

A black and white photograph of three young children in a rural setting. One child is being held by another, and a third child is in the foreground. The background shows a simple building and a dirt path.

Preliminary findings from the 2011 National MICS to the Health Summit

Is Ghana reducing Disparities and Improving Equity on key Health Outcomes?



PRESENTATION

- Background of the National MICS Survey
- Putting the National MICS results into the context of the HSMTDP
- Key Findings:
 - Maternal Health
 - Child Health
 - Nutrition
 - NHIS
 - Water and Sanitation
- Conclusions

BACKGROUND

- The Ghana National MICS (with an enhanced Malaria module and biomarker) was conducted by the Ghana Statistical Service with financial and technical support from:
 - National Malaria Control Programme/GHS
 - Navrongo Research Centre
 - USAID/CDC/ICF-MACRO
 - UNICEF
 - Government of Japan
 - UNFPA
 - A lot of technical support from other DPs, UN Agencies and MDAs

BACKGROUND

- 2010 Census Sampling Frame was used, and a total of 12,250 Households were sampled;
- 4 Regions (Upper East, Upper West, Northern and Central) were oversampled to provide more precise data
- 4 Questionnaires were used: HH, Women 15-49 yrs, Children 0-5 yrs, and Men 15-59 years;
- Anthropometry, Malaria/Anaemia testing for children under-5 yrs, and salt was tested (Rapid test kits, and titration);
- Survey methodology similar to that of Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), therefore, data is comparable;
- Presentation only captures a few core indicators, and additional results will be available in the next one month.

OBJECTIVES OF THE MICS

- Provide more current information for assessing the situation of children and women, and reporting on country progress on achieving the GSGDA goals/targets, the MDGs and the reporting requirements of other local and international development declarations and agenda;
- Provide much-needed data on practices used to treat malaria among children under-five and the use of specific anti-malarial medications, bednet coverage and use, coverage of IPTP for pregnant women, treatment practices for childhood fever, and prevalence of malaria and anaemia among children age 6-59 months;
- Provide baseline data for the new United Nations Development Framework (UNDAF) (2012-2016).

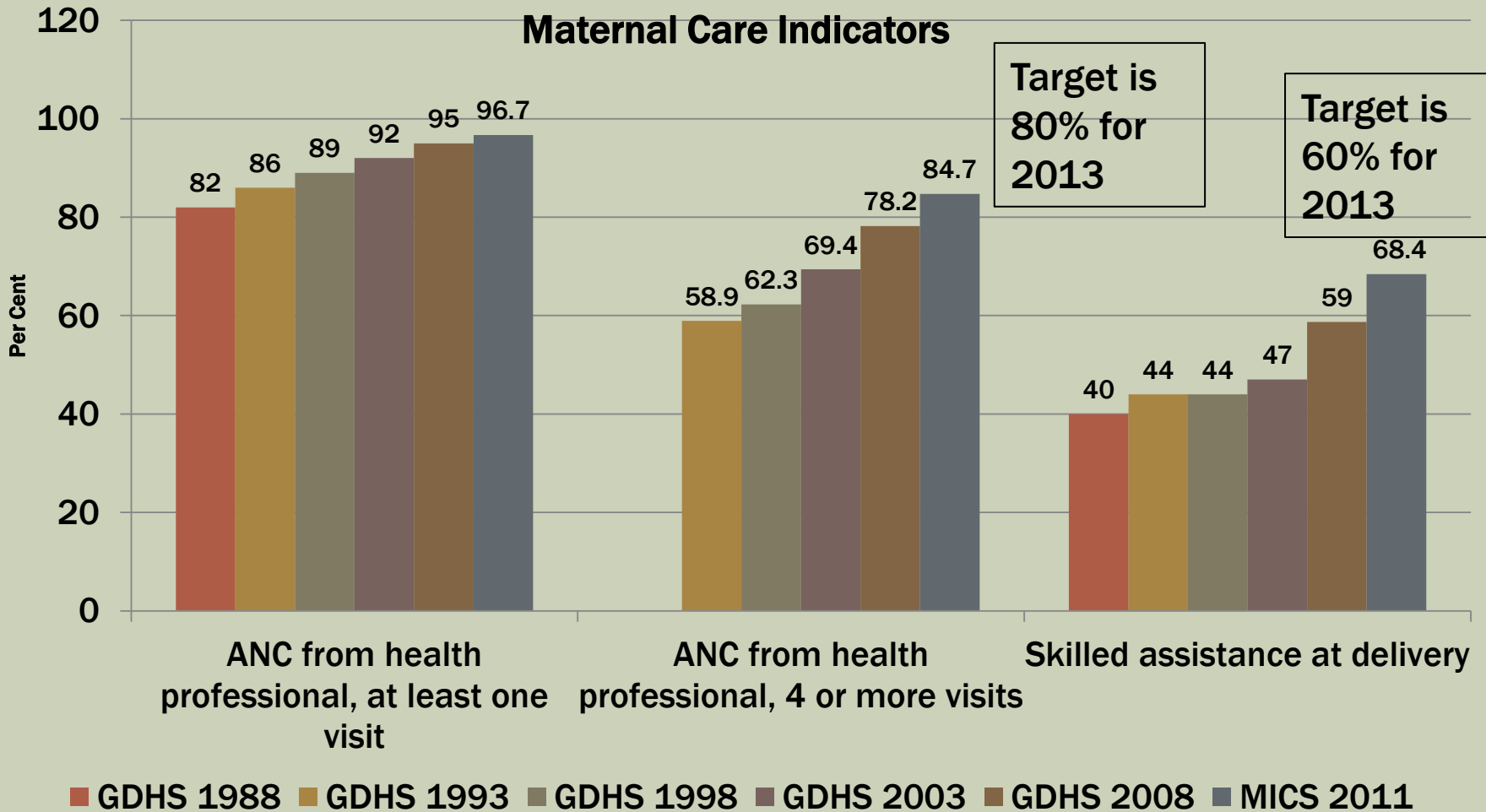
National MICS in the context of HSMTDP

- MICS 2011 provides a mid-term snapshot on progress on key HSMTDP 2010-2013 strategic objectives
 - HO1: Bridge equity gaps in access to health care and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor
 - HO3: Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health and nutrition services
- MICS 2011 provides nationally representative data that can inform development of next health sector medium term plan.



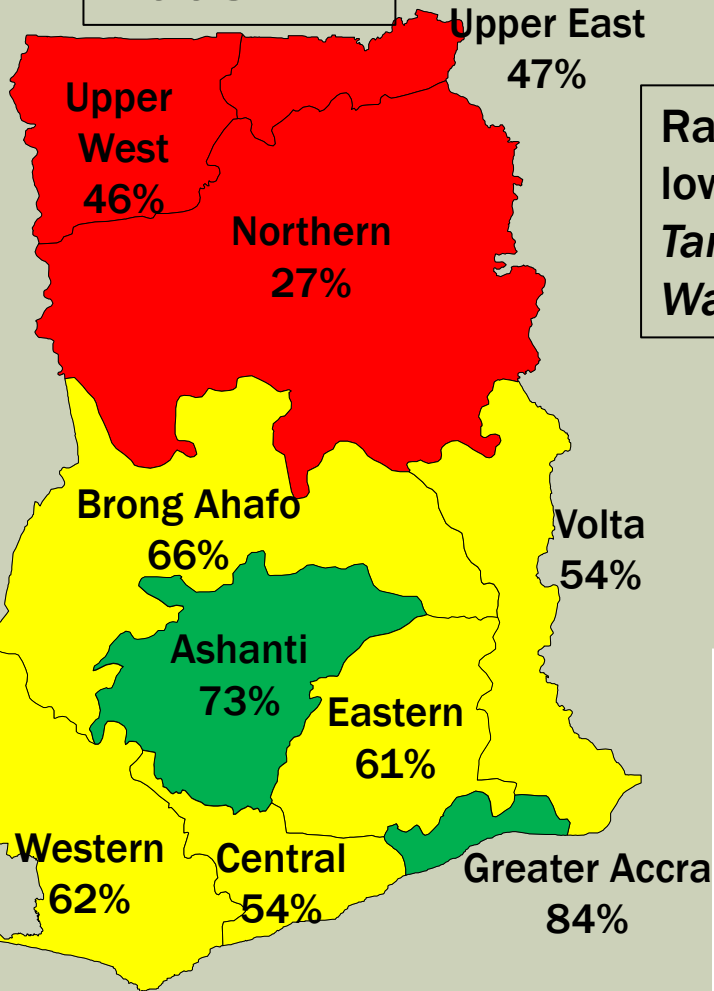
MATERNAL HEALTH

In aggregate, positive trends in maternal care indicators, although disparities exist.....

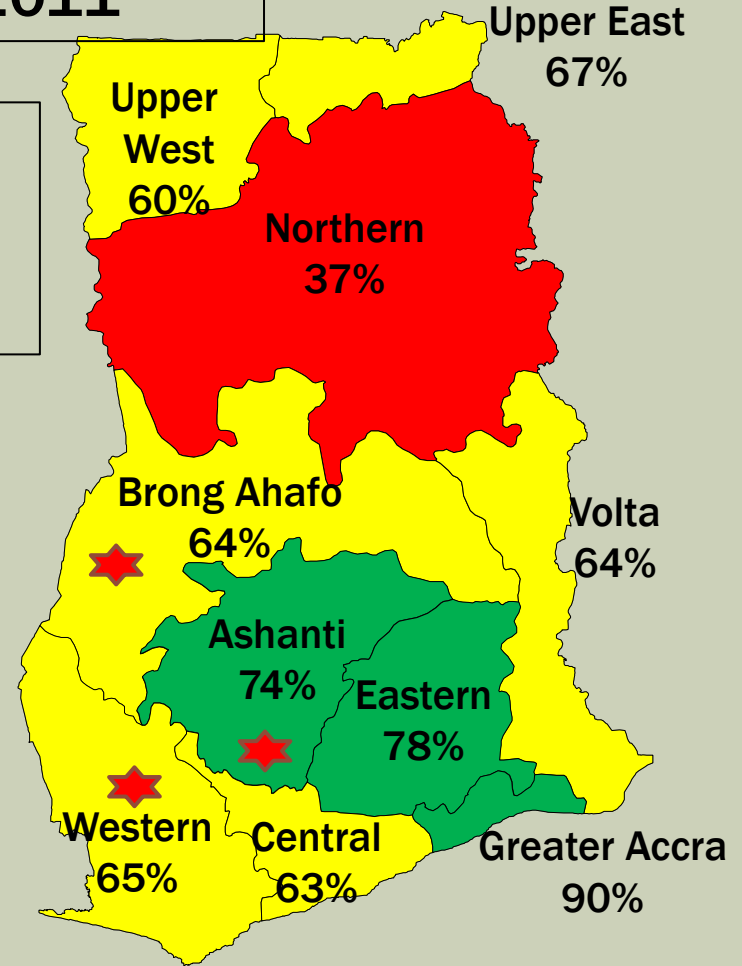


Skilled deliveries still a challenges to many women in the northern region....

2008



2011

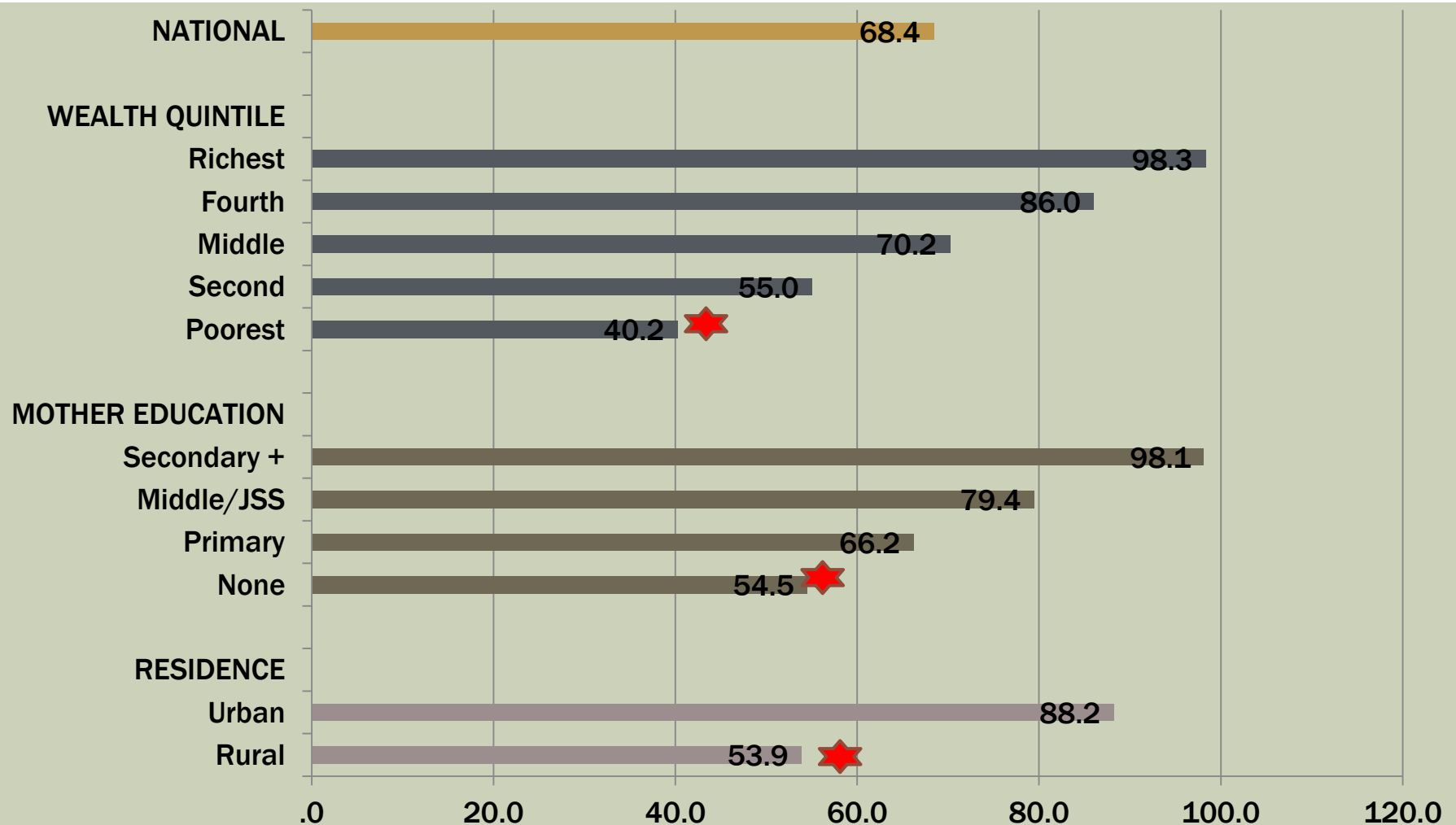


Ratio of highest to lowest is 1:2.43
 Target: 1:1.8 (2011)
 Was: 1:3.1 (2008)

Key

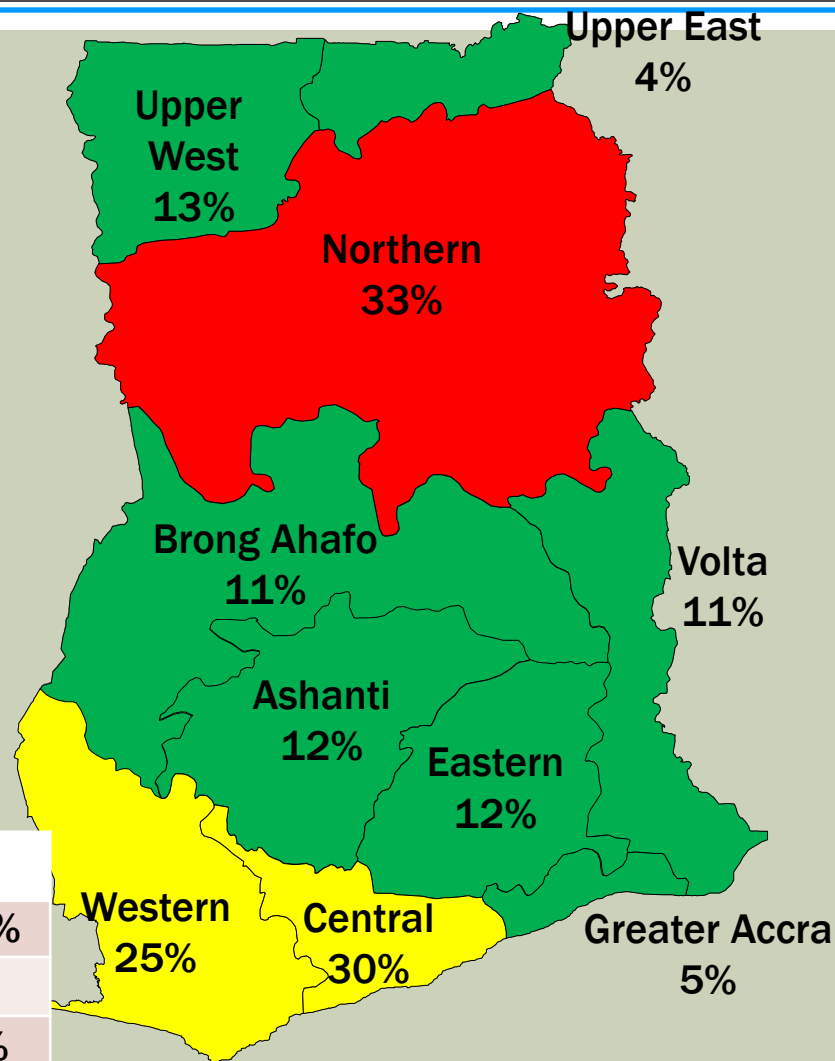
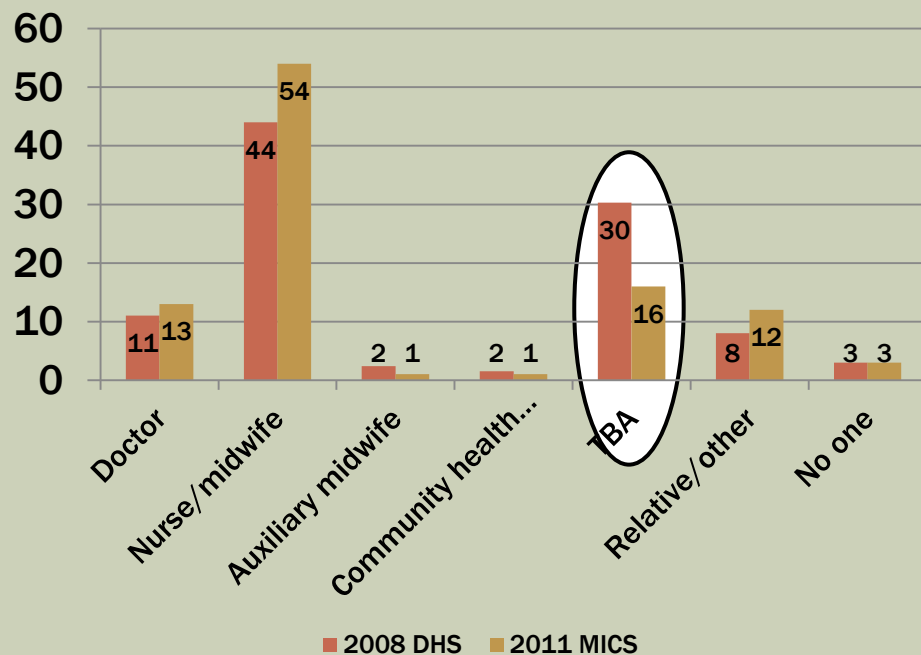
	Below 50%
	51-70%
	Above 70%

The richer, educated and urban residents benefiting more from skilled deliveries...



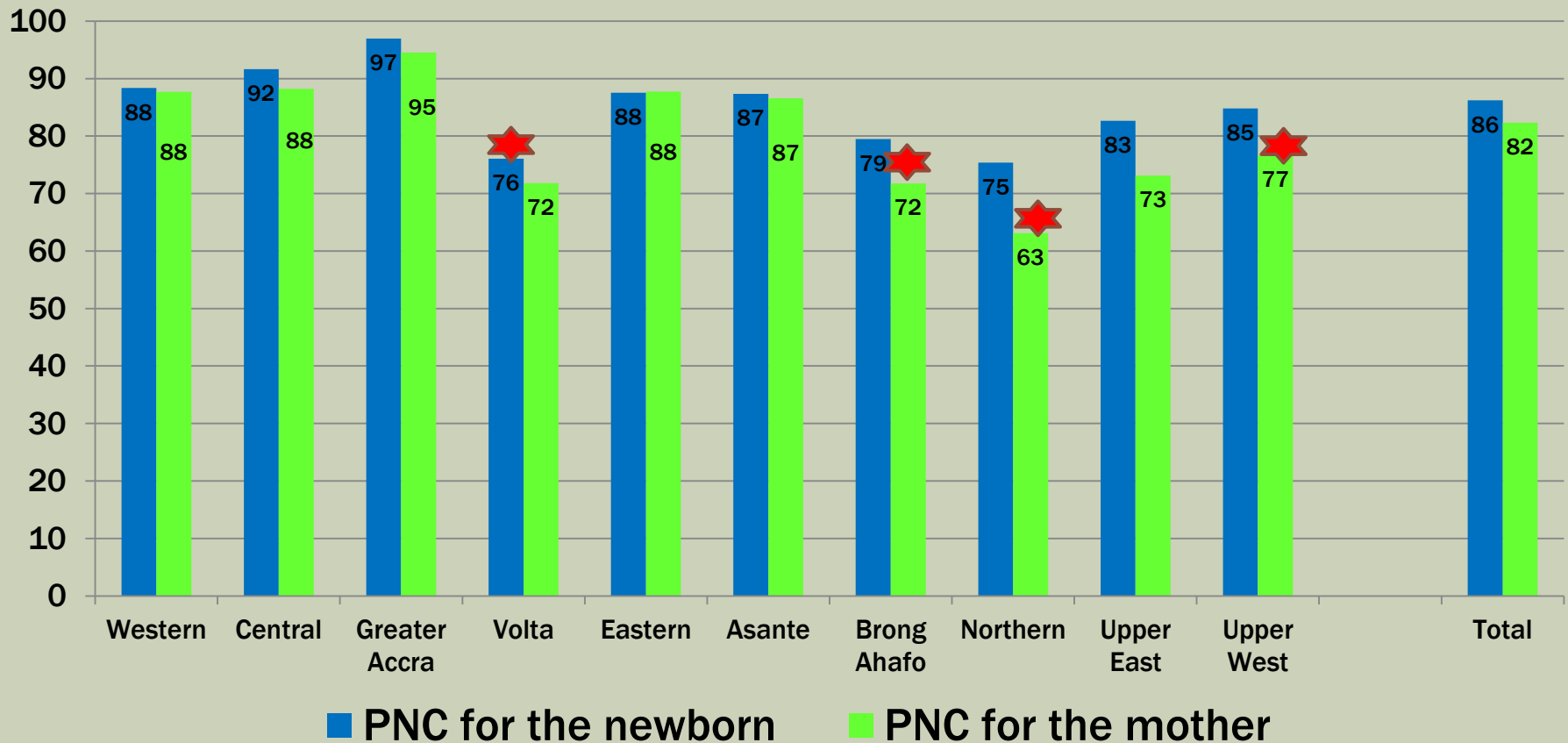
Assistance by TBAs during delivery reducing, but still high in some regions...

Assistance during Delivery

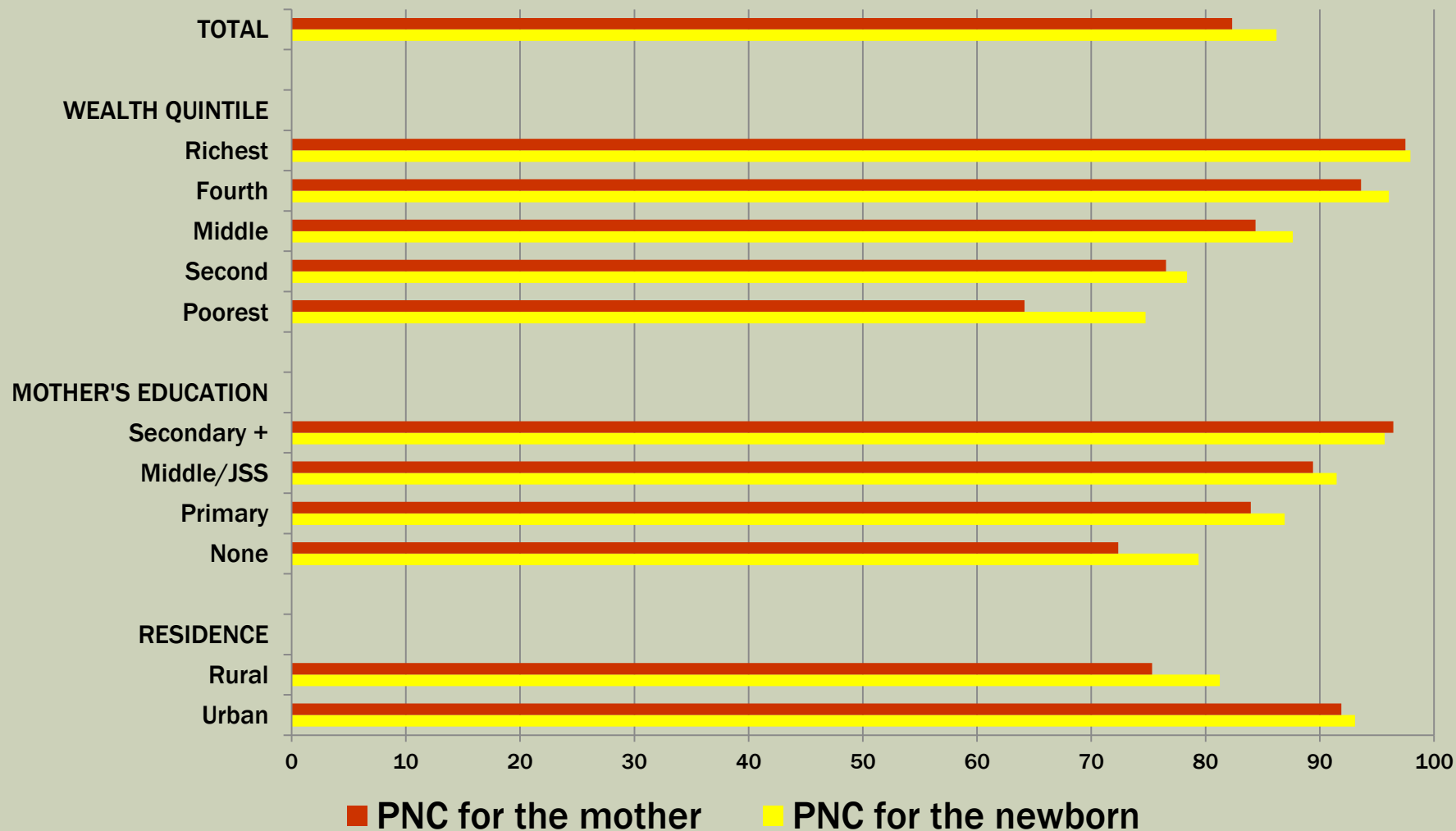


Key	
	Above 30%
	20-30%
	Below 20%

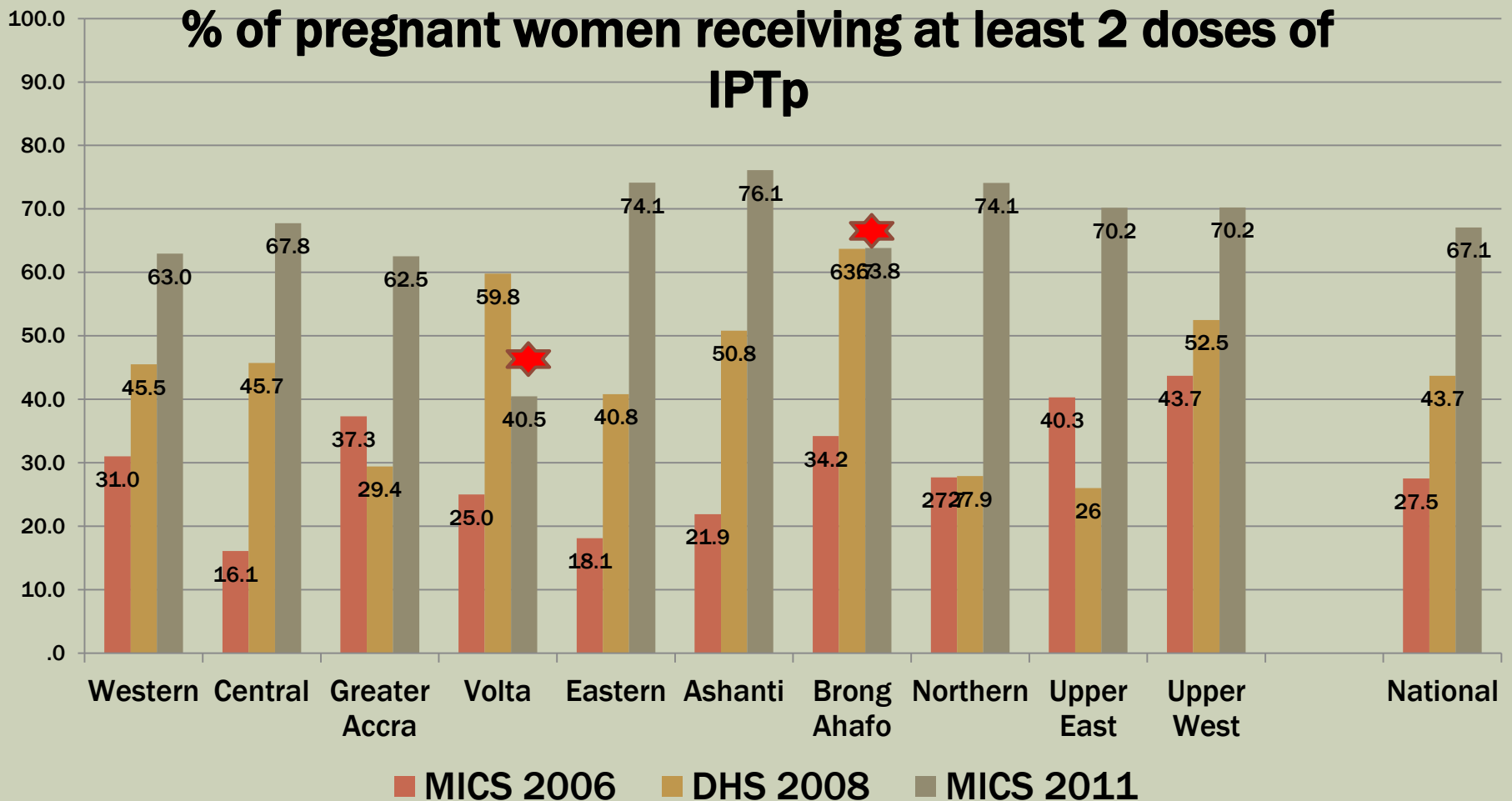
PNC for mother and child fairly high, although not uniform across regions...



The richer, educated and urban residents benefiting more from PNC...

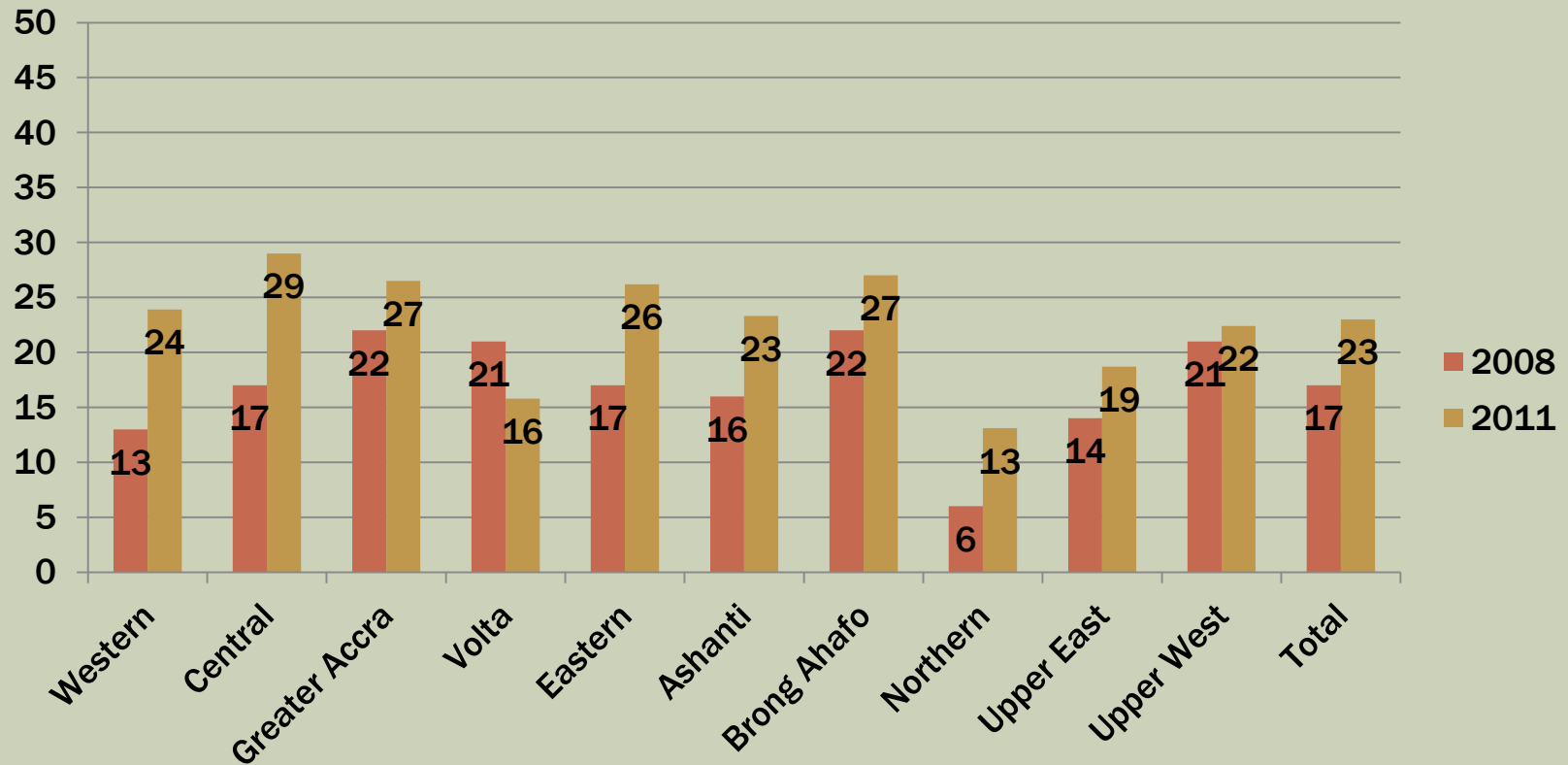


Progress seen over time in prevention of malaria in pregnant women...

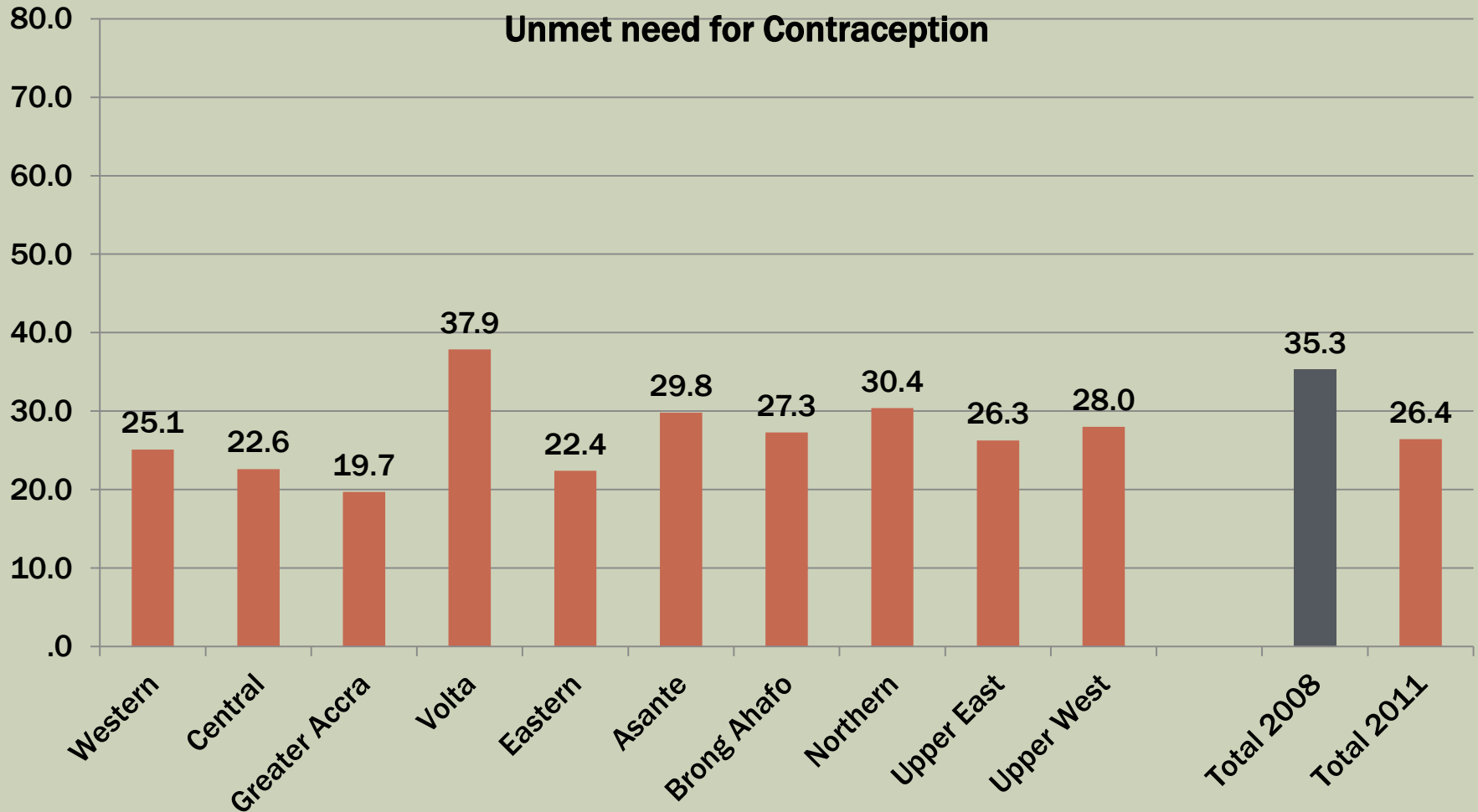


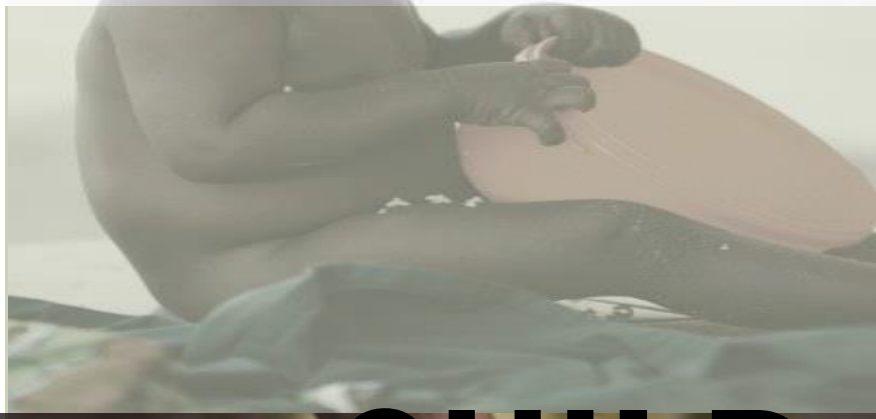
Use of modern contraceptives increasing....

Use of modern methods



1 in 4 women in Ghana has unmet need for Contraception

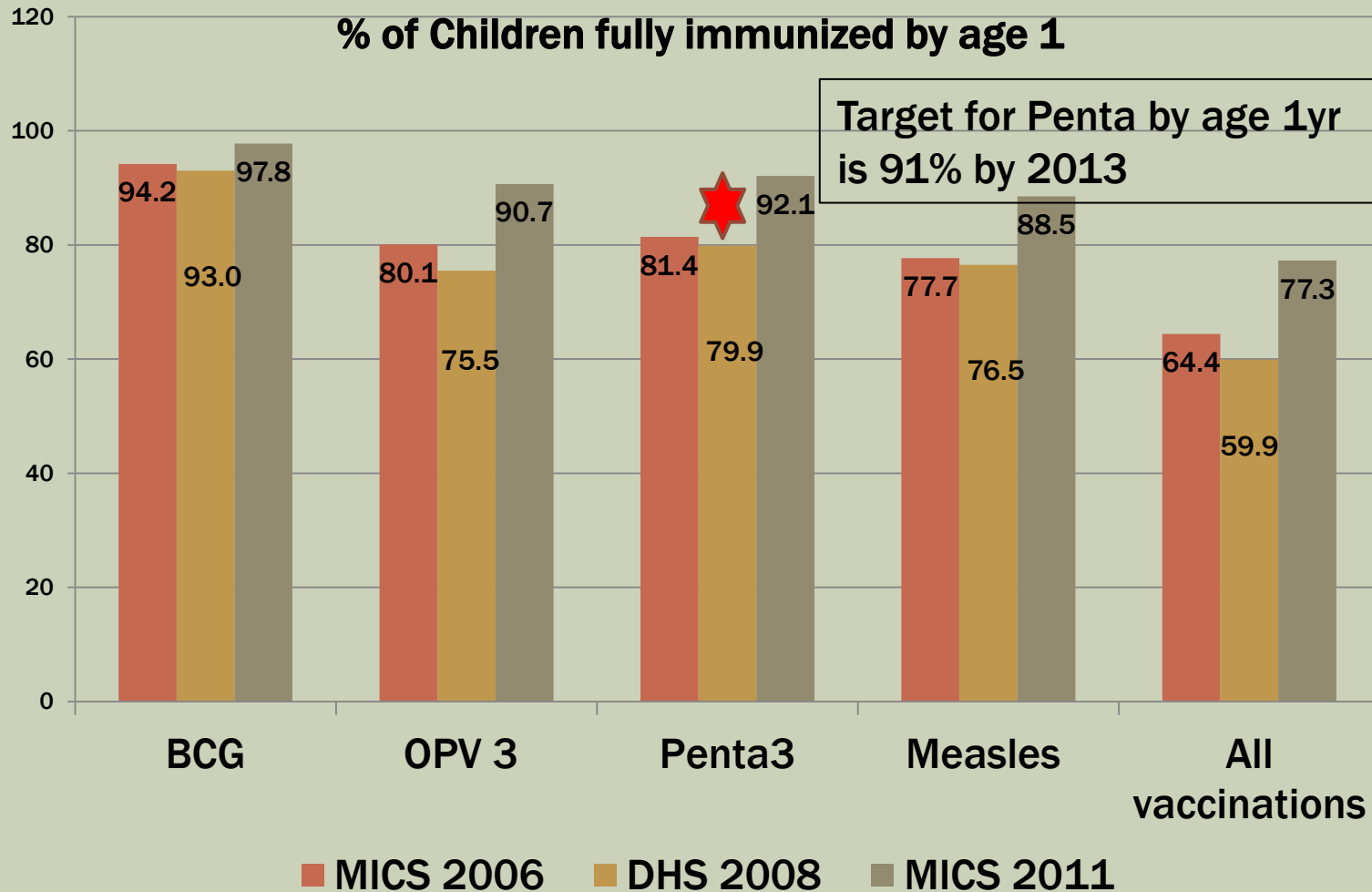




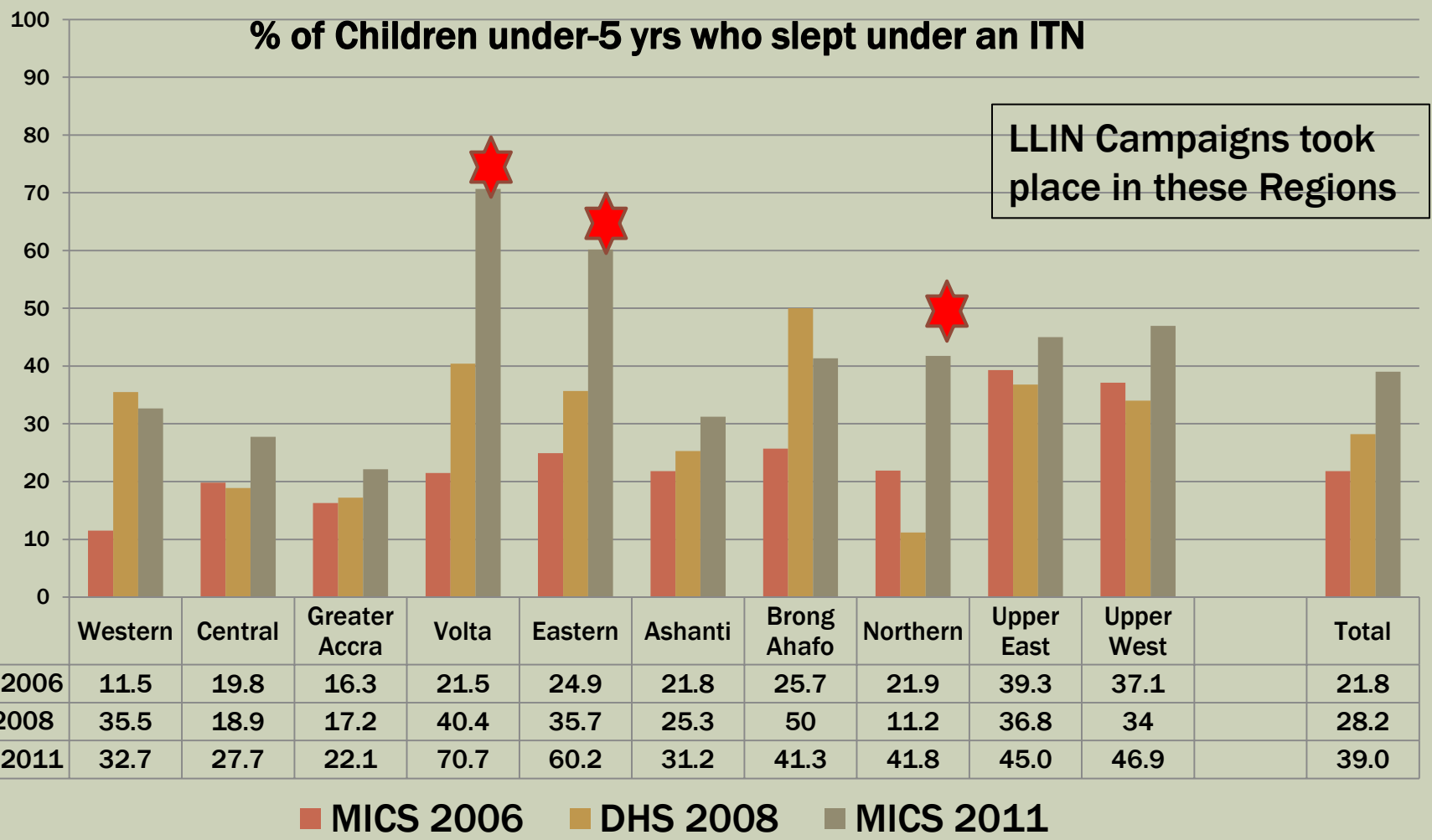
CHILD HEALTH



Some gains made in immunization, but nearly 1 in 4 children missing out on vital immunization by age 1



Increased no. of children sleeping under ITNs, but well below the national target of 70% by 2013

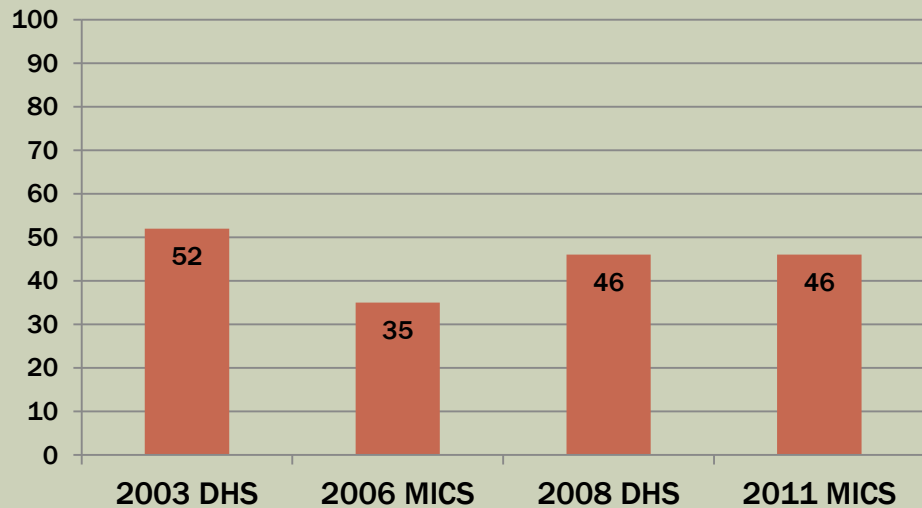




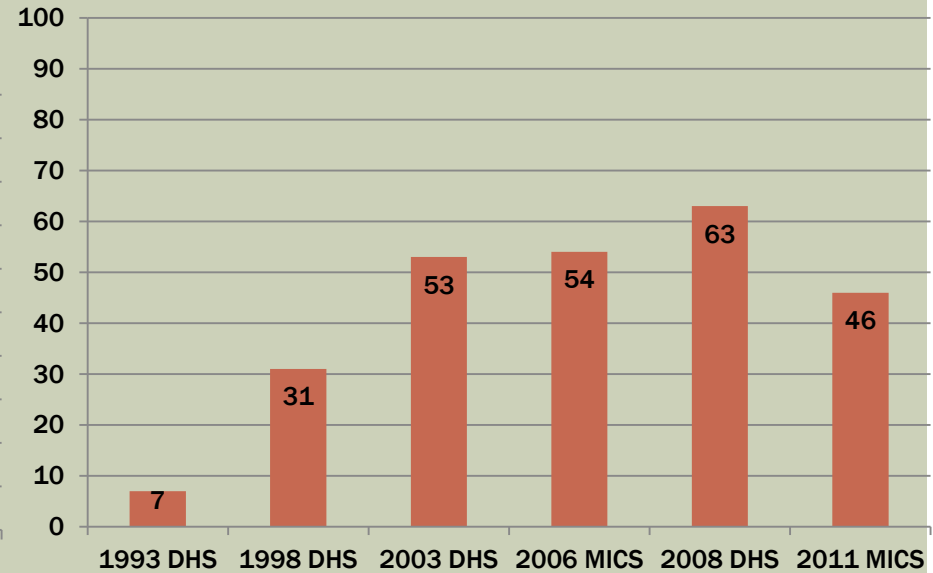
NUTRITION

Concerted efforts required to promote breastfeeding.....

Timely initiation of breastfeeding (1hr)



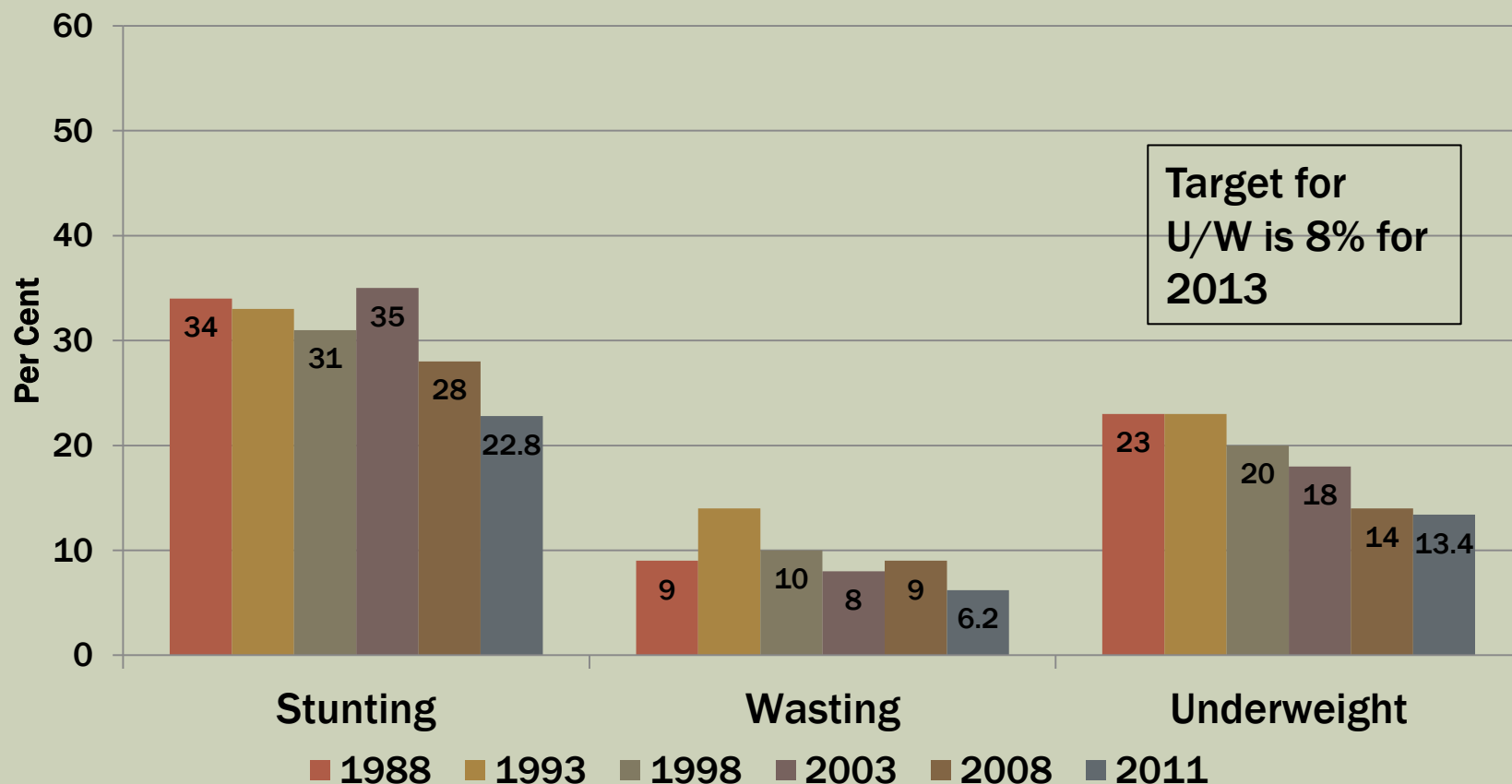
Exclusive breastfeeding



Exclusive Breastfeeding Target is 70% by 2012

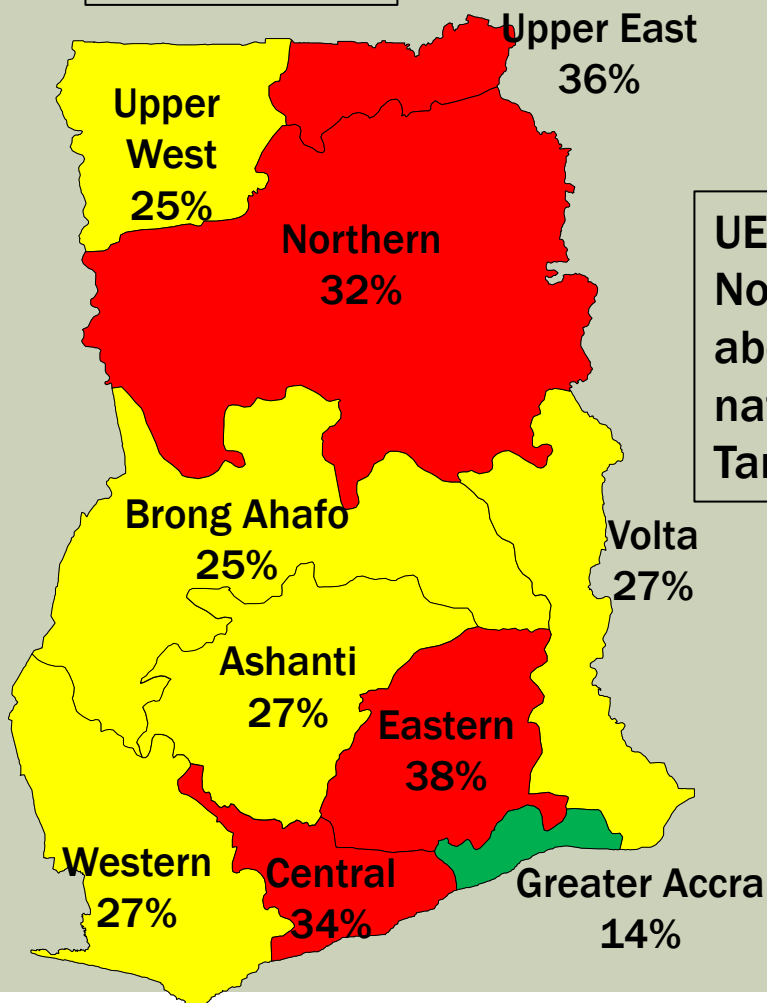
Some reduction in malnutrition rates, but still more than 1 in 5 children in Ghana is stunted....

Nutritional Status of Children under-5 yrs

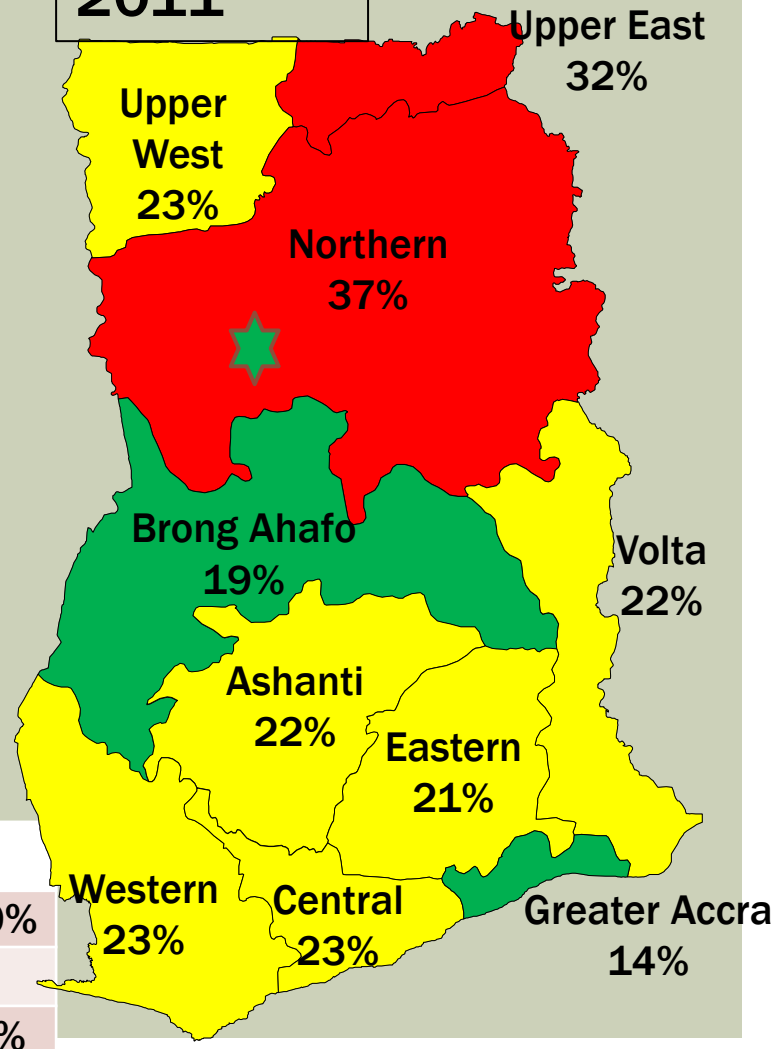


Wide disparities in malnutrition across regions and poverty quintiles - Stunting

2008



2011



Key

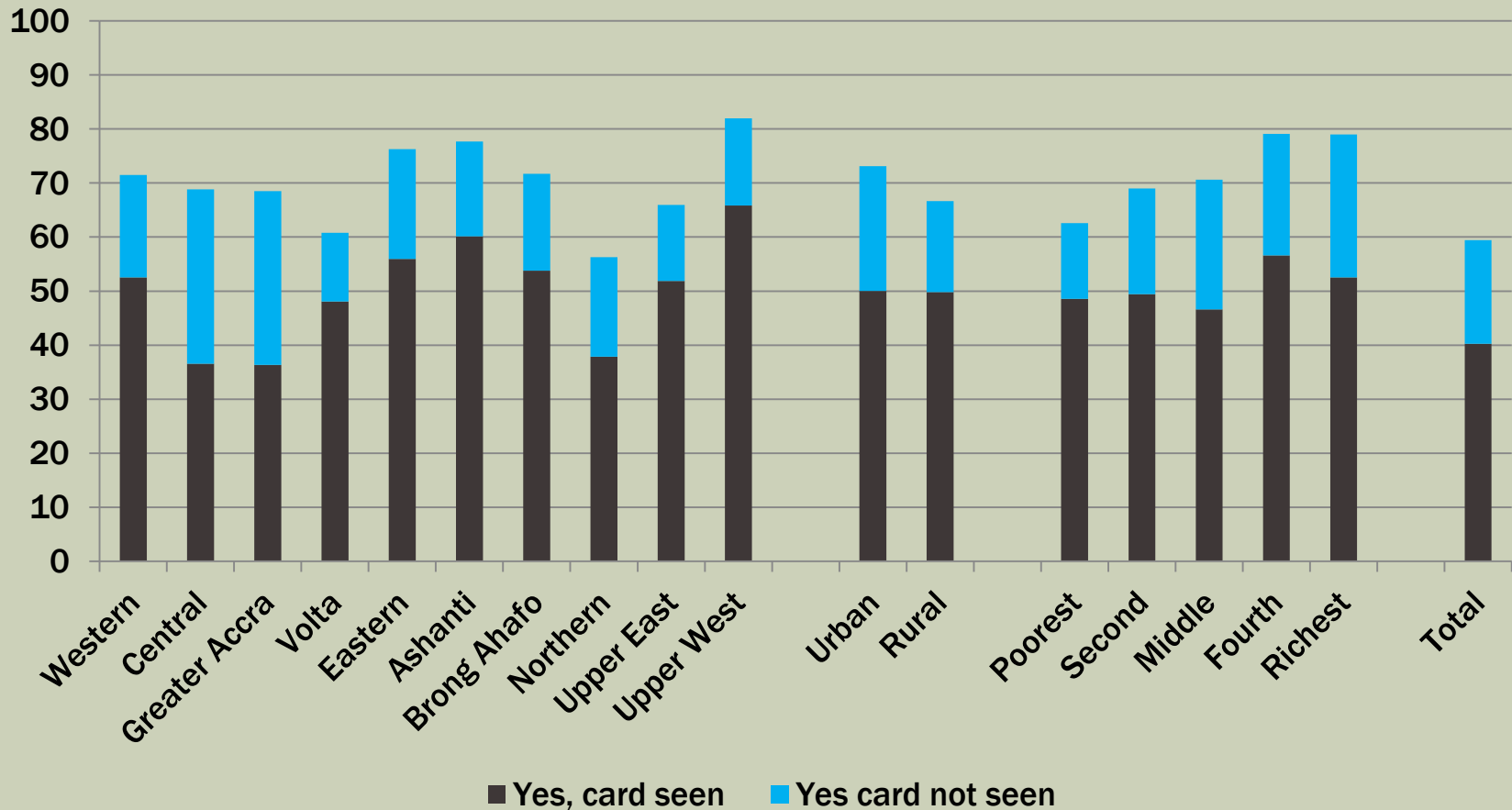


A young child with dark skin and hair is lying on a bed, looking directly at the camera. The child's head is resting on their hand, and they are wearing a red top. The background is a blurred, warm-toned setting, possibly a hospital room. The text "NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE" is overlaid in the center of the image.

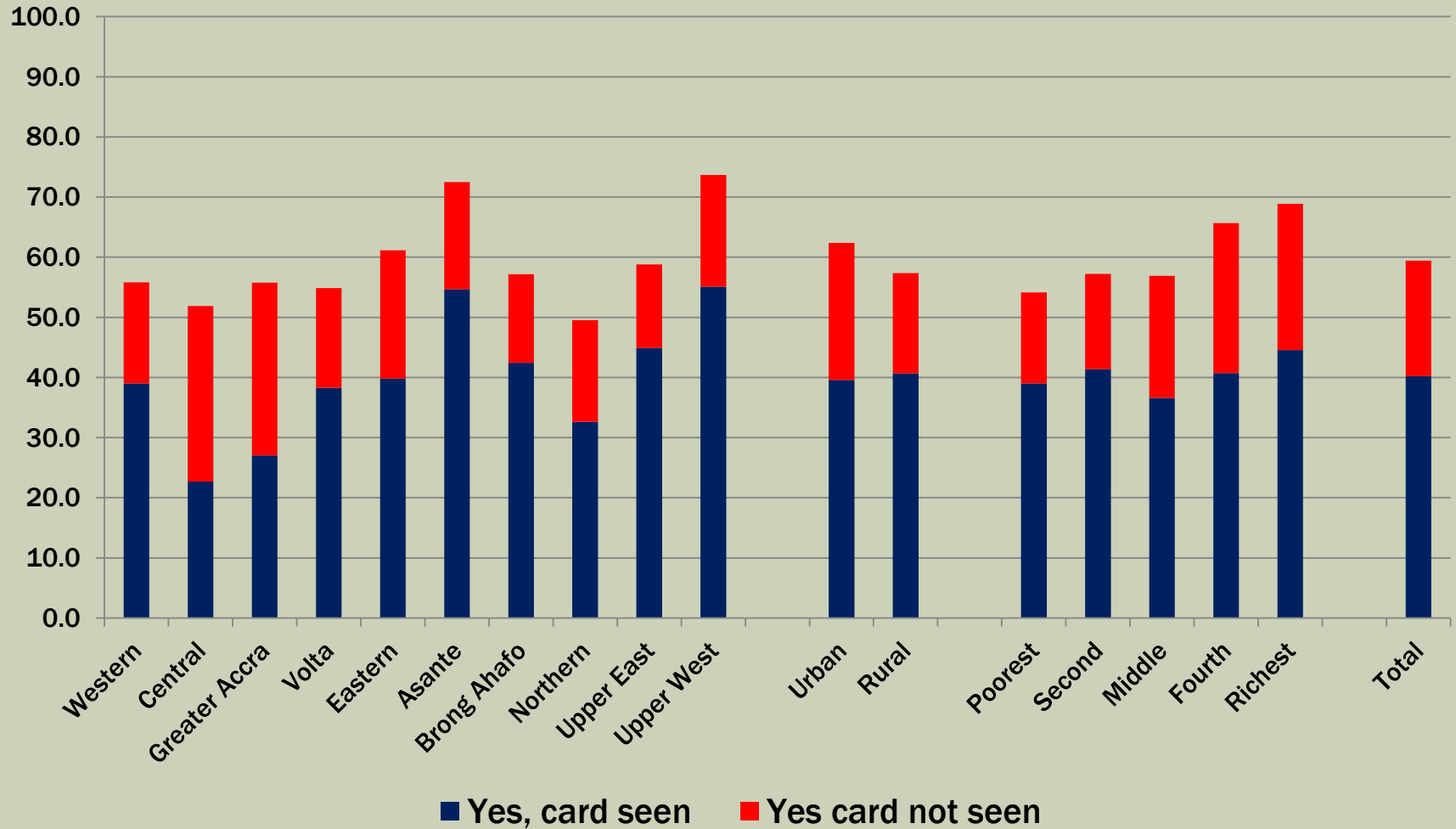
NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

At least 60% of children have NHIS in Ghana...

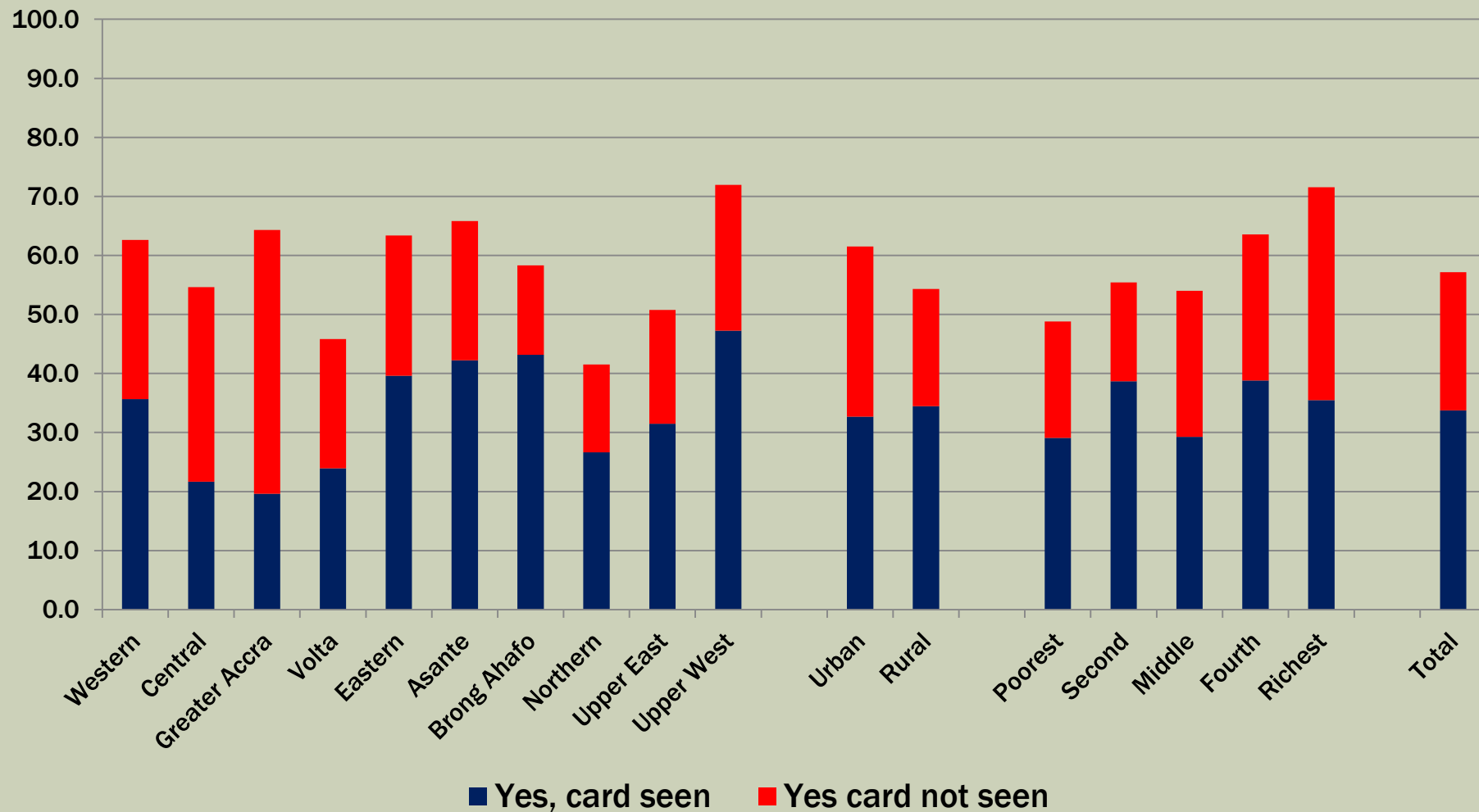
NHIS Membership for Children under-5 yrs



NHIS for women 15-49 yrs...



NHIS for men 15-59 yrs...

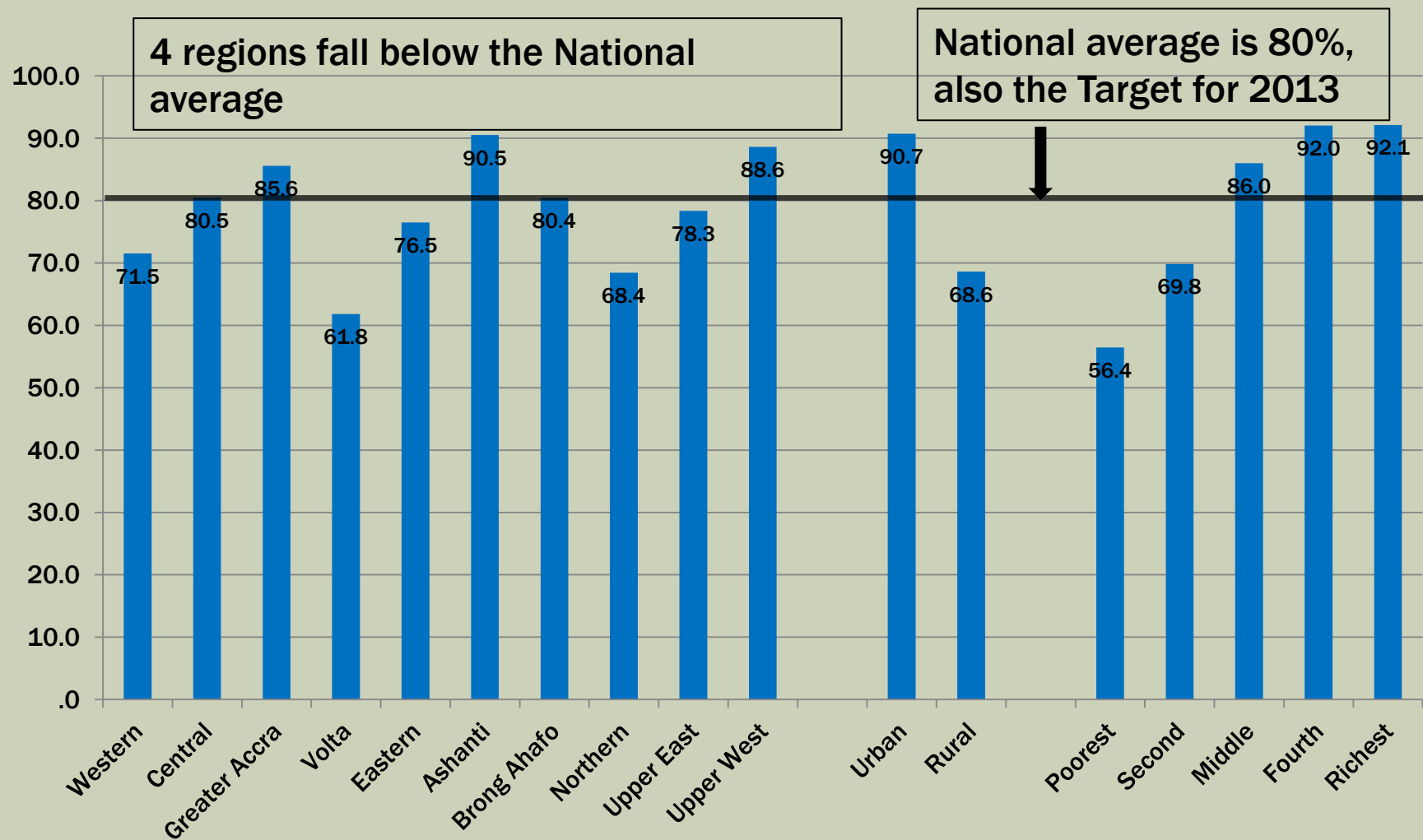




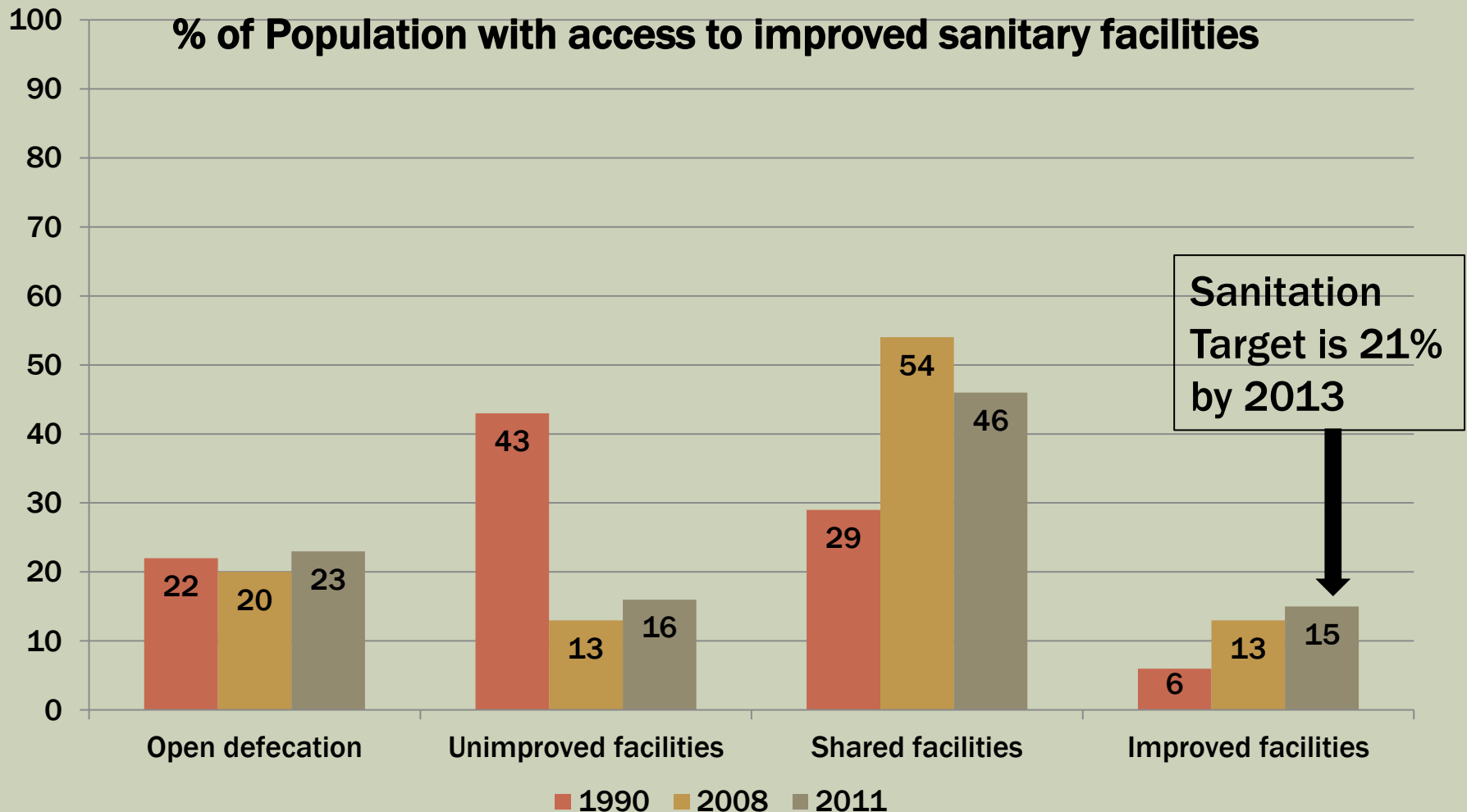
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



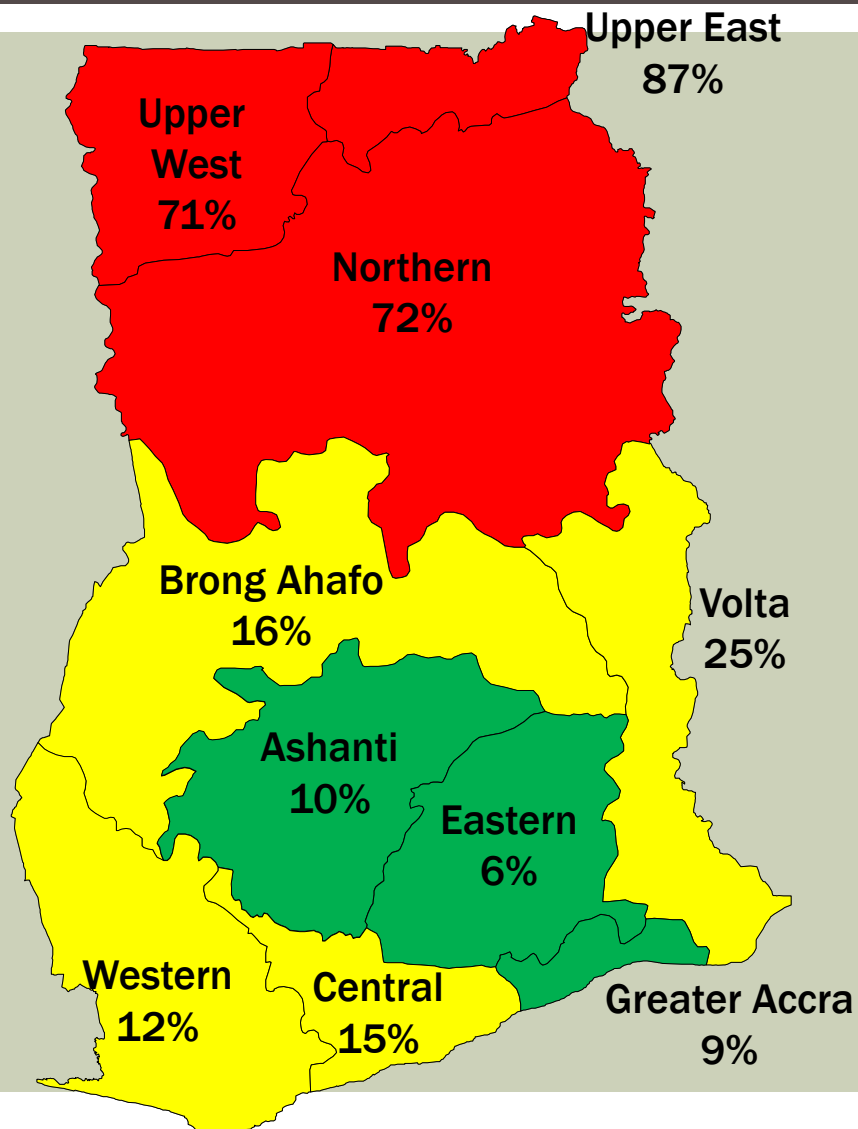
Percentage of population with Improved Source of Drinking Water






Access to improved sanitation still a challenge, with wide disparities across regions.....



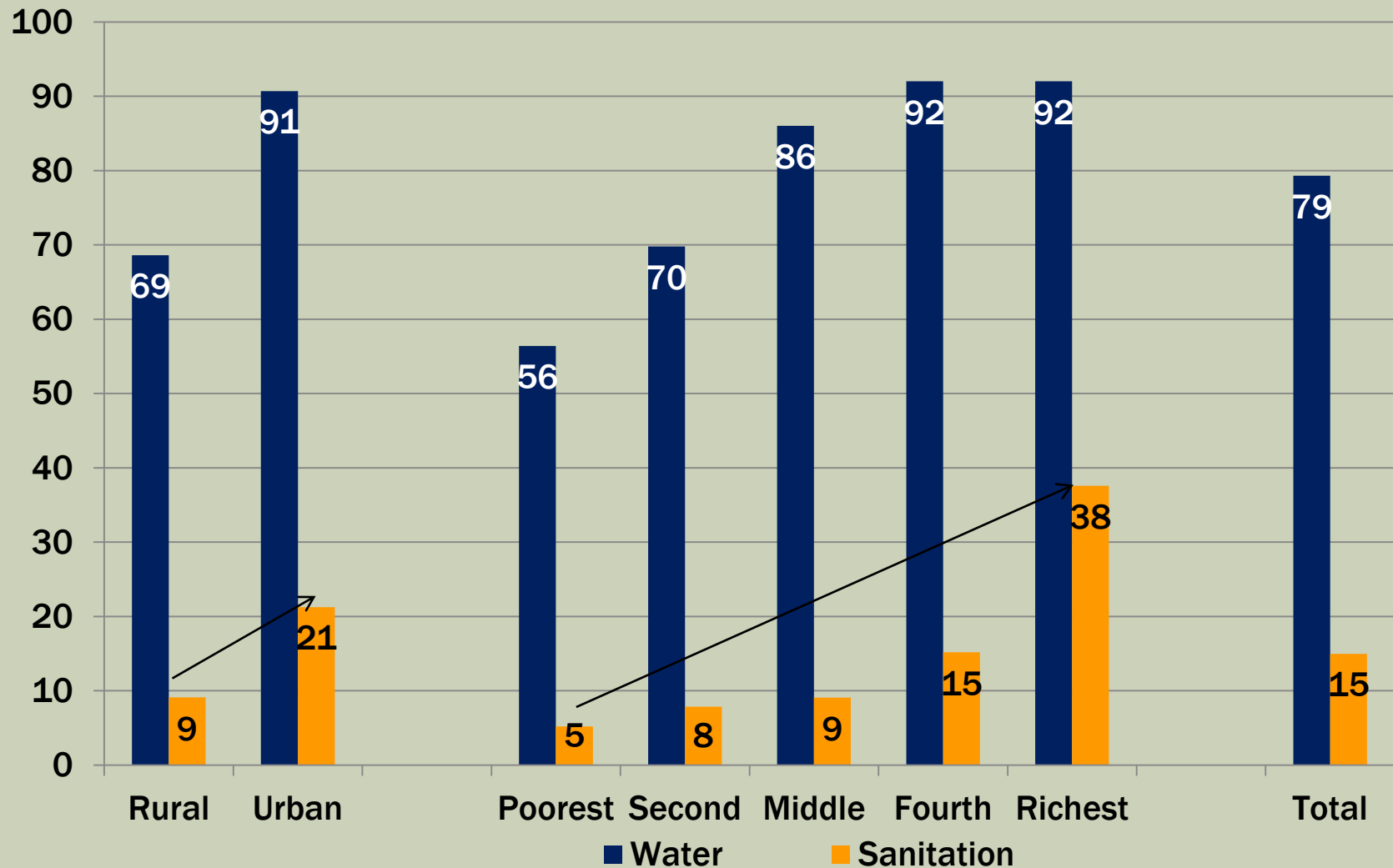
Population with NO sanitation facilities quite high in the north.....



Key

	Above 25%
	10-25%
	Below 10%

Majority of the unserved are the poorest, and those living in rural areas.....



Conclusions

- ❖ Progress has been made overall, but worrying geographic and socio-economic disparities persist.
- ❖ Current increased focus on deprived regions should continue while watching out for other regions that may also be vulnerable.
- ❖ MDG4
 - ❖ Coverage of key child survival interventions show improvement-immunization, malaria prevention, undernutrition
 - ❖ However more efforts are needed to enable equitable attainment of MDG 4 for all children in Ghana

CONCLUSIONS (CONTD.)

■ MDG5

- Progress on coverage of key interventions- family planning and skilled delivery
- However MDG target unlikely to be achieved at current pace and without strategic focus on structural bottlenecks
- MAF-operational plan currently under development presents a huge opportunity to address these bottlenecks.

■ NHIS

- Important tool for MDG attainment that needs further scale-up in coverage for all but particularly for the poorest populations.
- 'All hands on deck' needed for the last lap to MDG 4 and 5 goals