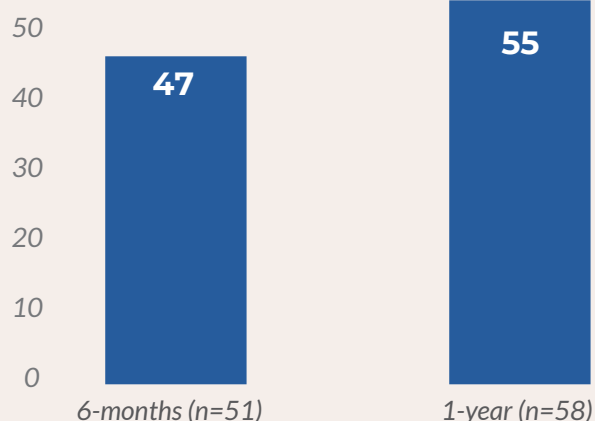
### INFANTS ILLNESS: FAST/DIFFICULTY BREATHING

Percentage of infants who were reported to have fast or difficult breathing in the two weeks before the survey.



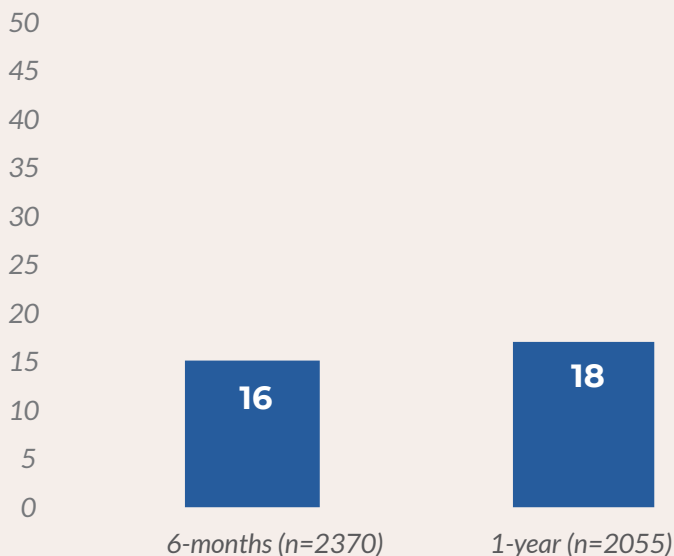
### CARE SEEKING FOR FAST/DIFFICULTY BREATHING

Percentage of infants whose mothers sought or received care for fast or difficult breathing.



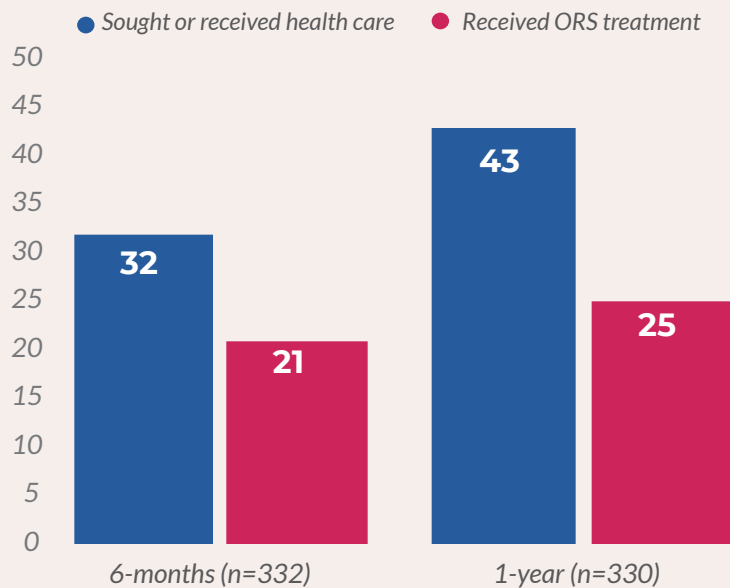
### INFANTS ILLNESS: DIARRHEA

Percentage of infants who were reported to have diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey.



### CARE SEEKING FOR DIARRHEA

Percentage of infants whose mothers sought or received care for diarrhea.



### KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 7: INFANT ILLNESS IN PAST TWO WEEKS AND CARESEEKING

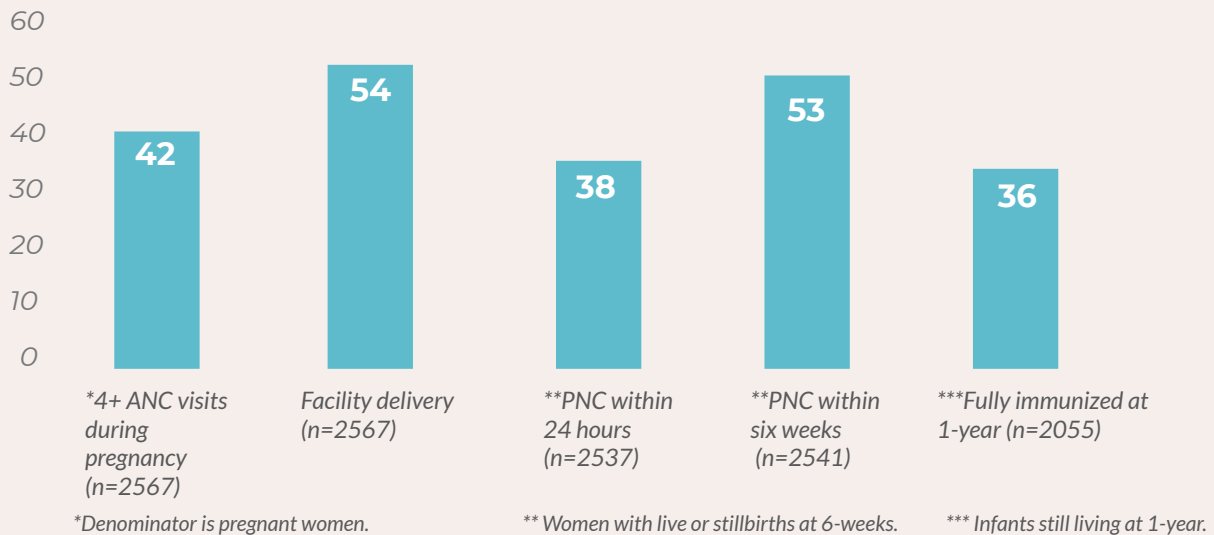
- Few infants (3%) experienced fast breathing in the two weeks preceding the survey, as reported by the mother. However, nearly half of mothers with fast breathing infants (47%, 55%) sought or received health care for their infants at 6-months and 1-year.
- Fewer than one in five infants had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, at 6-months and at 1-year postpartum; about 4 out of 10 infants with diarrhea were taken to receive health care at 1-year, and a quarter of infants received ORS treatment.



## SECTION 8: CONTINUUM OF CARE

### CONTINUUM OF CARE

Percentage of women and infants who received each key maternal and child health care service

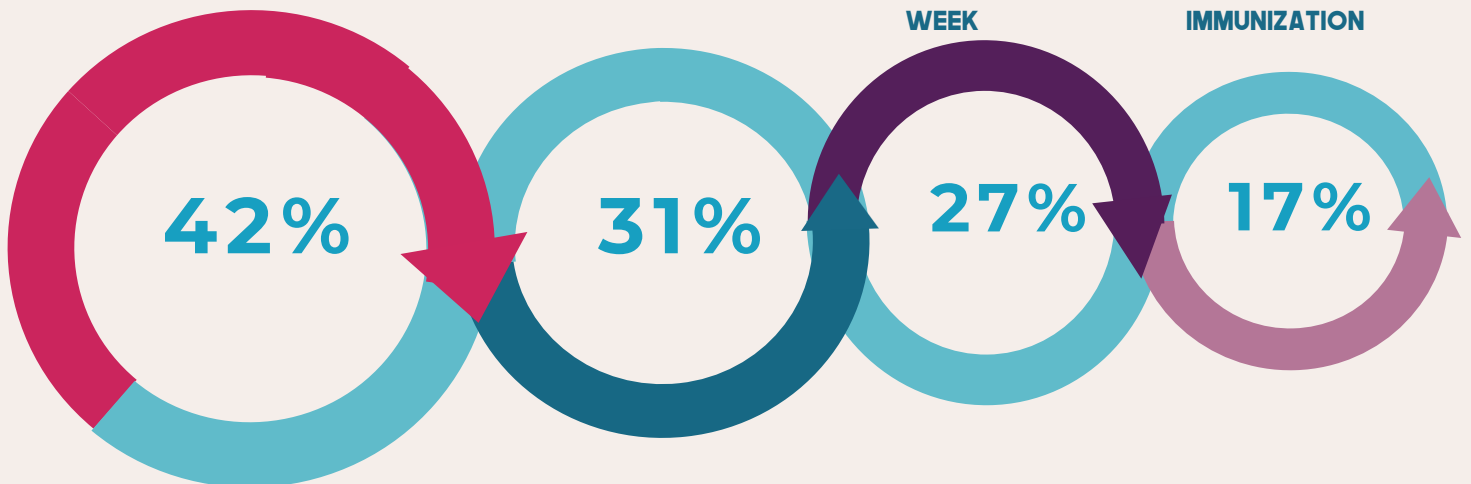


**4+ ANC**

**4+ ANC AND FACILITY DELIVERY**

**4+ ANC, FACILITY DELIVERY & ANY PNC WITHIN 6 WEEK**

**4+ ANC, FACILITY DELIVERY, ANY PNC WITHIN 6 WEEK AND FULL IMMUNIZATION**



The percentage of women who received 4+ ANC visits during pregnancy (n=2567)

The percentage of women who received 4+ ANC and delivered at health facility (n=2567)

The percentage of women who received 4+ ANC, delivered at health facility, had any PNC within 6 weeks (n=2532)

The percentage of women who had 4+ ANC, delivered at health facility, received any PNC within 6-weeks after delivery, and the index child is fully vaccinated (n=2068)

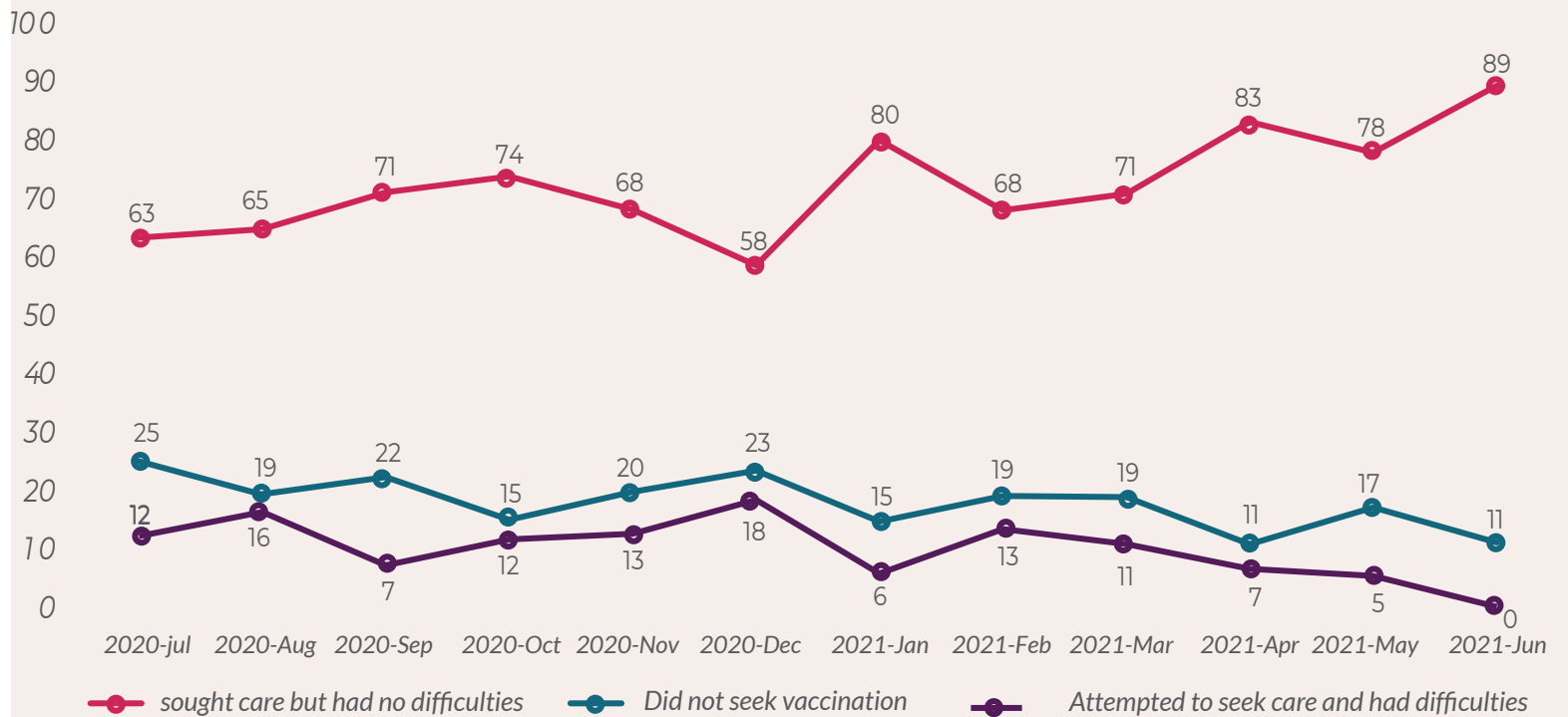
### KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 8: CONTINUUM OF CARE

- Despite better coverage for individual services, fewer than one in five (17%) women completed all the four key maternal and child care services in the first year postpartum.



**DIFFICULTY ACCESSING IMMUNIZATION SERVICES**

Percentage of infants whose mothers experienced difficulties in accessing routine immunization services for their infant(s) after COVID-19 restrictions began (n=2,179)



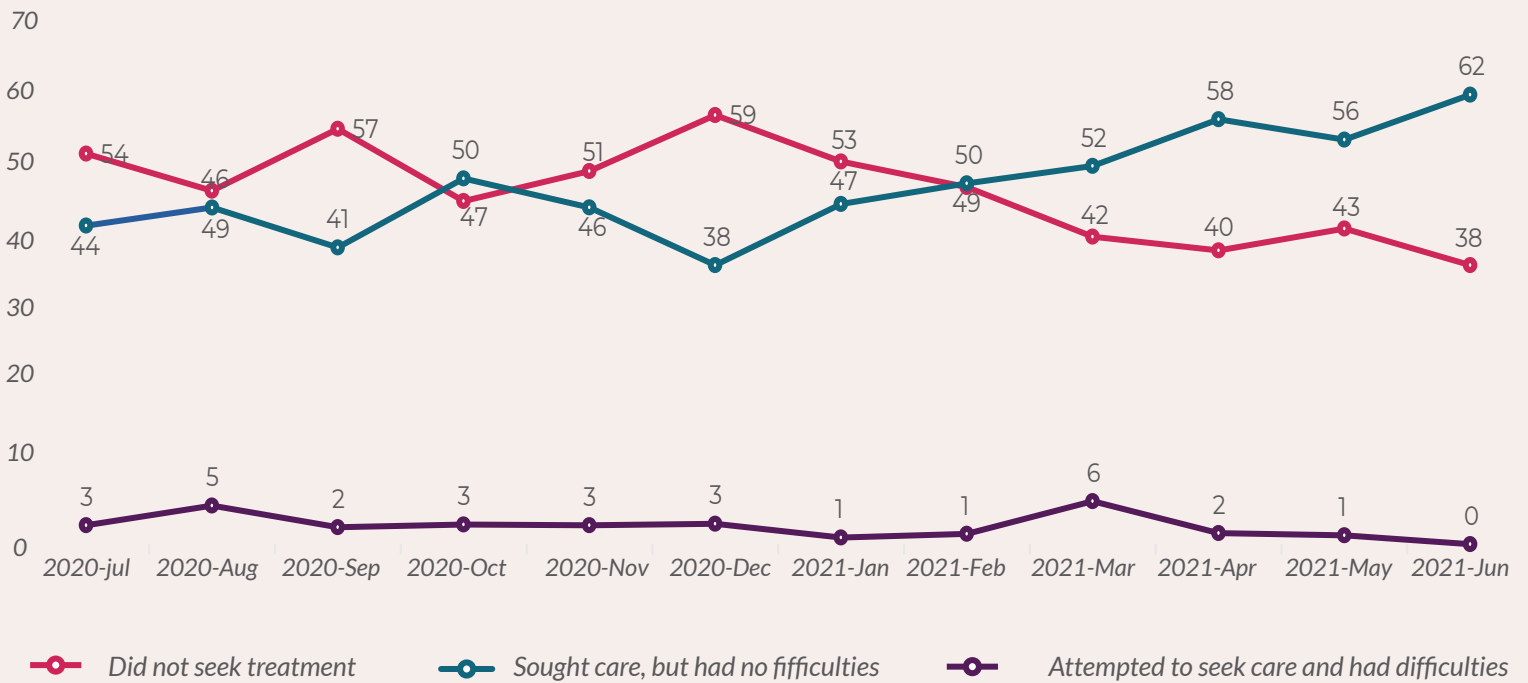
**COVID-19 EFFECT ON ROUTINE INFANT VACCINATIONS**

Percentage of mothers with infant(s) who reported missing a routine vaccination for the infant after COVID-19 restrictions began



## DIFFICULTY OF GETTING CARE FOR SICK-INFANTS

Percentage of mothers with sick infant in last two weeks, who experienced difficulties of getting health care for their sick infant after COVID-19 restrictions began (n=2,960)



### KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 9: EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON HEALTH SERVICE USE AND FOOD SECURITY

- The percentage of women who reported that they experienced difficulties in accessing vaccination services for the index child decreased from 12% in July 2020 to 0% in June 2021
- Nineteen percent of mothers interviewed in July 2020 reported that their child/ren missed a vaccination since COVID-19 restriction began which later dropped to 2% in June 2021

\*The questions about COVID-19 pandemic refer to the date when restrictions began and the time of interview April 2020- August 2021.

## SECTION 10 : ABOUT PMA ETHIOPIA

PMA Ethiopia uses mobile technology and a network of trained female resident enumerators (data collectors) to collect data to identify gaps in maternal and newborn care. Survey implementation is managed by Addis Ababa University, School of Public Health (AAU) in collaboration with regional universities, the Federal Ministry of Health and the Central Statistics Agency.

Technical support is provided by the Bill and Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. The grant is managed by the Ethiopian Public Health Association (EPHA). Funding is provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. For more information visit <https://www.pmadata.org/countries/ethiopia>



MATERNITY CARE



FP/REPRODUCTIVE CARE



INFANT CARE



COVID-19



CONTINUUM OF CARE