



Opportunities to increase uptake of maternal and child health products

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Photo credit: World Bank



Agenda

- Session 1: Family planning – condoms, pills, injectable contraceptives, LARCs (IUDs and implants)
- **Session 2: Maternal and child health**
 - **Diarrhea prevention and management: water treatment, ORS and zinc**
 - **Iron supplementation for pregnant women**



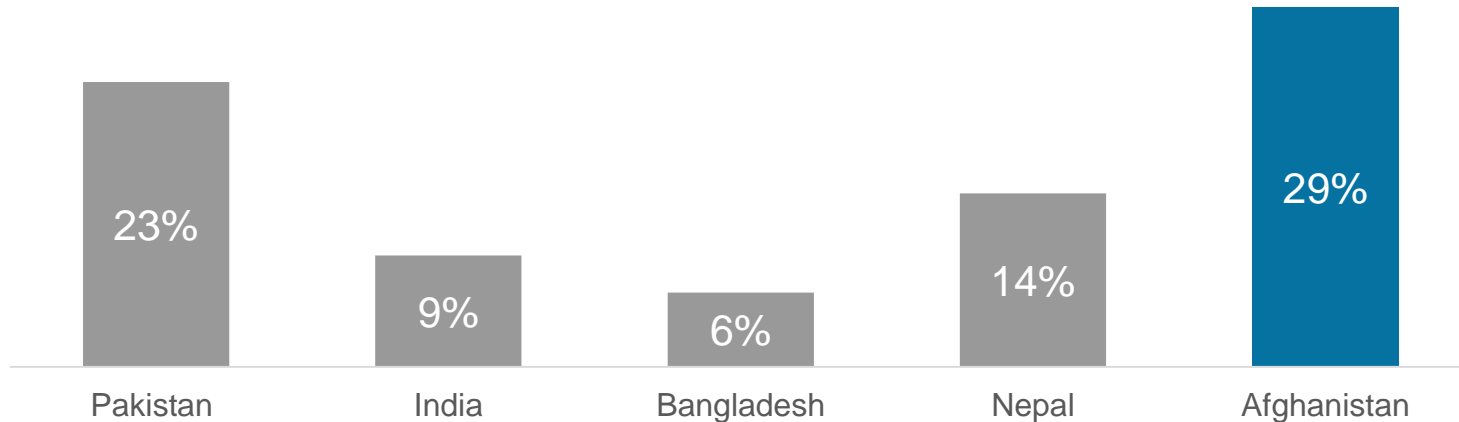
Diarrhea prevention and management





In Afghanistan, 29% of children under 5 had diarrhea in the last two weeks = *1.4 million children*

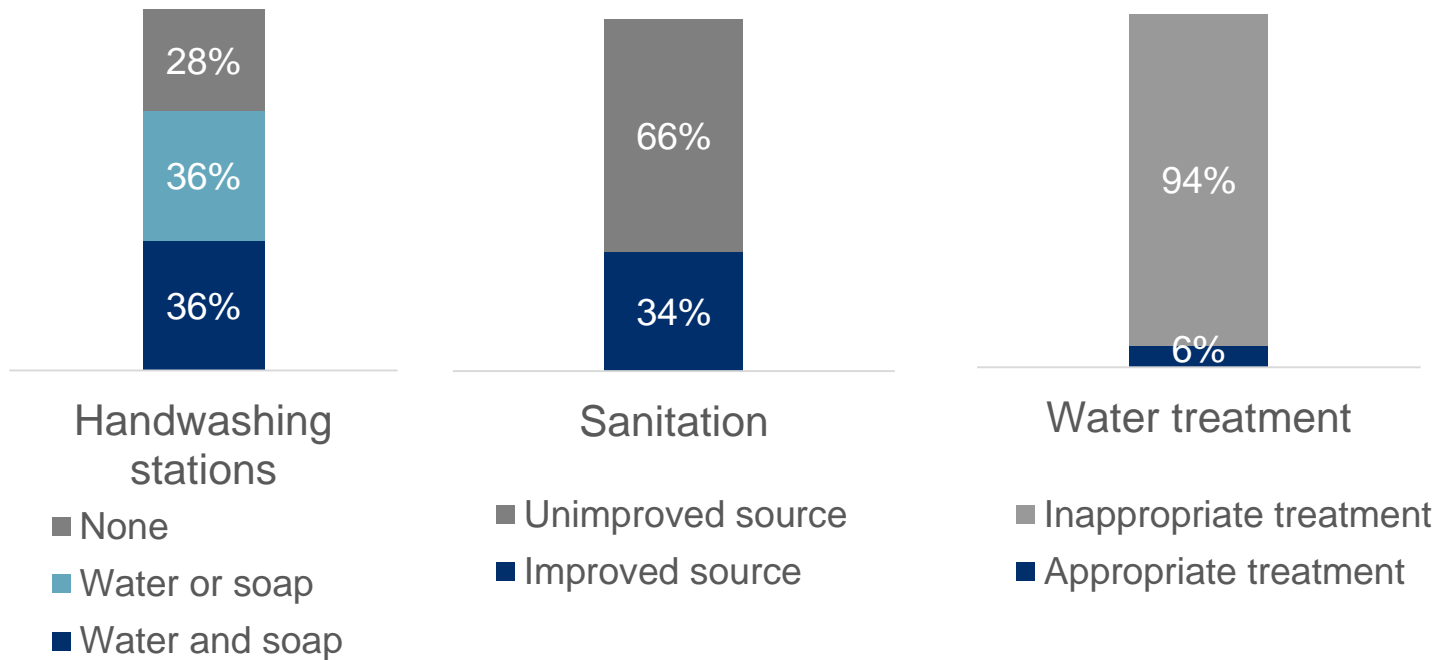
Prevalence of diarrhea in South Asia





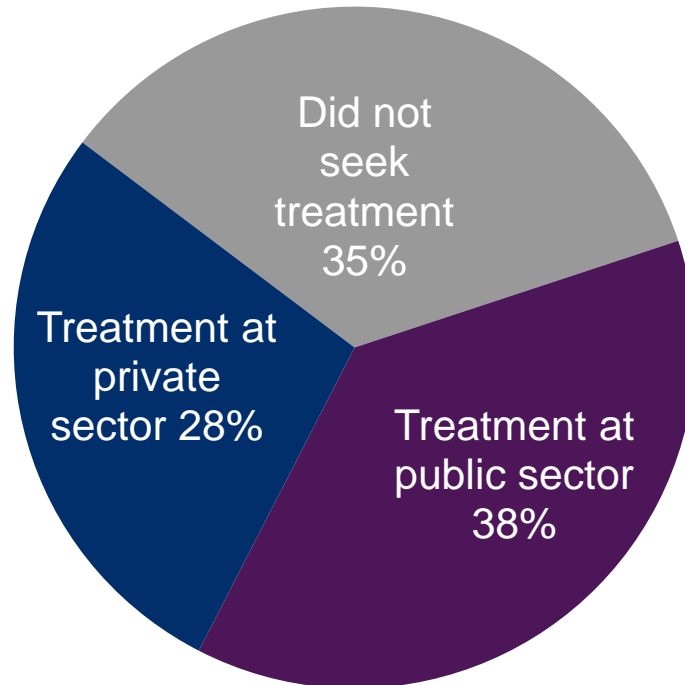
Low adoption of prevention methods

Percent of households



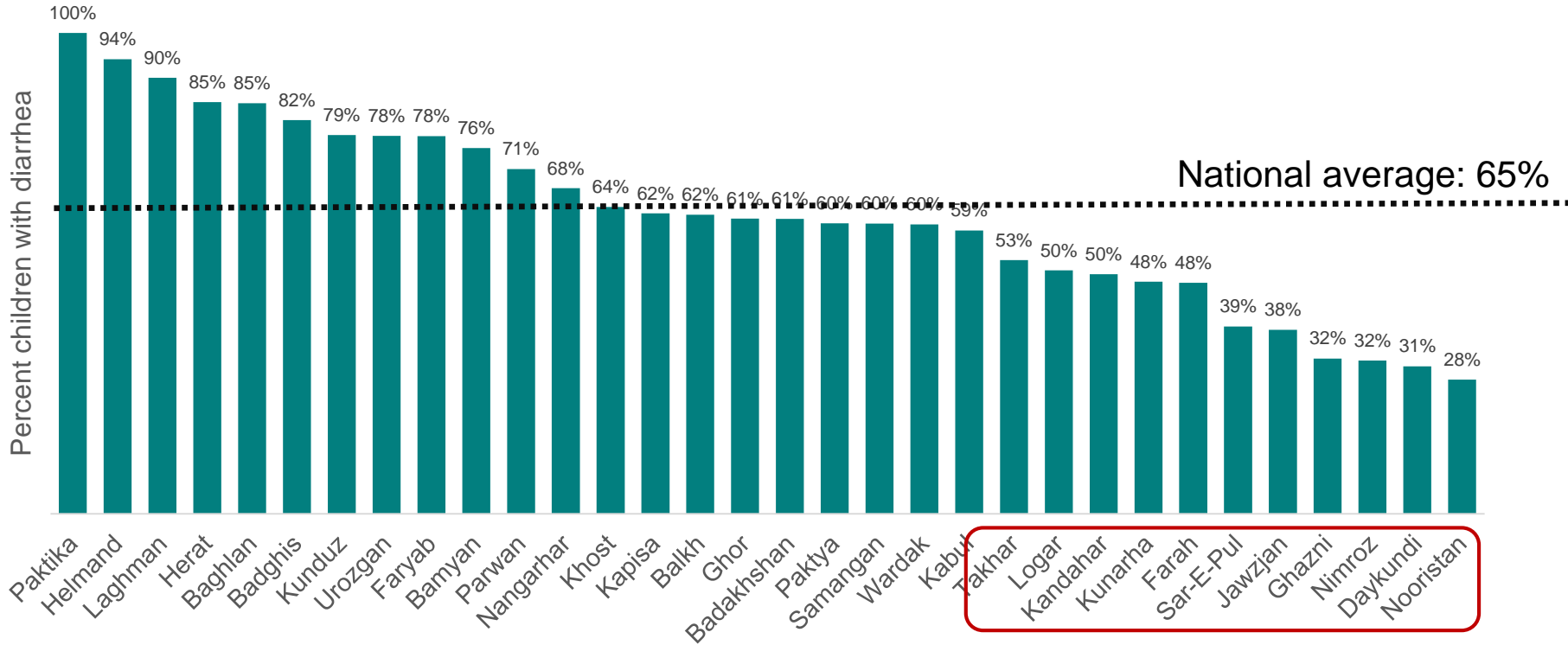


Treatment for diarrhea is not sought in 35% of cases



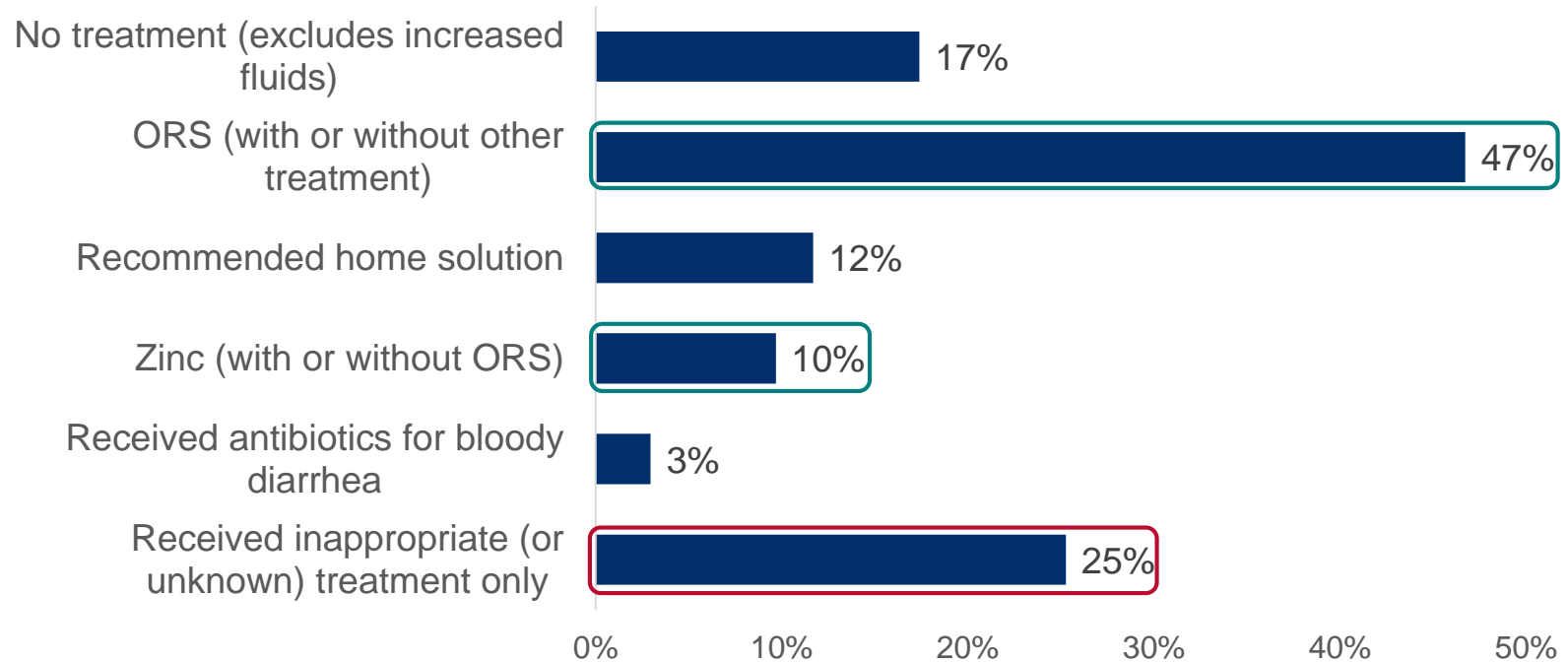


Treatment seeking varies by province



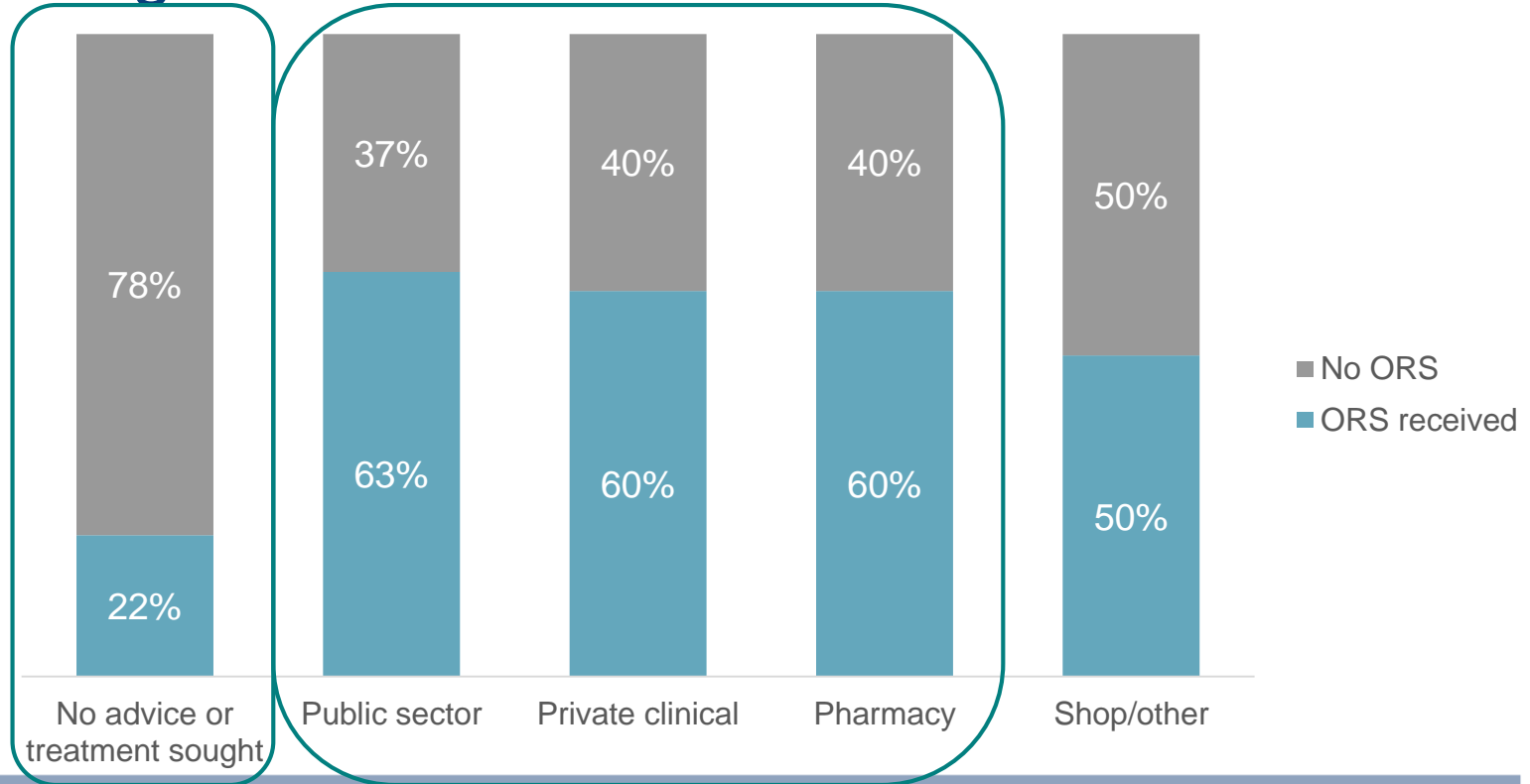


Half of children received ORS, 10% received zinc



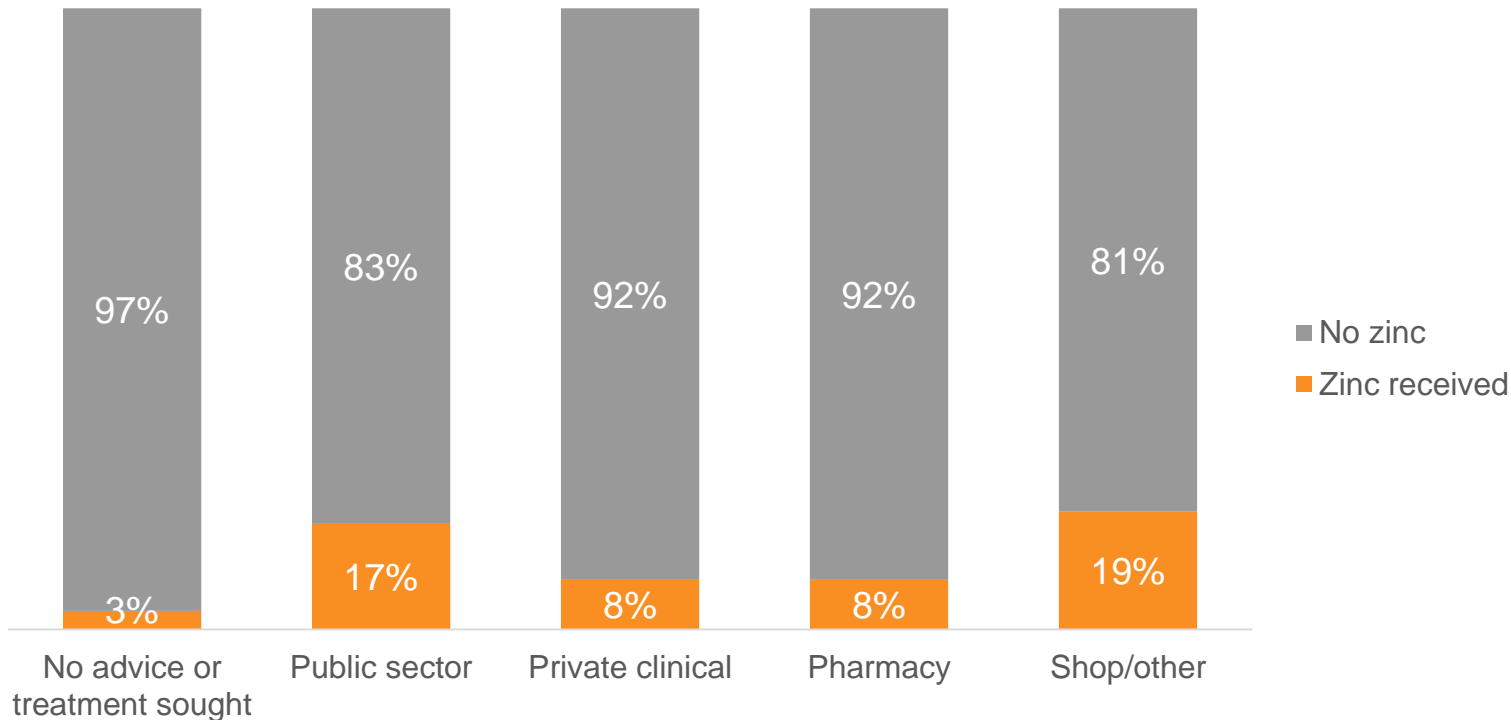


60% of children received ORS when treatment is sought





Few children receive zinc irrespective of source of treatment





Key findings and opportunities

- Low presence or use of methods to reduce diarrhea prevalence
 - Continued and increased emphasis on promotion of prevention strategies (water treatment, handwashing with soap, sanitation)
- 60% of children receive ORS, 13% receive zinc
 - Promote zinc through provider training and supportive supervision
- 40% of children for whom care is sought do not receive ORS
 - Understand underlying factors (provider or client); design and test solutions
- 35% do not seek treatment for diarrhea
 - Understand barriers and underlying reasons for not seeking treatment; design and test solutions



Iron supplementation



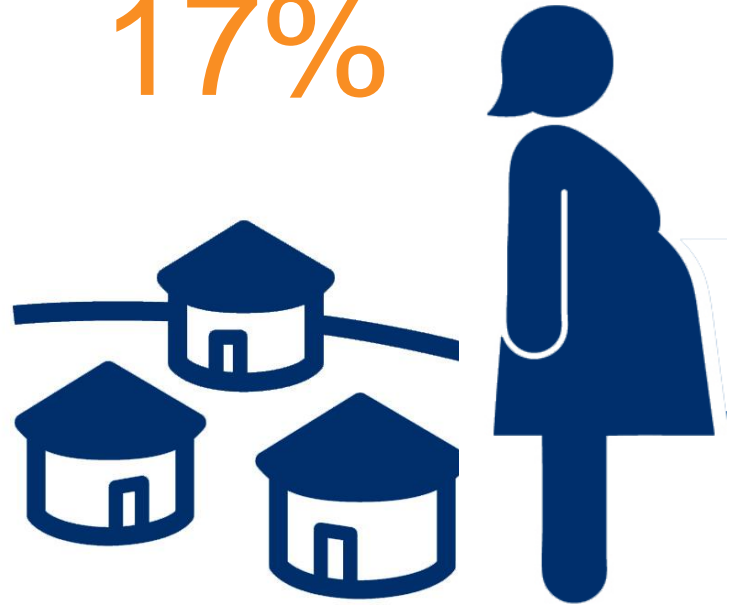


Anemia among pregnant women is prevalent in urban and rural areas

11%

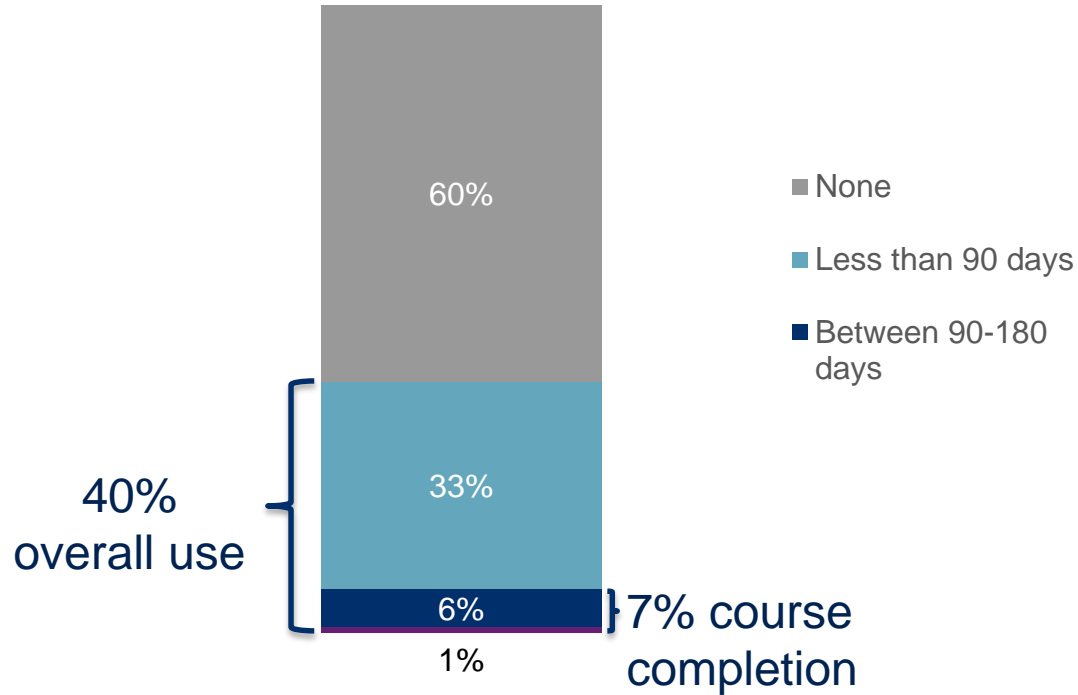


17%



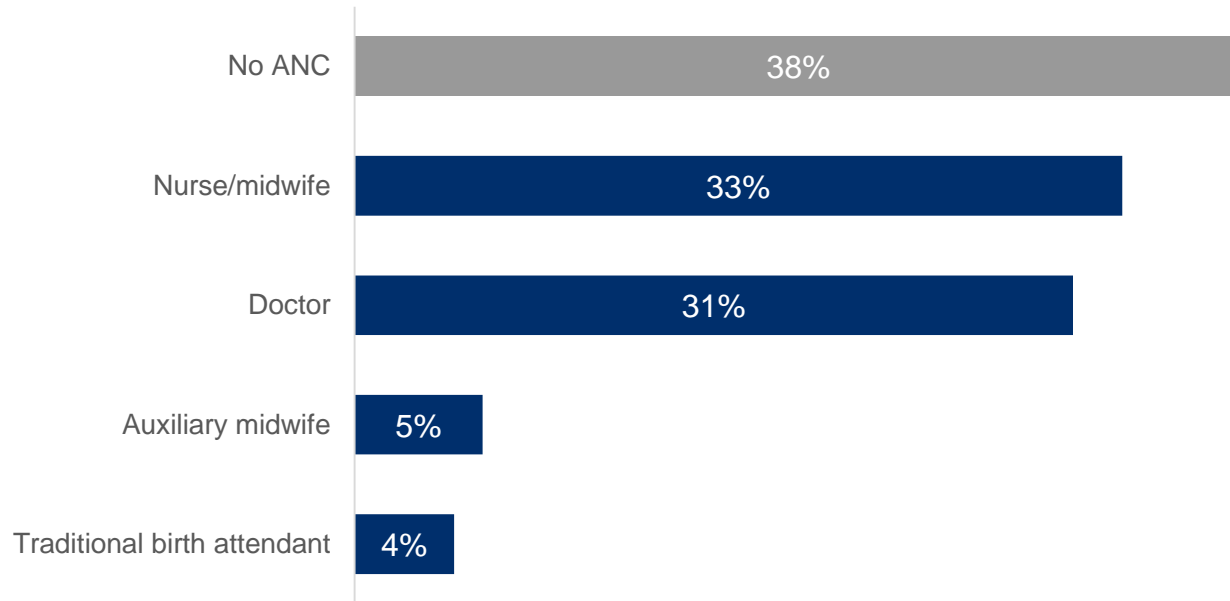


Low overall use, lower course completion





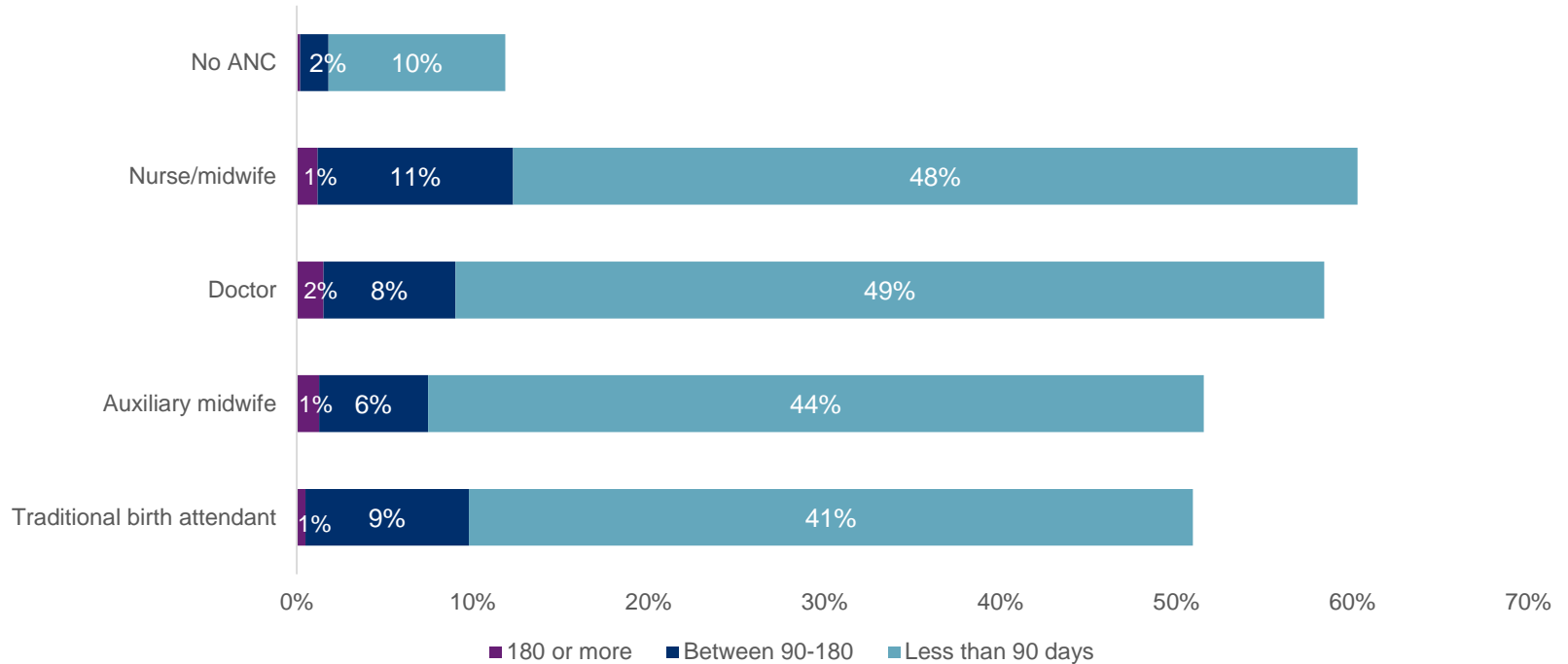
62% of women received antenatal care



*Women could have sought ANC from multiple sources

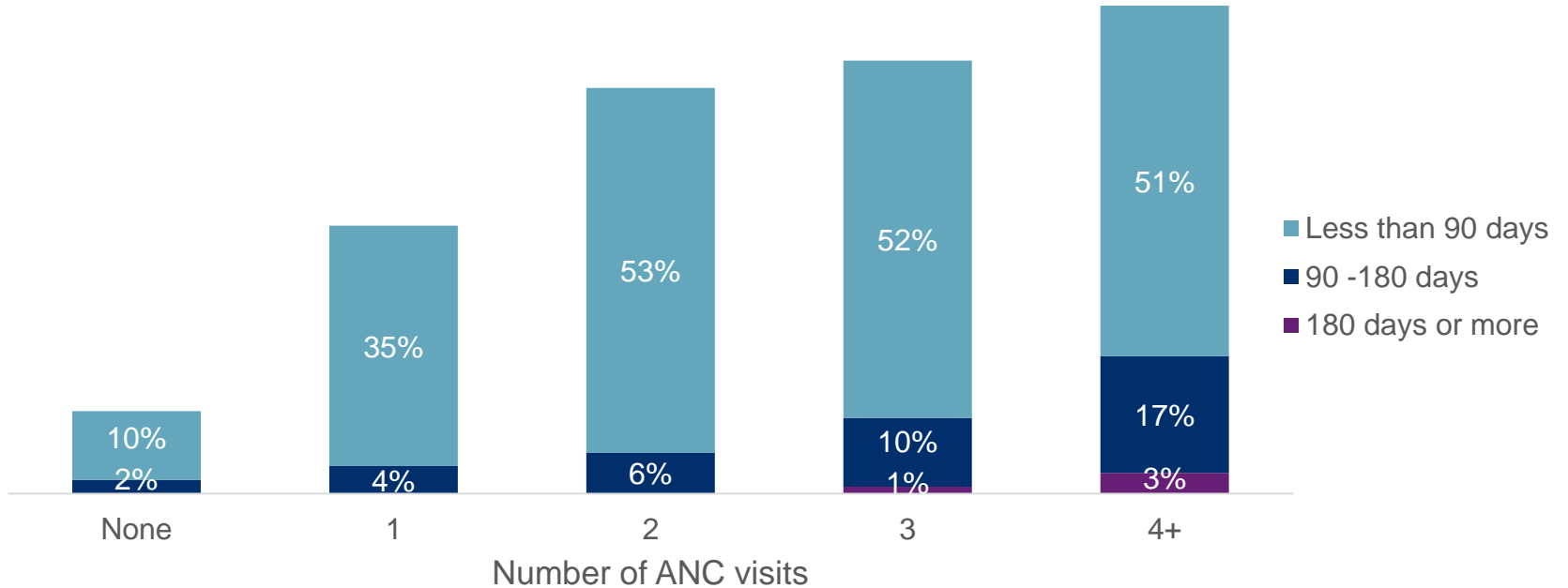


More than half of women who received ANC receive iron supplements





Iron supplementation increases with ANC visits





Key findings and opportunities

- Among women who received antenatal care, 60% received iron supplementation; however very few women take iron supplementation for recommended duration
 - Emphasize the importance of taking iron supplementation for 90 days or more in ANC visits
- Majority of women do not receive iron supplementation
 - Promote iron supplementation through BCC

Group activity



Discussion questions

- Both groups: Do you have any concerns with these recommendations? Are there other recommendations you would like to add?
- Group 1: Among those who seek care, 60% receive ORS, but only 13% receive zinc. Why?
- Group 2: Among those who seek care, 40% do not receive ORS irrespective of type of provider. Why?



Are any of these the top three priorities of your organization?

- Prevention: WASH interventions
- Promotion of zinc through private and public sector providers
- Research understand barriers, develop and test interventions for promoting ORS and zinc use
- Iron supplementation: BCC, training of ANC providers



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