



PERFORMANCE MONITORING FOR ACTION

PMA ETHIOPIA

Results of the second cohort's six-months and one-year postpartum surveys

October 2021 - September 2023

Overall key findings

Continuum of Care

- The percentage of women who received 4+ ANC visits and delivered in a health facility were **45% and 62%**, respectively.
- The percentage of women who received any PNC within 6-weeks, and had fully immunized infants were **56%**, and **32%**, respectively.
- Fewer than one in five (14%) women completed all the four key maternal and child health care services in the first year postpartum.

Family Planning

- Use of modern contraceptives increased from **10%** at 6-weeks to **35%** and **42%** at 6-months and 1-year postpartum, respectively.
- Long-acting method use increased from **5%** at 6-weeks to **13%** at 6-months to **16%** at 1-year.
- Unmet need for family planning was **29%** at 6-months and **31%** at 1-year postpartum.
- One out of five (**23%**) and less **19%** women were informed about family planning information, referral, or services during routine immunization visits at either 6-months or 1-year postpartum, respectively.

Infant Care

- Only one third of infants were fully vaccinated (8 vaccines) at their first birthday.
- One in five infants had not received any vaccines by their first birthday (zero-dose infants¹). Higher prevalence of zero-dose infants was reported in SNNP (**21%**) and Oromia (**17%**), while the lowest was reported in Addis Ababa at 0%.
- Two-thirds (**66%**) and four out ten (**40%**) infants were under-immunized² by the end of 6-months and 1-year interview, respectively

COVID-19

- COVID-19 vaccination rates lag behind the proportion of women willing to take the vaccine: **13%** at 6-months, **17%** at 1-year, compared to **53%** and **45%** women willing, respectively.

¹Zero dose infants are those who didn't get Pentavalent 1 vaccination at 1-year

²An under-immunized child is defined as those missing the third dose of Penta 3

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 second PMA Ethiopia cohort.

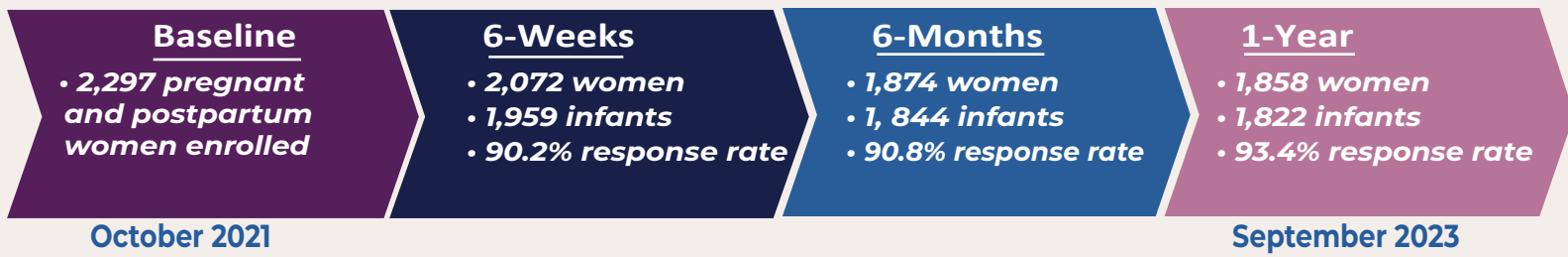
6-months postpartum survey:

- Data collection occurred between March 2022 to April 2023.
- The analytic sample comprised of 1,874 women aged 15-49 .
- These women gave birth to a total of 1,909 live births - 1,844 (96.6%) of which were alive at time of the 6-months interview.

1-year postpartum survey:

- Data collection occurred between September 2022 to September 2023.
- The analytic sample comprised of 1,858 women aged 15-49 .
- These women had a total of 1,831 live births - 1,822 (99.5%) 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.

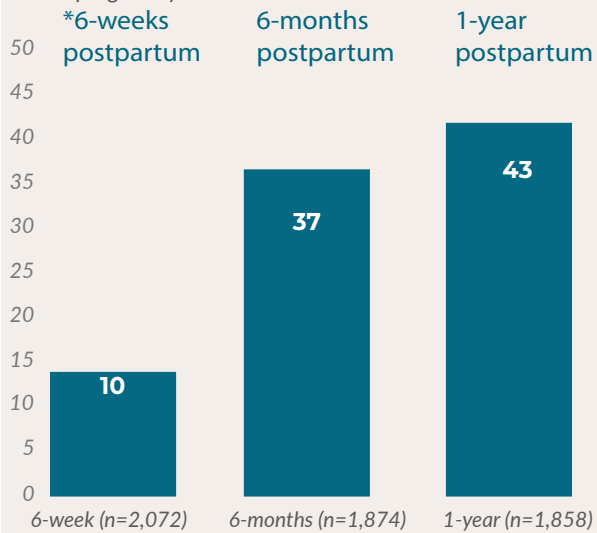
Panel study flow chart



SECTION 2: Contraceptive use dynamics, and demand

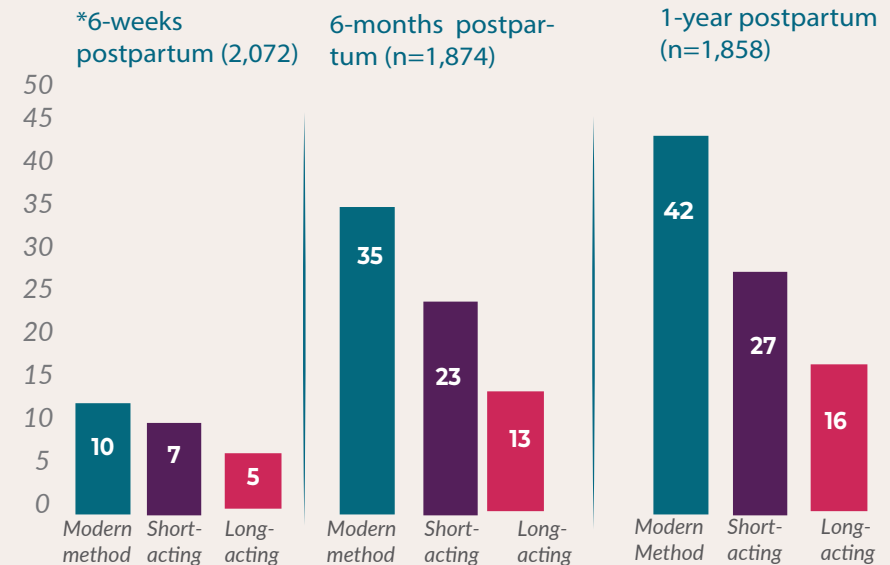
Contraceptive use to delay or limit pregnancy

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



Contraceptive use by method type

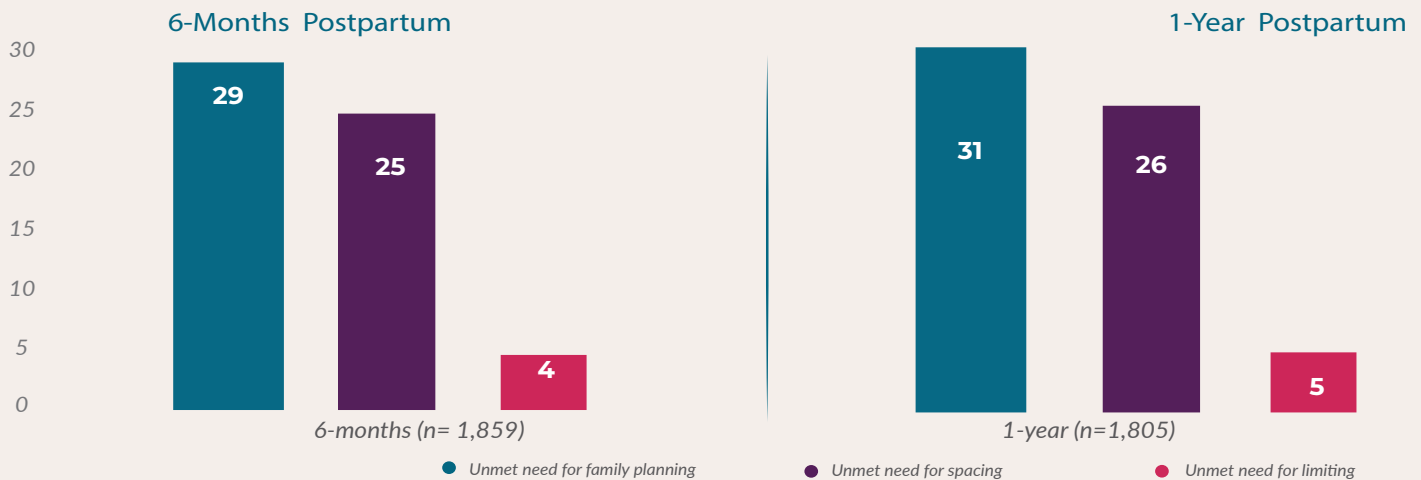
Percentage of women who are using a modern contraceptive method.



* Data collection for the six-week postpartum interview occurred between November 03, 2021- November 04, 2022.

*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.

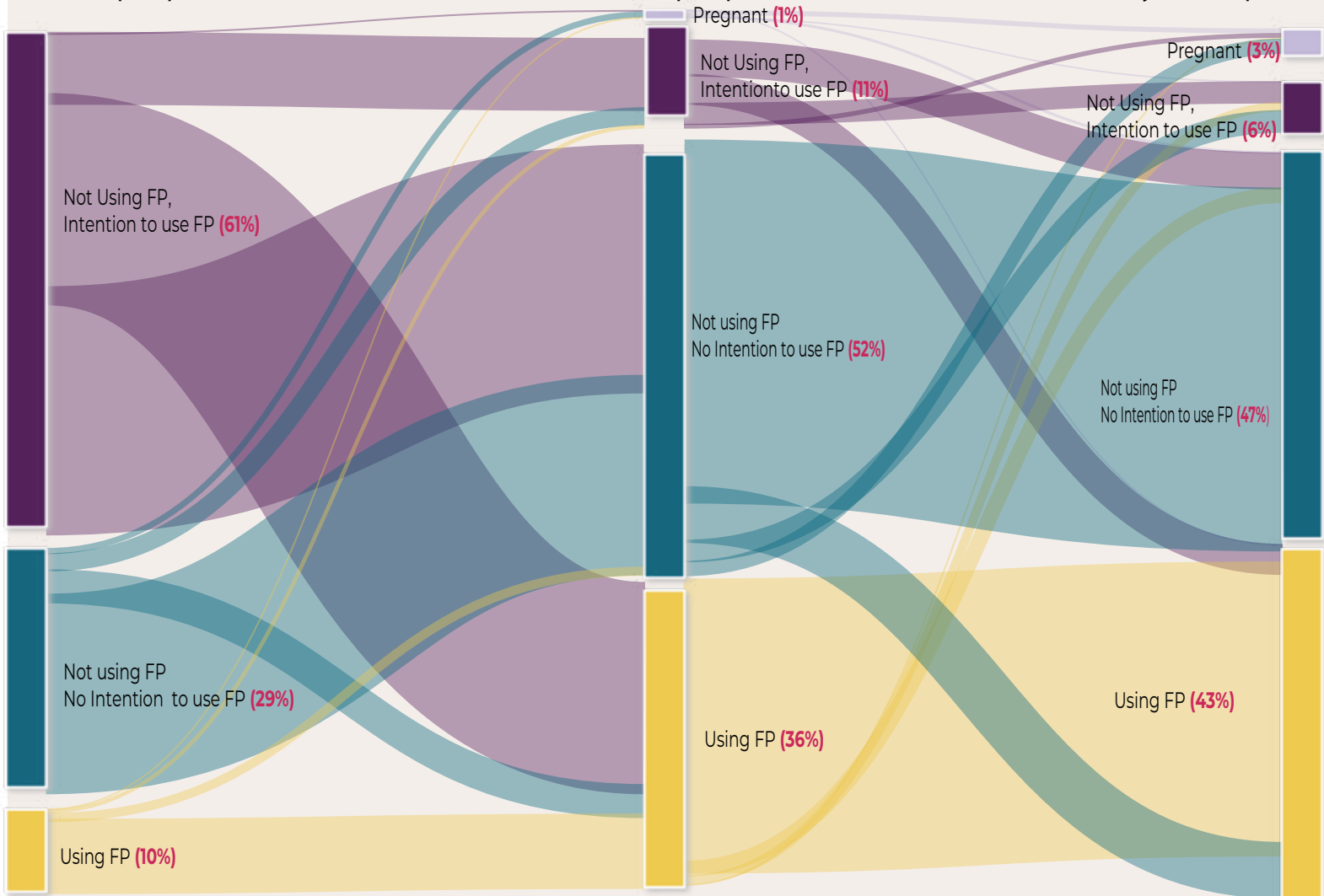
Change in contraceptive use intention

Change in intention to use contraception at 6-Weeks, 6-Months and 1-Year postpartum (n=1,735)

6-weeks postpartum

6-months postpartum

1-year Postpartum



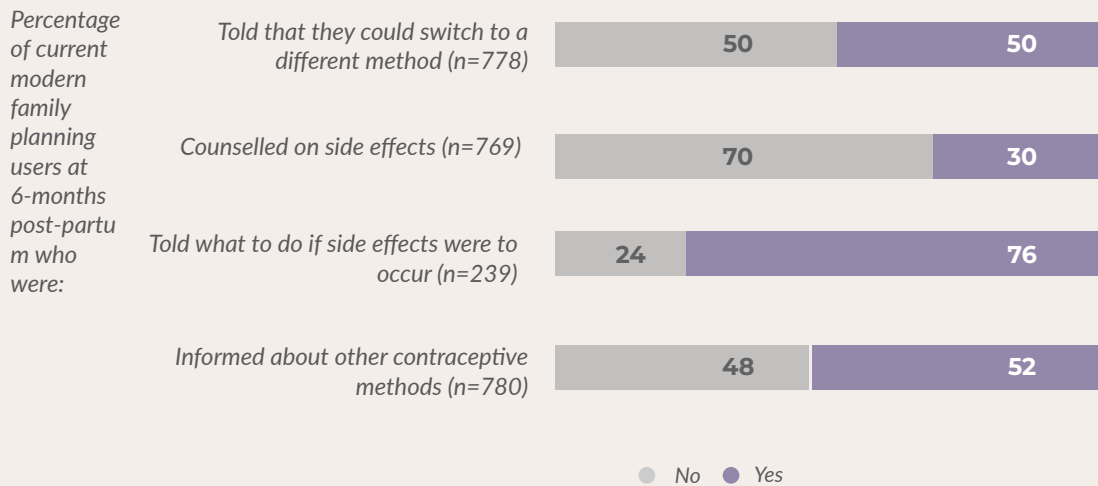
The ribbons of the Sankey represent the flow of women from one contraceptive use status to another among panel women who completed all three follow-up interviews. The left side of the Sankey shows the flow between 6-weeks and 6-months, and the right side between 6-months and 1-year. The color of each ribbon represents the contraceptive use status at the initial interview of the two interviews (e.g., a yellow ribbon flowing from 6-months to 1-year represents women who were using a contraceptive method at the 6-months 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

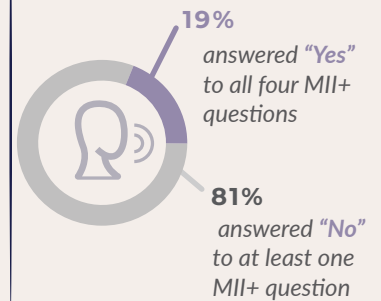
- Modern contraceptive use increases from 10% at 6-weeks to 35% and 42% at 6-months and 1-year postpartum respectively.
- Long-acting method use increases from 5% at 6-weeks to 13% at 6-months to 16% at 1-year.
- Unmet need for family planning was 29% at 6-months and 31% at 1-year postpartum.
- Women who reported not using a method, but expressed intention to use were 61%, 11% and 6% for women 6-weeks, 6-months and 1-year postpartum, respectively.

SECTION 3: Family planning counselling

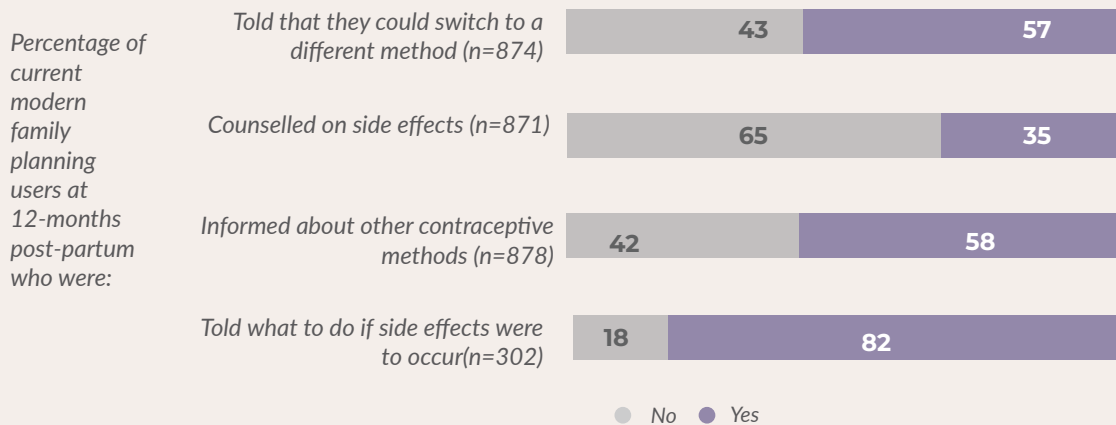
MII+(Method information index) 6-months postpartum



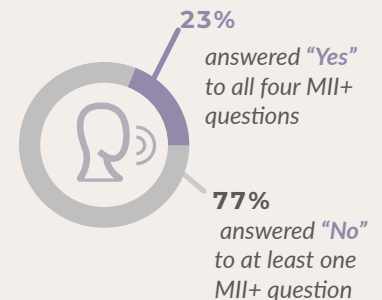
Percentage of women who responded "Yes" to all four MII+ questions at 6-months postpartum (n=780)



MII+ (Method information index) 1-year postpartum

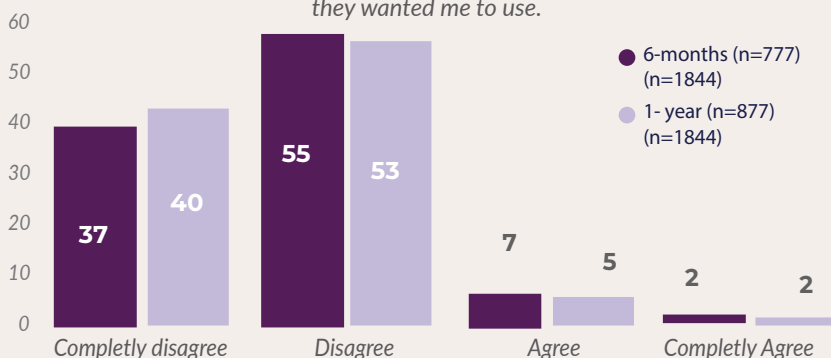


Percentage of women who responded "Yes" to all four MII+ questions at 12-months postpartum (n=878)



Pressure to accept a method

Percentage of women who agreed with the statement: During the family planning visit, I felt pressured by the healthcare provider to use the method they wanted me to use.



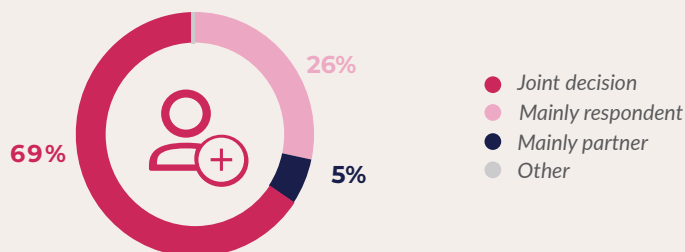
Key findings for section 3: Family planning counselling

- Approximately three out of ten modern contraceptive users were told about the side effects of the current method they were using.
- Approximately half of women 6-months postpartum and six out of ten women 1-year postpartum were told they could switch to a different method in the future
- Around 1 in 5 women received FP counselling on all of the above four elements at 6-months (19%) and 12-months (23%) of postpartum

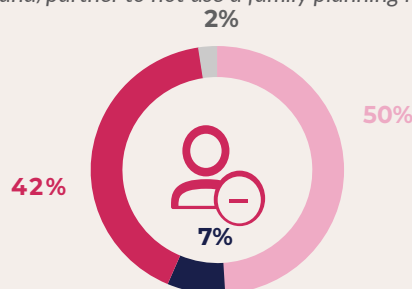
SECTION 4: Partner dynamics

Partner Involvement in Family Planning Decisions: 1-year postpartum

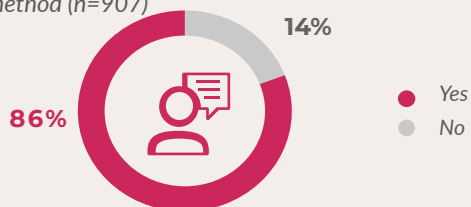
The percentage of current contraceptive users who jointly decided with her husband/partner to use a family planning method (n=907)



The percentage of non-users who jointly decided with their husband/partner to not use a family planning method (n=894)



The percentage of current contraceptive users who had discussed their decision to delay or avoid pregnancy with their husband/partner before using a method (n=907)



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

Key findings for section 4: partner dynamics

- The percentage of current contraceptive users at 12-months who discussed with their husband/partner to avoid or delay pregnancy is 86%.
- The percentage of current contraceptive users who decided with their husband/partner to use family planning method is 69%.
- Among non-current users, four in ten women reported jointly deciding with their husband/partner to not use family planning method.

SECTION 5: FP service integration during postnatal care

Receipt of FP services during immunization visits

6-months postpartum

Percentage of women who received any family planning information, referrals or services during any immunization visits for their infants (n=1,693)

23

77

1-year postpartum

Percentage of women who received any family planning information, referrals or services during any immunization visits for their infants (n=1720)

19

81

Key findings for section 5: Postnatal care

- Fewer than one in five women, at either 6-months or 1-year postpartum, were given about family planning information, referral, or services during any routine immunization visit for their baby.
- Findings suggest missed opportunities for family planning service integration during PNC.

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=761)*

18

82

*NB: Results from the 6-months are similar to the 12-months and so not presented separately.

● Yes ● No

SECTION 6: Routine immunization - Infants

Vaccinated infants

Percentage of infants who were vaccinated (any routine childhood vaccination) at 6-weeks, 6-months and 1-year

6-weeks (n=1,959)



6-months (n=1,844)

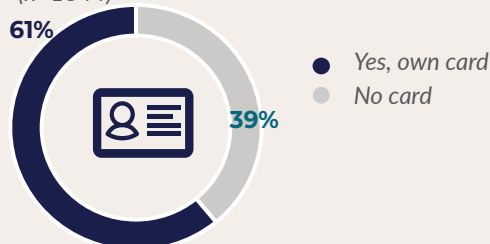


1-year (n=1,822)

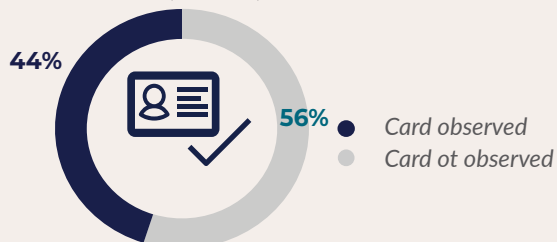


Ownership of infant vaccination card

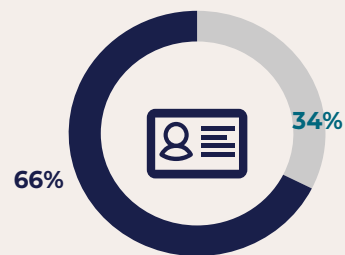
Reported ownership of any official vaccination card at 6-months (n=1844)



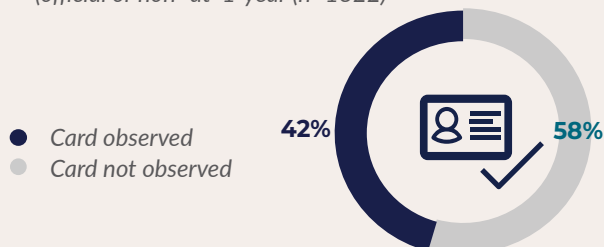
Ownership of any vaccination card observed by interviewers at 6-months (n=1844)



Reported ownership of any official vaccination card at 1-year (n=1822)



Ownership of official vaccination card observed by interviewers (official or non- at 1-year (n=1822)



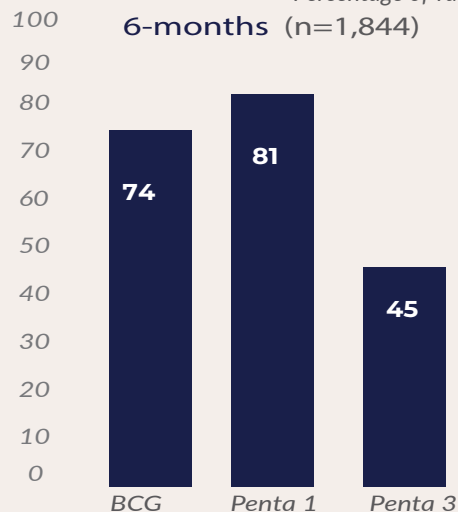
*Official vaccination cards - Standardized cards prepared by MoH or RHBs for recording children vaccinations.

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

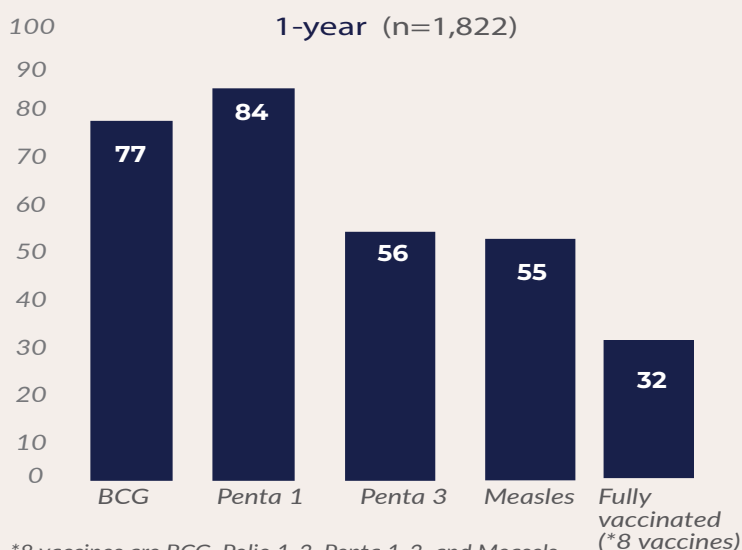
Vaccination coverage

Percentage of vaccinated infants (by vaccine type) at 6-months and 1-year

6-months (n=1,844)



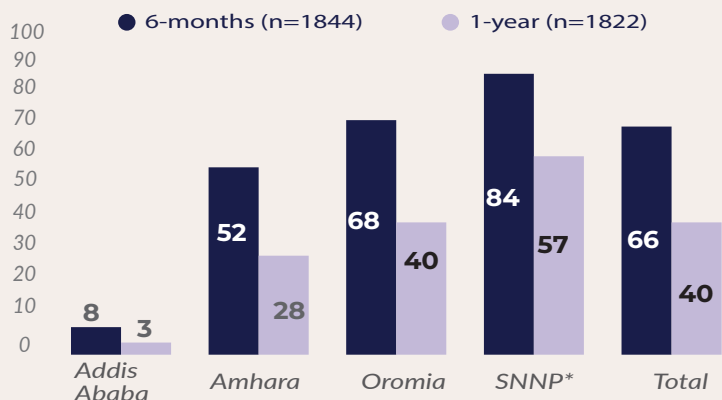
1-year (n=1,822)



*8 vaccines are BCG, Polio 1-3, Penta 1-3, and Measels

Zero-dose and under-immunization

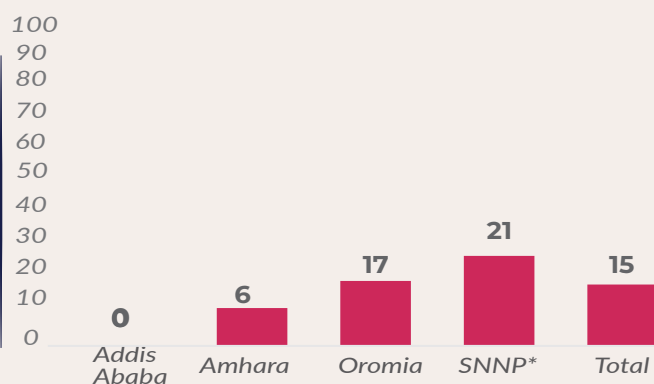
Proportion of alive infants who are under-immunized¹, among all alive children



¹An under-immunised child is defined as a child who is missing the third dose of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP)-containing vaccine (DTP3).

*SNNP currently divided in to South West Ethiopia, South Ethiopia and Central Ethiopia

Proportion of alive infants with zero-dose² among all alive children at first birthday (n=1822)



²Zero-dose (ZD) children are infants who have not received the first dose of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) by the end of their first year of life (DTP3).

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=1,844)

1-year (n=1,821)

18%



45%

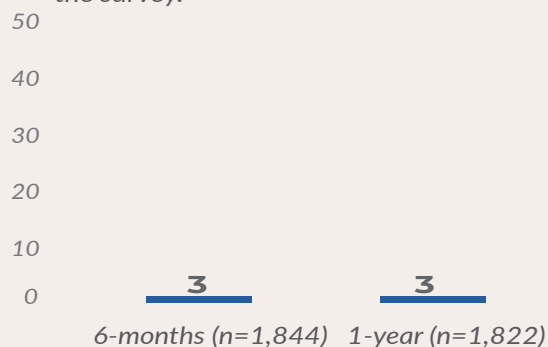
Key findings for section 6: Routine immunization - Infants

- More than six in ten mothers reported that they have an official vaccination card for their infants at 6-months and 1-year.
- Only one third of infants were fully vaccinated (8 vaccines) by their first birthday, by card or self-reported by the mother.
- Less than one in five (15%) infants had not received any of the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday.
- Two thirds (66%) and four out ten (40%) infants were under-immunized at 6-months and 1-year old, respectively

SECTION 7: Infant illness in past two weeks and careseeking

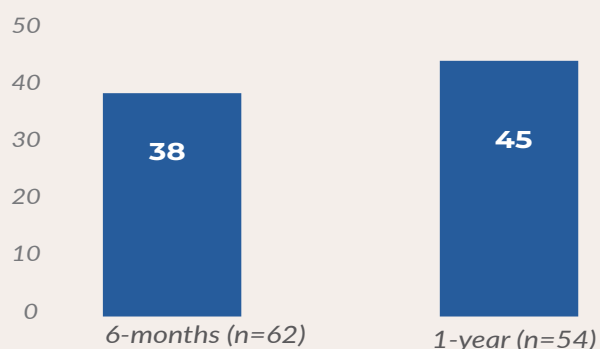
Infant illness: Fast/Difficulty Breathing

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



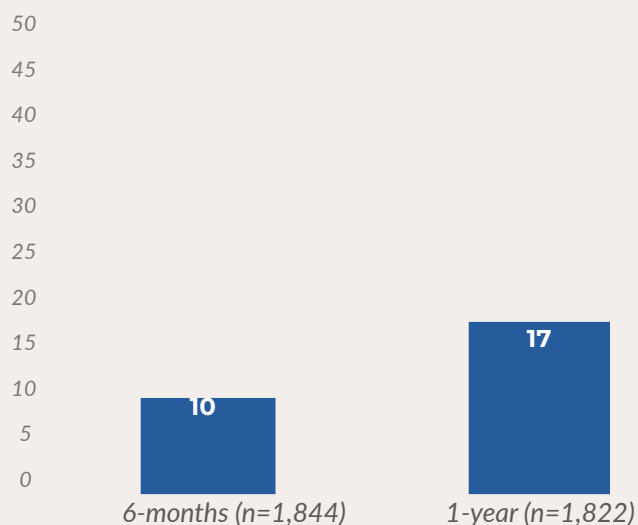
Careseeking for Fast/Difficulty Breathing

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



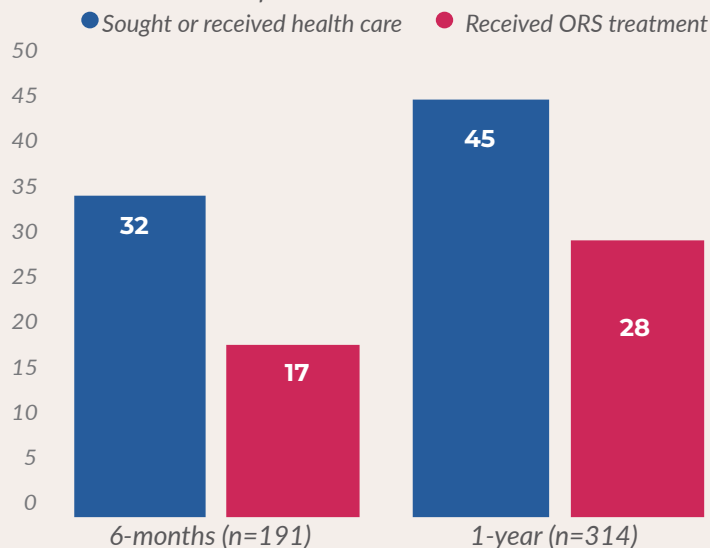
Infant illness: Diarrhea

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



Careseeking for Diarrhea

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



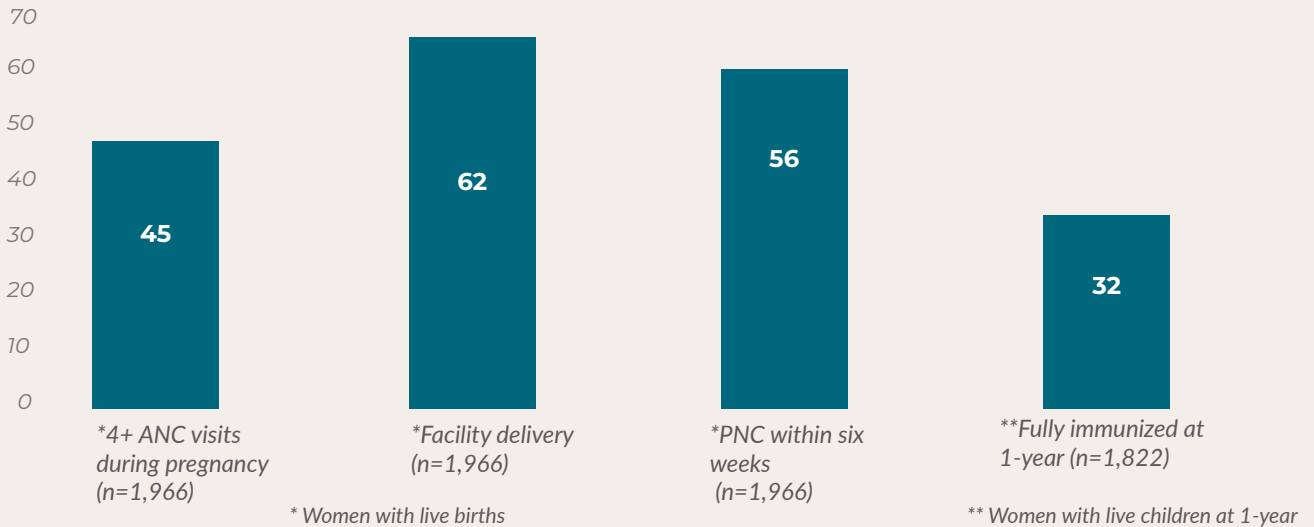
Key findings for section 7: Infant illness in past two weeks and careseeking

- Only 3 out of 100 mothers reported that their infants experienced fast breathing or difficulty breathing in the two weeks preceding the survey, both at the age of 6-months and 1-year.
- Close to four out of ten mothers who reported that their infant(s) suffered from fast breathing or difficulty breathing at 6-months and 1-year postpartum sought care for their baby's breathing problem.
- One out of ten infants had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey at the age of 6-months while this figure has nearly doubled (17%) at 1-year postpartum.

SECTION 8: Continuum of care

Continuum of care

Percentage of women and infants who received each service.

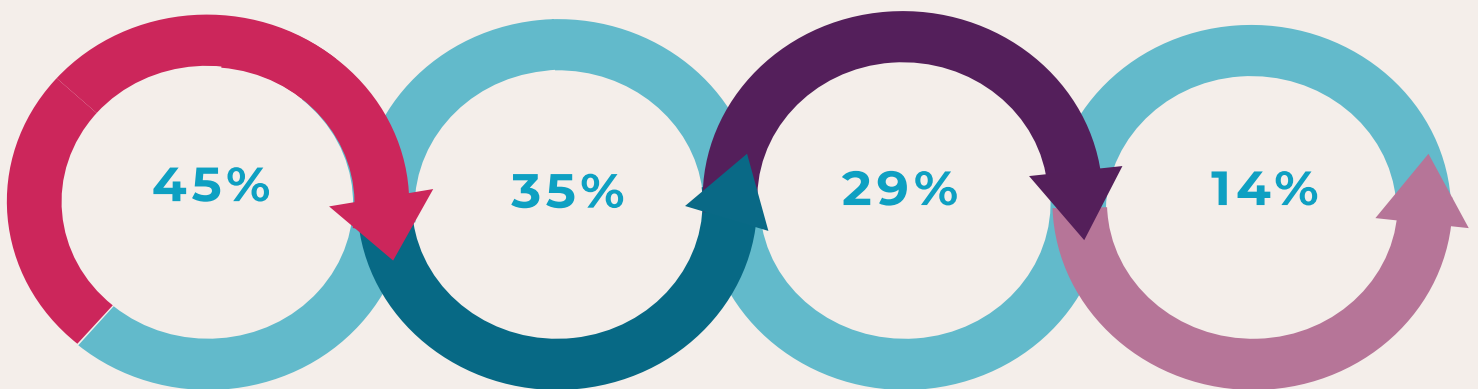


4+ ANC

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=1,966).

* Women with live births

** Women with live children at 1-year

The percentage of women who received 4+ ANC and delivered at health facility (*n=1,966).

The percentage of women who had 4+ ANC, delivered at health facility and received any PNC within 6-weeks after delivery (*n=1,966).

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=1,822).

Key findings for section 8: Continuum of care

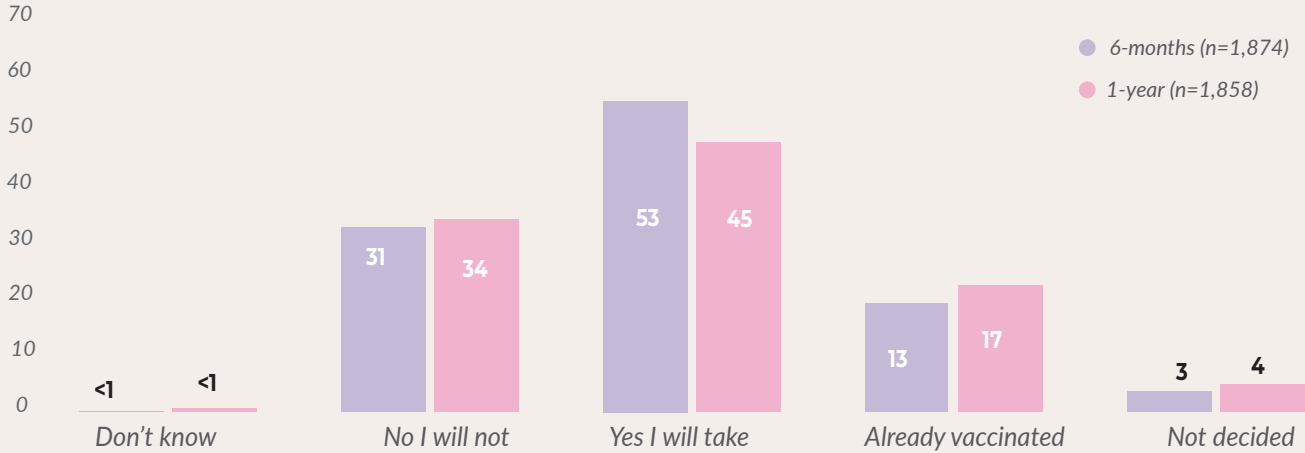
- The percentage of women who received 4+ ANC visits, delivered in a health facility, received any PNC within 6-weeks, and had fully immunized infants were 45%, 62%, 56%, and 32% respectively.
- Fewer than one in five (14%) women completed all the four key maternal and child health care services (4+ ANC visits, delivered in a health facility, received any PNC within 6-weeks, and had fully immunized infants) in the first year postpartum.

SECTION 9: COVID-19 vaccine acceptance rate



COVID-19 Vaccination Acceptance Rate

Percentage of postpartum women who reported that they would get vaccinated against COVID-19 if it is offered to them.



Key findings for section 9: COVID-19 Vaccine acceptance rate

- Approximately one in two postpartum women were willing to take COVID-19 Vaccine if it is offered.
- Approximately one in ten (13%) and 17% of women were vaccinated against COVID-19 vaccine at 6-months and 1-year, respectively.

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 Ethiopian Statistical Services. Technical support is provided by the William H. Gates Sr. Institute for Population and Reproductive Health department of population, family 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



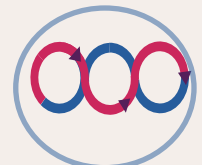
FP/REPRODUCTIVE CARE



VACCINATION



INFANT CARE



CONTINUUM OF CARE