



Funded by:

ENDLINE SURVEY RESULTS



Overview: SCIP

- Designed to improve quality of life at the household and community levels.
- Addresses health, water and sanitation, and youth farmer's development in 14 districts of Nampula in collaboration with government and other development partners.
- Targeted packages of interventions according to health status and agricultural potential, complementing existing USG interventions prior to 2009.
- Implementation: 2009 through 2015.



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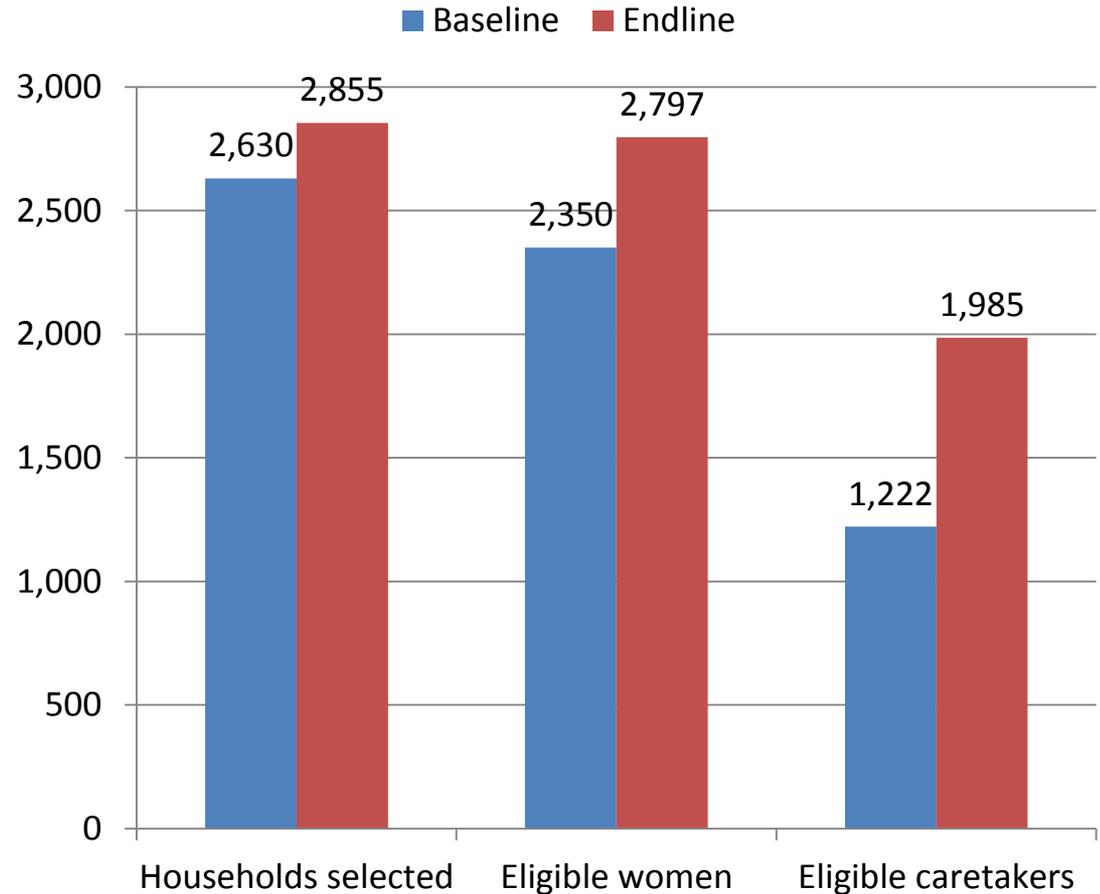
Survey objectives

Baseline (Oct 2010) and endline (July 2014) surveys enable the SCIP consortium

- to show whether health status has improved among the population in intervention areas
- To assess changes from baseline in key indicators among target population for:
 - Contraception,
 - ANC, Delivery and Post Natal Care,
 - Child health including Malaria
 - Hygiene, water and sanitation behaviors
 - Exposure to CHW

Survey methodology

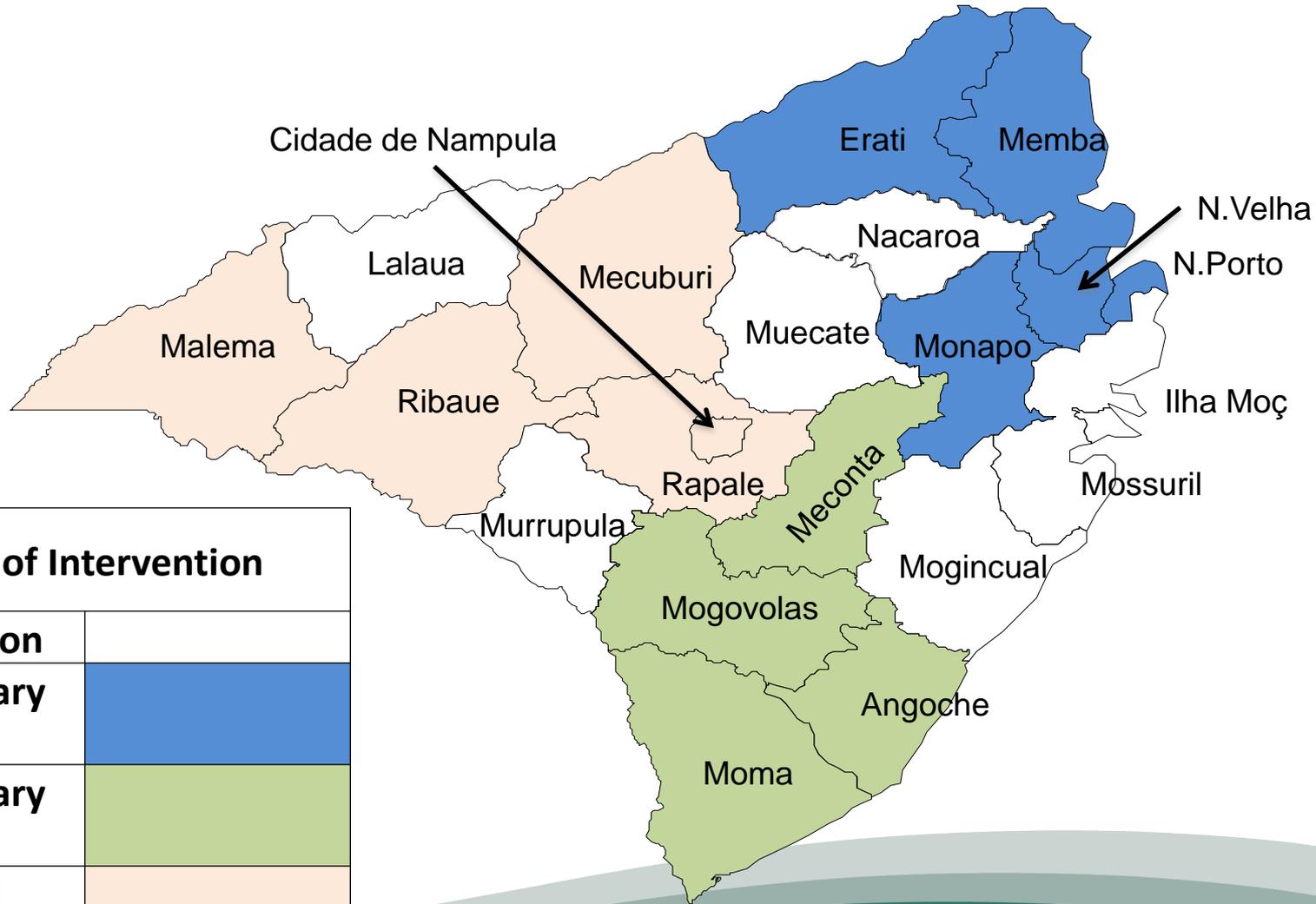
Multi-stage probability sample covering 14 districts of Nampula Province ensuring the representativeness of both rural and urban areas as well as SCIP intervention packages



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Endline survey sampling



| SCIP: Type of Intervention | |
|----------------------------|--|
| No intervention | |
| Complementary WASH | |
| Complementary others | |
| Specialized | |



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Fieldwork and analysis

- Interviewer/supervisor training June 2014 (5 teams).
- Data collection July-August 2014 CommCare ODK mobile application using smartphones with Android OS.
- Data synced with online CommCare server when interviewers in range of mobile network, exported to Excel.
- Analysis conducted in Stata V 11.0
 - Survey commands to account for stratification and clustering.
 - Determine significant differences between baseline-endline values for indicators



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ENDLINE RESULTS



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Background characteristics of respondents

| | | Charecteristics | Baseline (N= 2,314) | Enline (N=2,796) |
|-------------------|--|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Age | | 15-19 | 16.9 | 20.4 |
| | | 20-24 | 18 | 20.9 |
| | | 25-29 | 16.1 | 18 |
| | | 30-34 | 15.9 | 13.3 |
| | | 35-39 | 15.6 | 10.5 |
| | | 40-44 | 9.9 | 9.2 |
| | | 45-49 | 7.5 | 7.7 |
| Marital Status | | Never married | 6.4 | 10 |
| | | Married | 38.9 | 32.5 |
| | | Living together | 42.9 | 45.2 |
| | | Divorced/Separated | 9.2 | 9.8 |
| | | Widowed | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| Residence | | | | |
| | | Urban | 31.1 | 36.2 |
| | | Rural | 68.9 | 63.8 |



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Household characteristics

| | | BASELINE | | | ENDLINE | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| <u>Intervention Package</u> | | Specialized (%) | Complementary (%) | All households (%) | Specialized (%) | Complementary (%) | All households (%) |
| Sex of household head | Male | 80.6 | 81.2 | 81.0 | 82.8 | 86.4 | 84.6 |
| | Female | 19.4 | 18.8 | 19.0 | 17.2 | 13.6 | 15.4 |
| Mean size of households | | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| % Households with OVCs | | 19.1 | 11.08 | 14.1 | 18.8 | 11.2 | 15.1 |
| Number of households | | 1,315 | 1,298 | 2,613 | 1,445 | 1,408 | 2,853 |

- Response rates for household, eligible women and caretakers of children under three were virtually the same between intervention packages as well as between baseline and endline, >97%.

Housing characteristics

| | BASELINE | | | ENDLINE | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| <u>Intervention Package</u> | Specialized (%) | Complementary (%) | All households (%) | Specialized (%) | Complementary (%) | All households (%) |
| Electricity | | | | | | |
| Yes | 16.3 | 2.9 | 7.9 | 29.0 | 13.1 | 16.2 |
| Ownership of household goods | | | | | | |
| Radio | 46.6 | 33.0 | 38.0 | 53.4 | 42.4 | 47.4 |
| Television | 14.3 | 2.3 | 6.7 | 17.8 | 10.3 | 13.7 |
| Mobile phone | 20.1 | 6.8 | 11.8 | 53.9 | 54.5 | 54.2 |
| Stove | 86.6 | 79.4 | 82.1 | 94.3 | 95.7 | 95.0 |
| Blanket | 61.8 | 27.1 | 40.0 | 85.9 | 73.6 | 79.2 |
| Motorcycle | 9.8 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 18.0 | 13.9 | 15.8 |
| # of households | 1,315 | 1,297 | 2,612 | 1,445 | 1,408 | 2,853 |

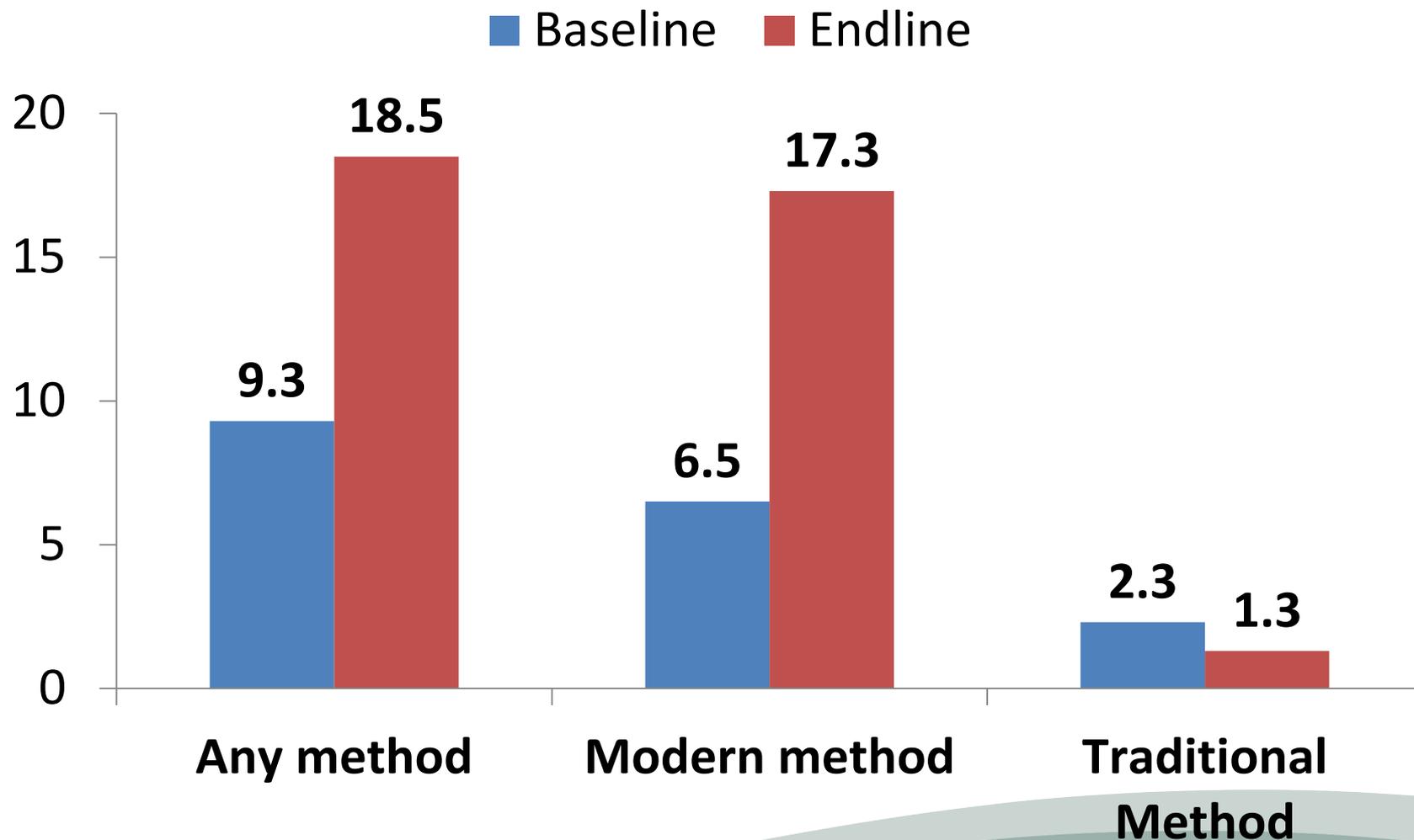
CONTRACEPTION



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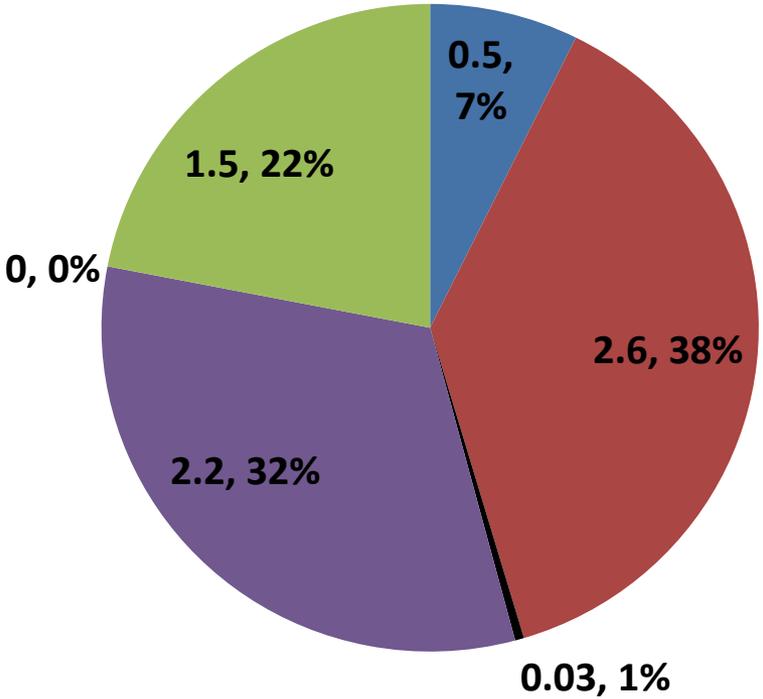


Current use of contraception among women age 15-49 (in union)

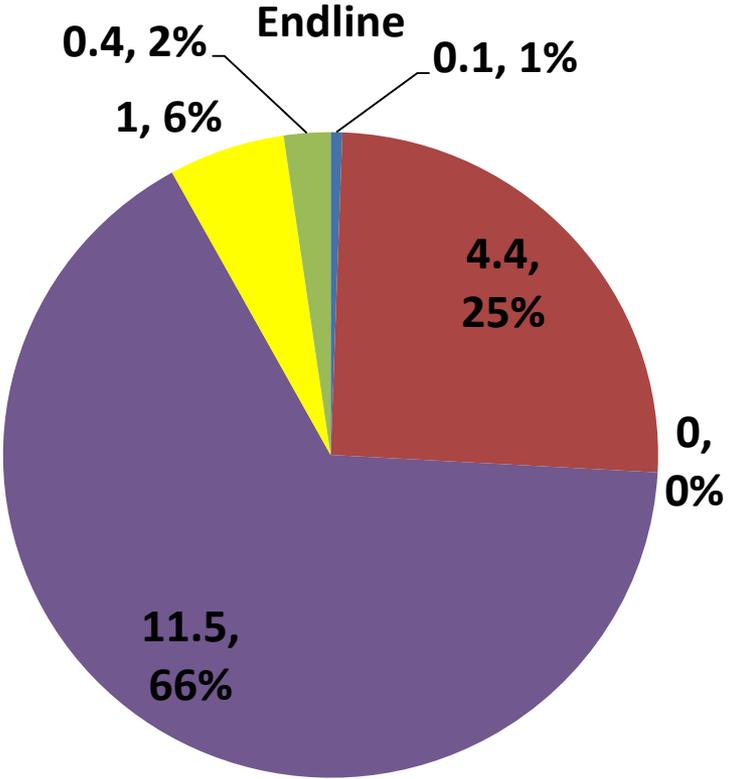


Modern method mix among current users (all women)

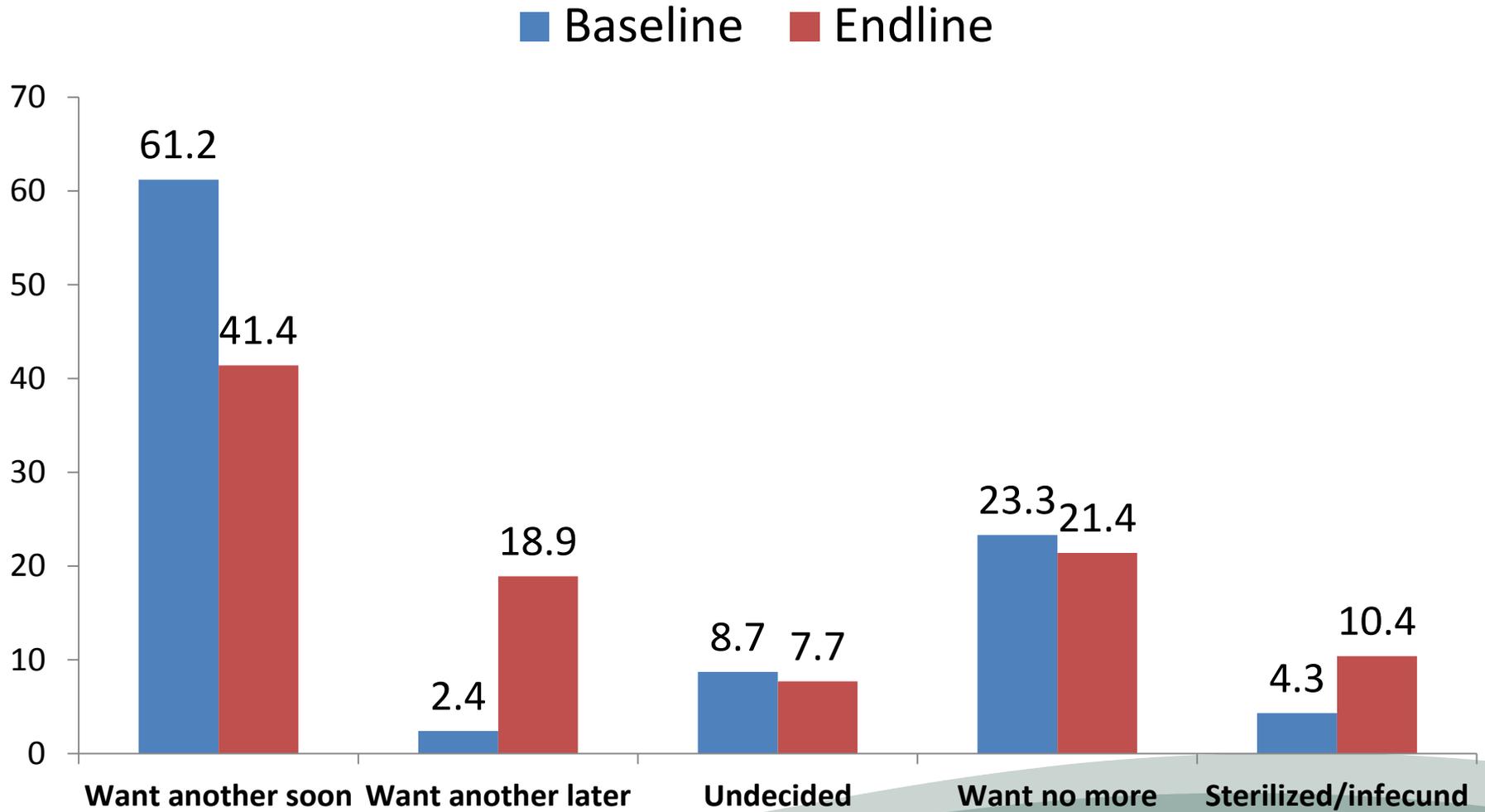
Baseline



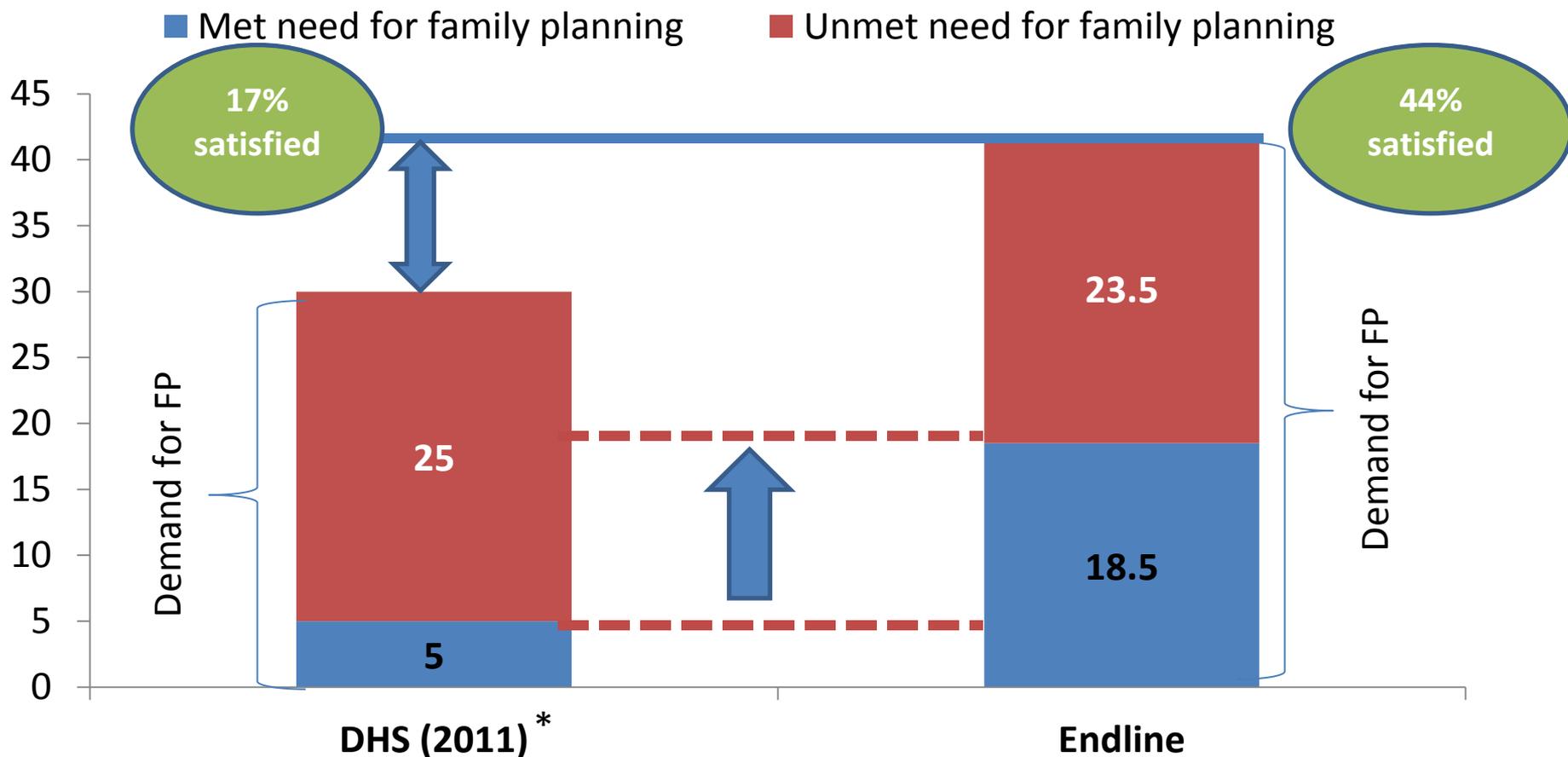
- Sterilization
- Pill
- IUD
- Injectables
- Implants
- condoms



Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by desire for children

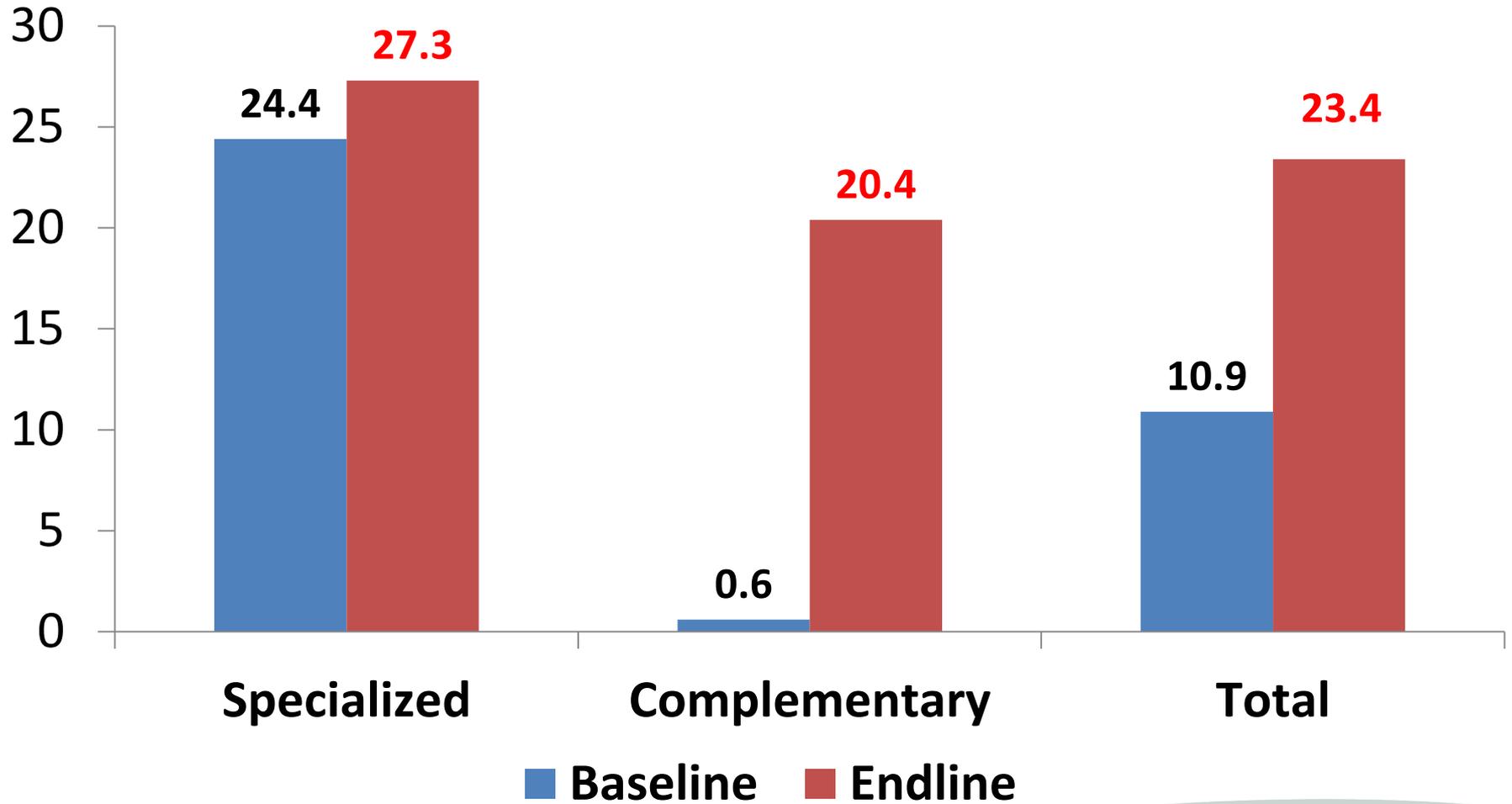


% Unmet and met need for FP in women in union aged 15-49



* DHS 2011 data refers to Nampula Province

% Reported condom use at last sex with non-regular partner



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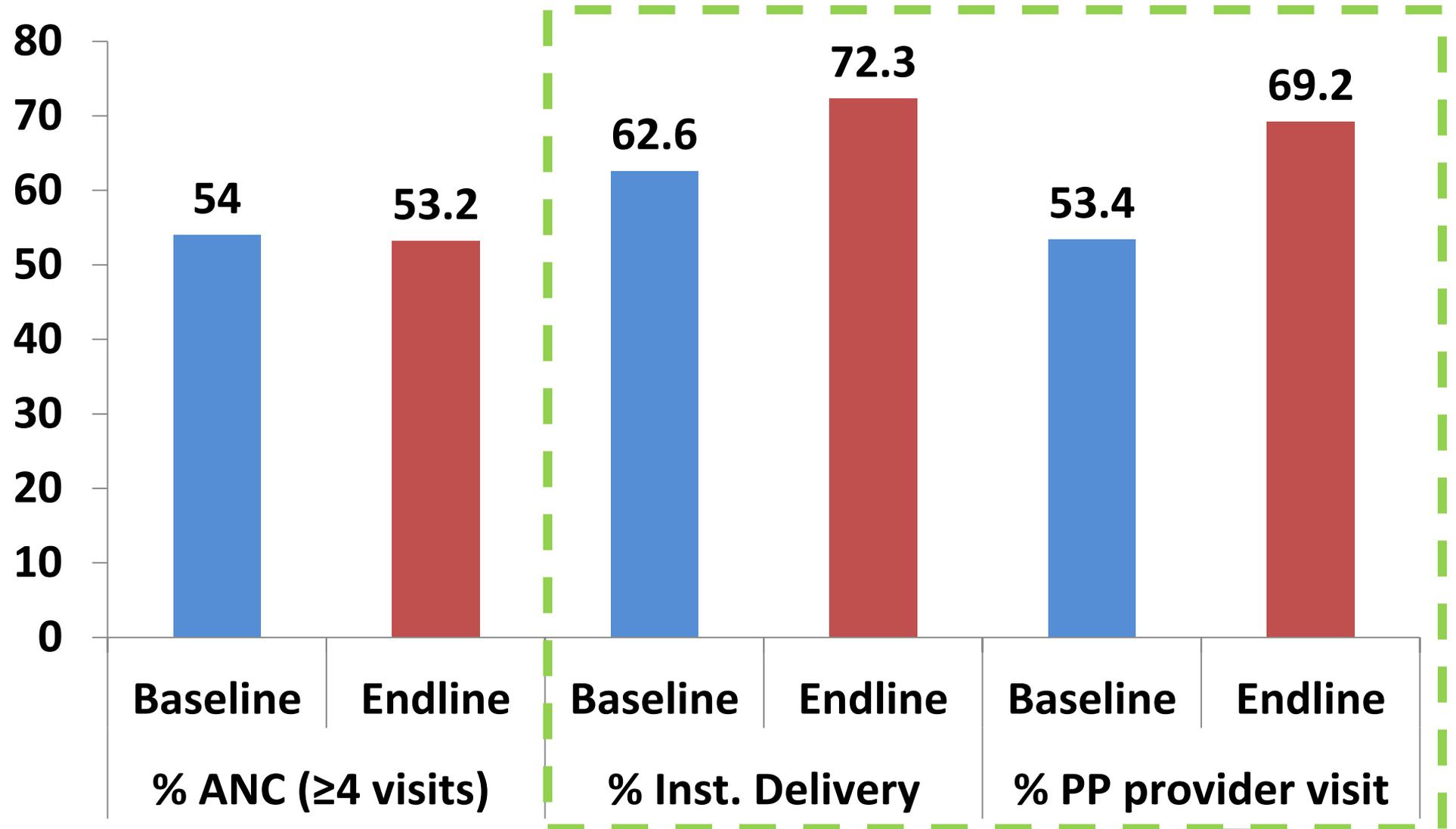
MATERNAL HEALTH



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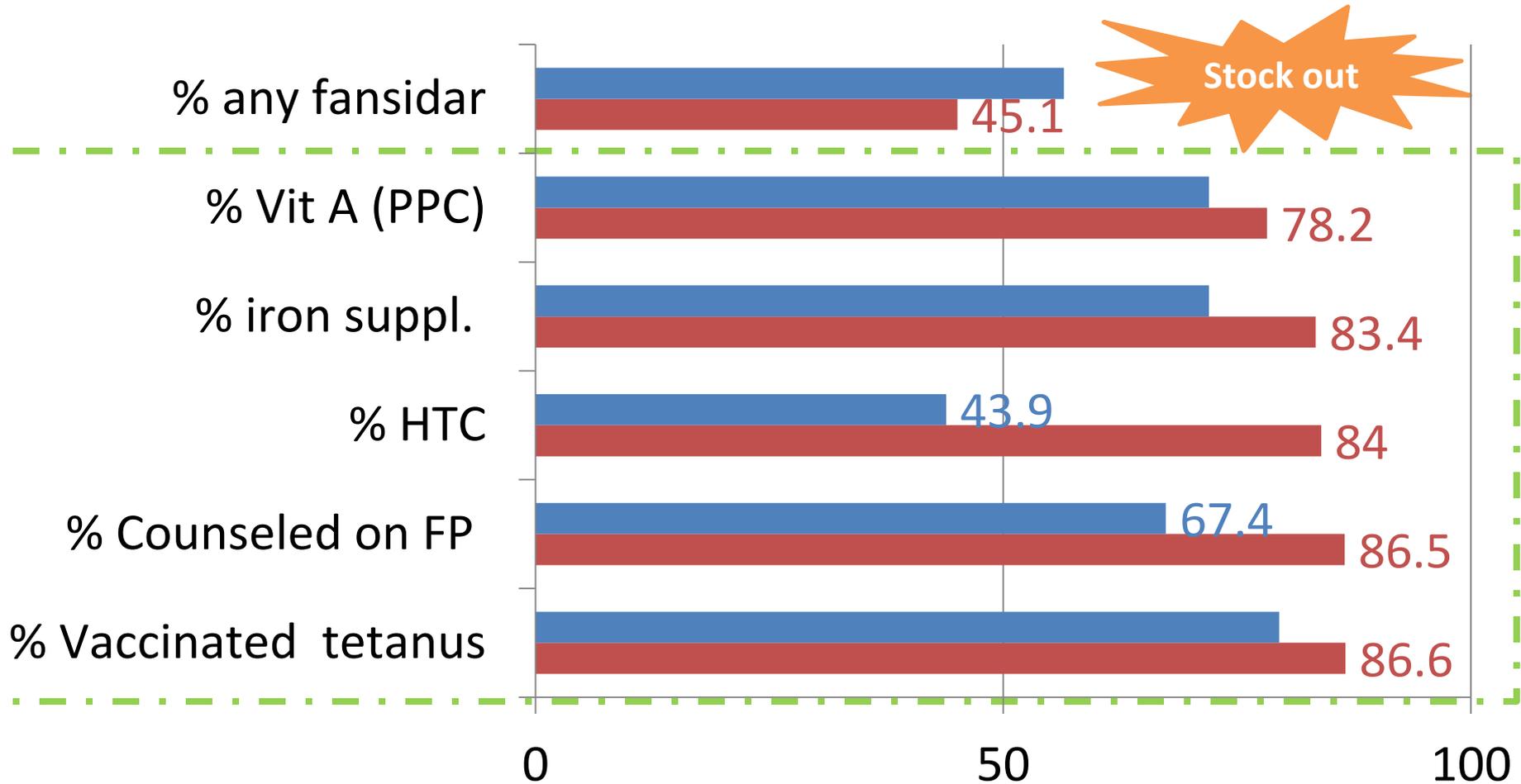


Antenatal, Delivery & Post Partum Care



Services received during the last pregnancy

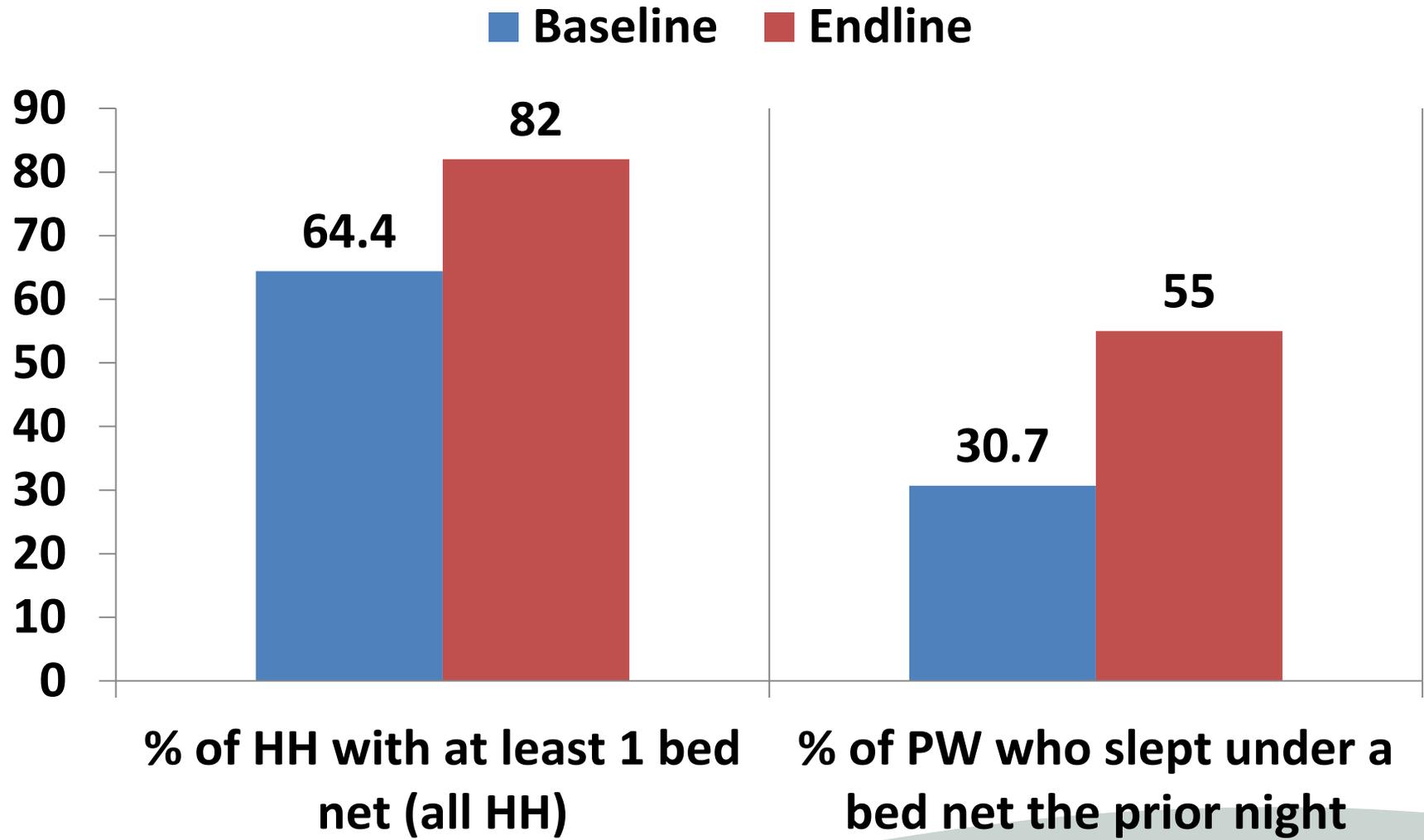
■ Baseline ■ Endline



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HH ownership & use of bed net in pregnancy



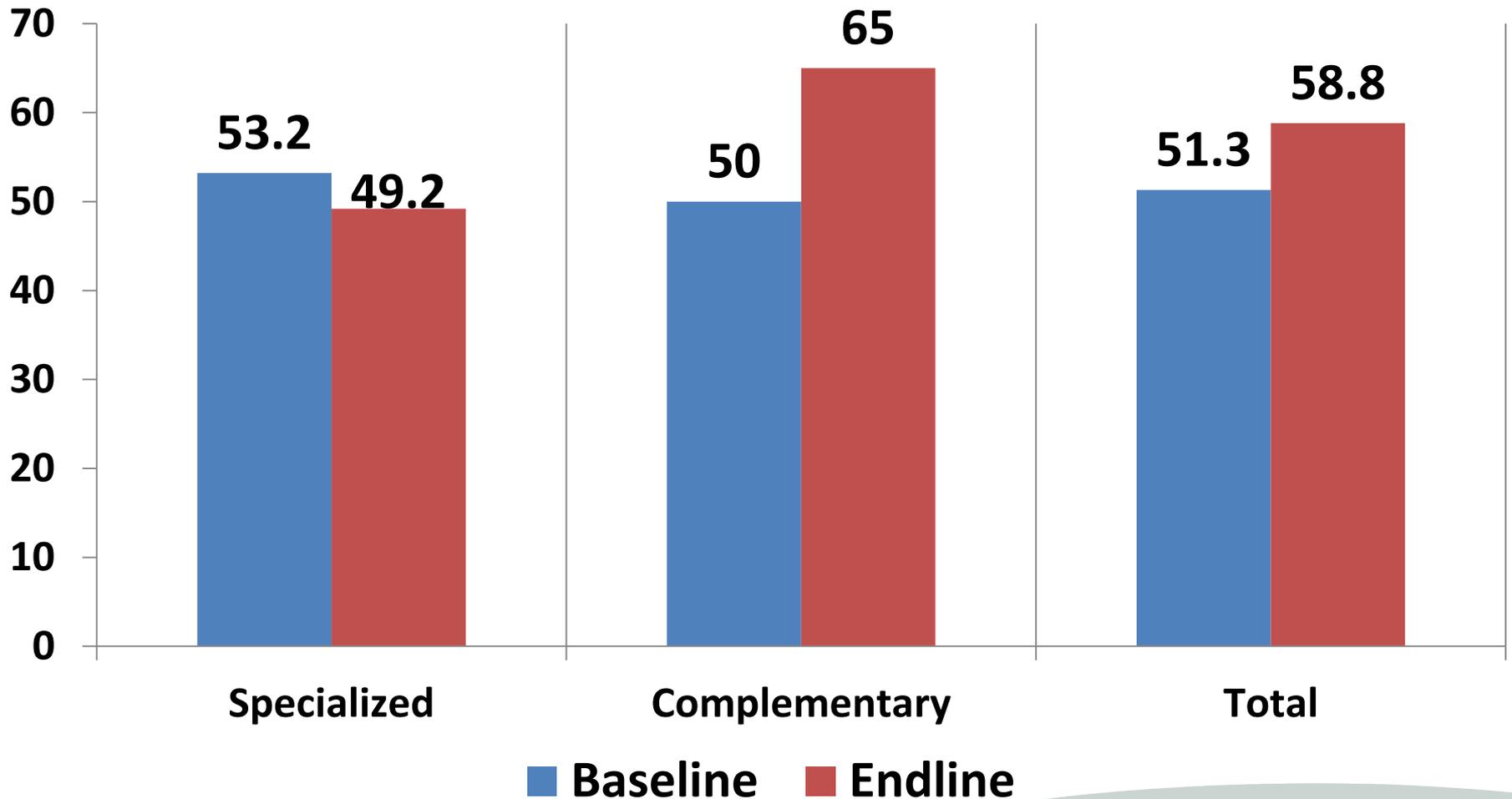
CHILD HEALTH



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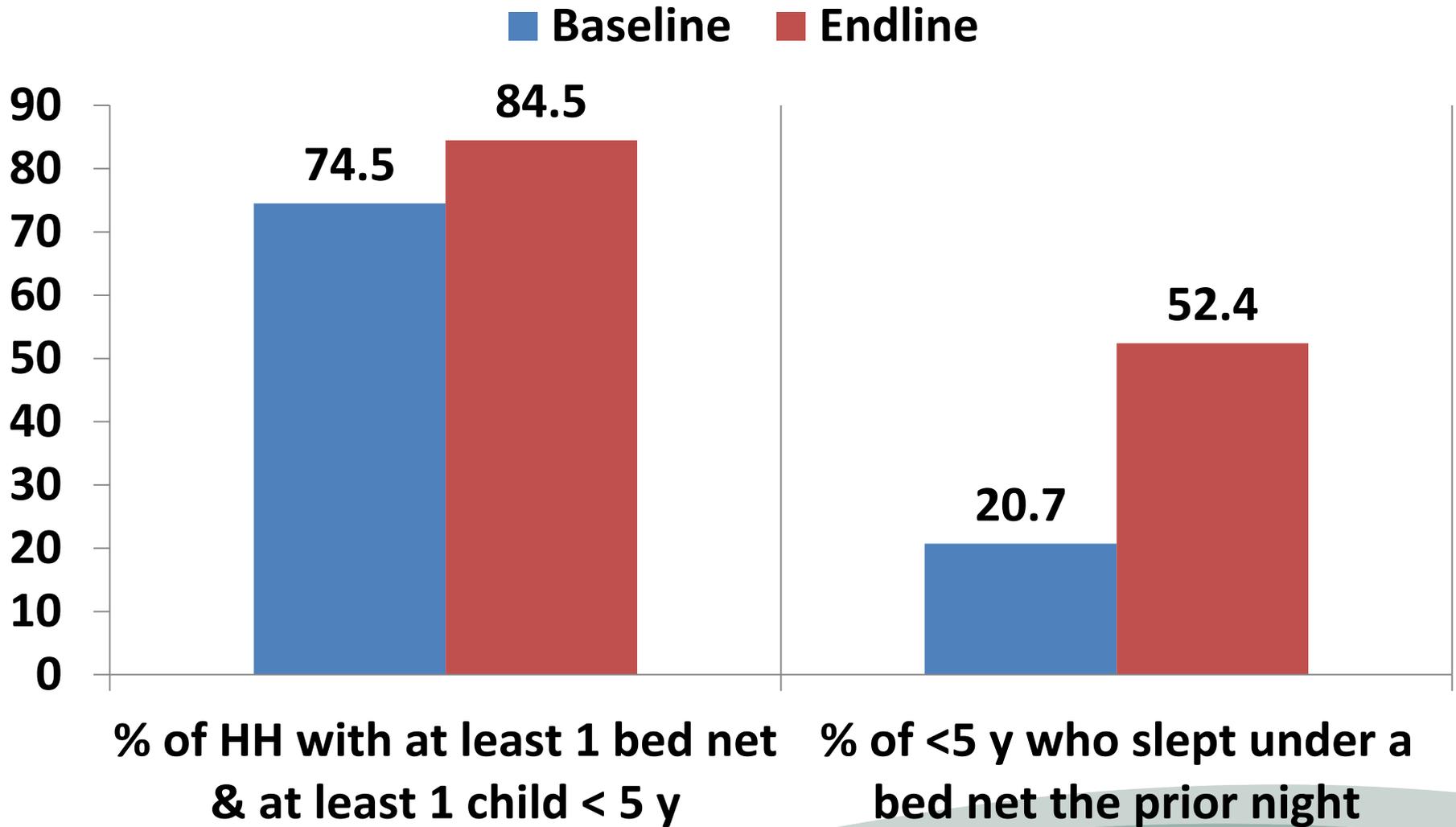
Child health: % Children 0-5 m exclusively breastfed



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Malaria: HH ownership & use of bed net in Childhood (<5 y)



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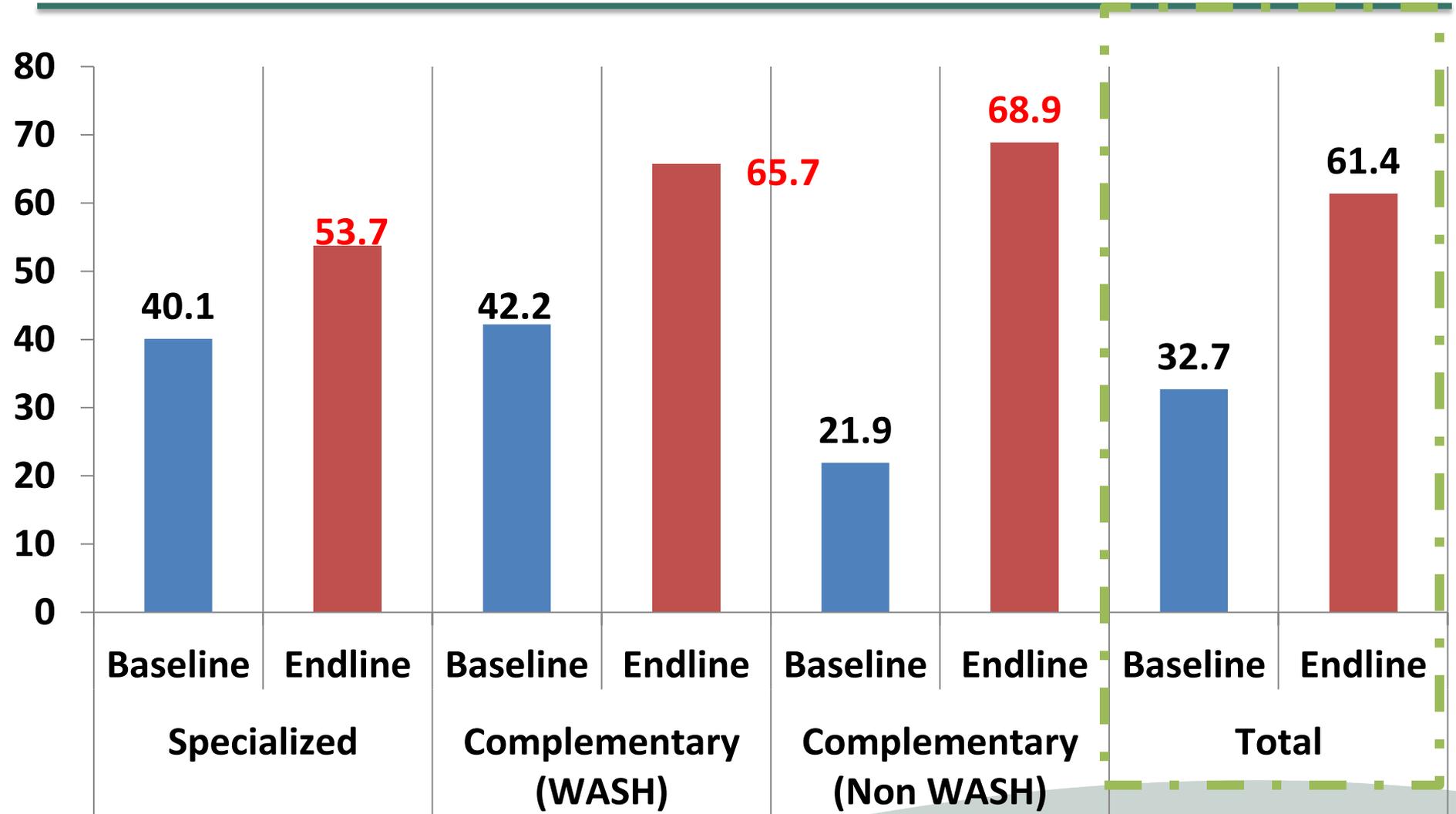
HYGIENE, WATER AND SANITATION BEHAVIORS



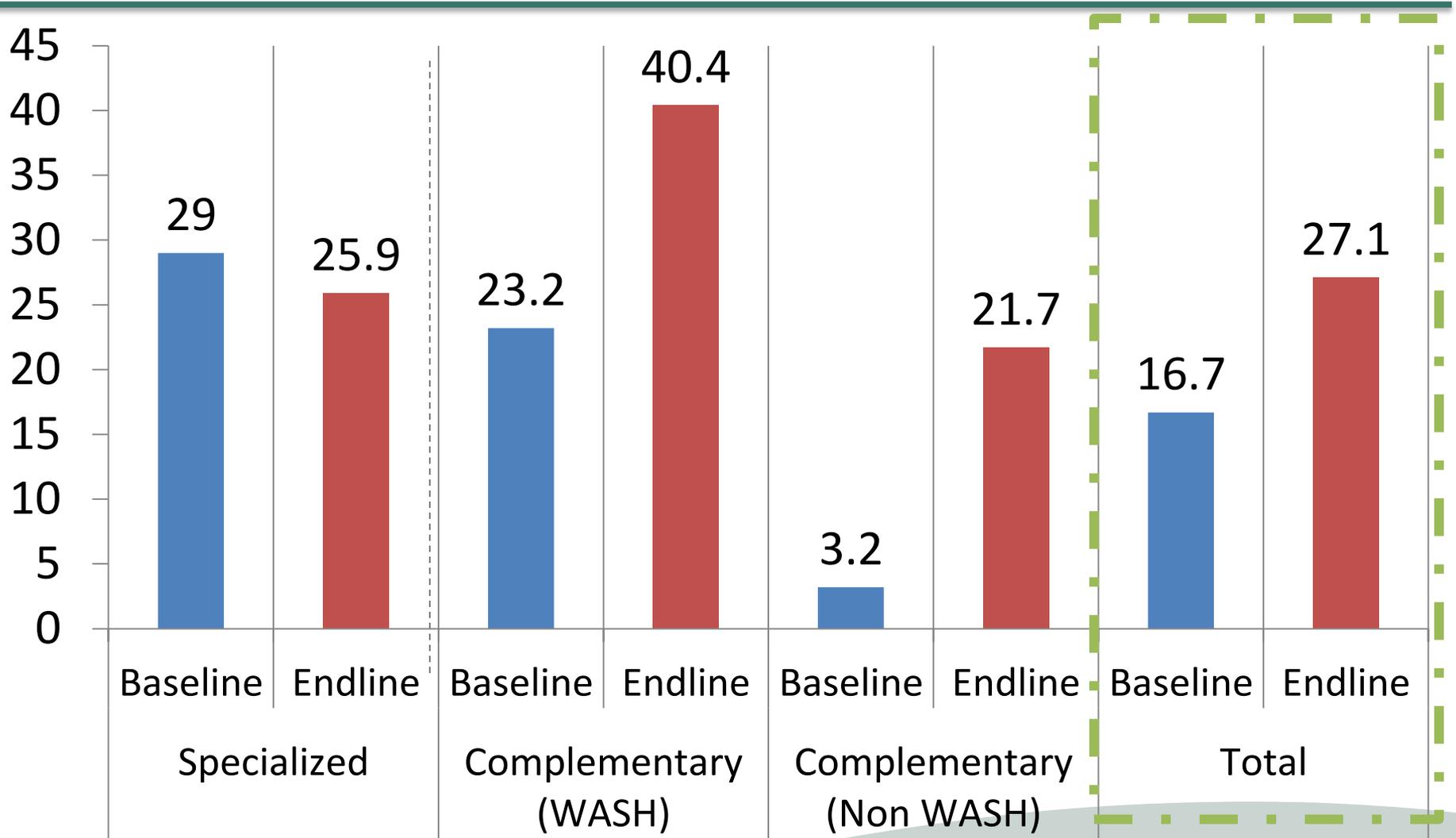
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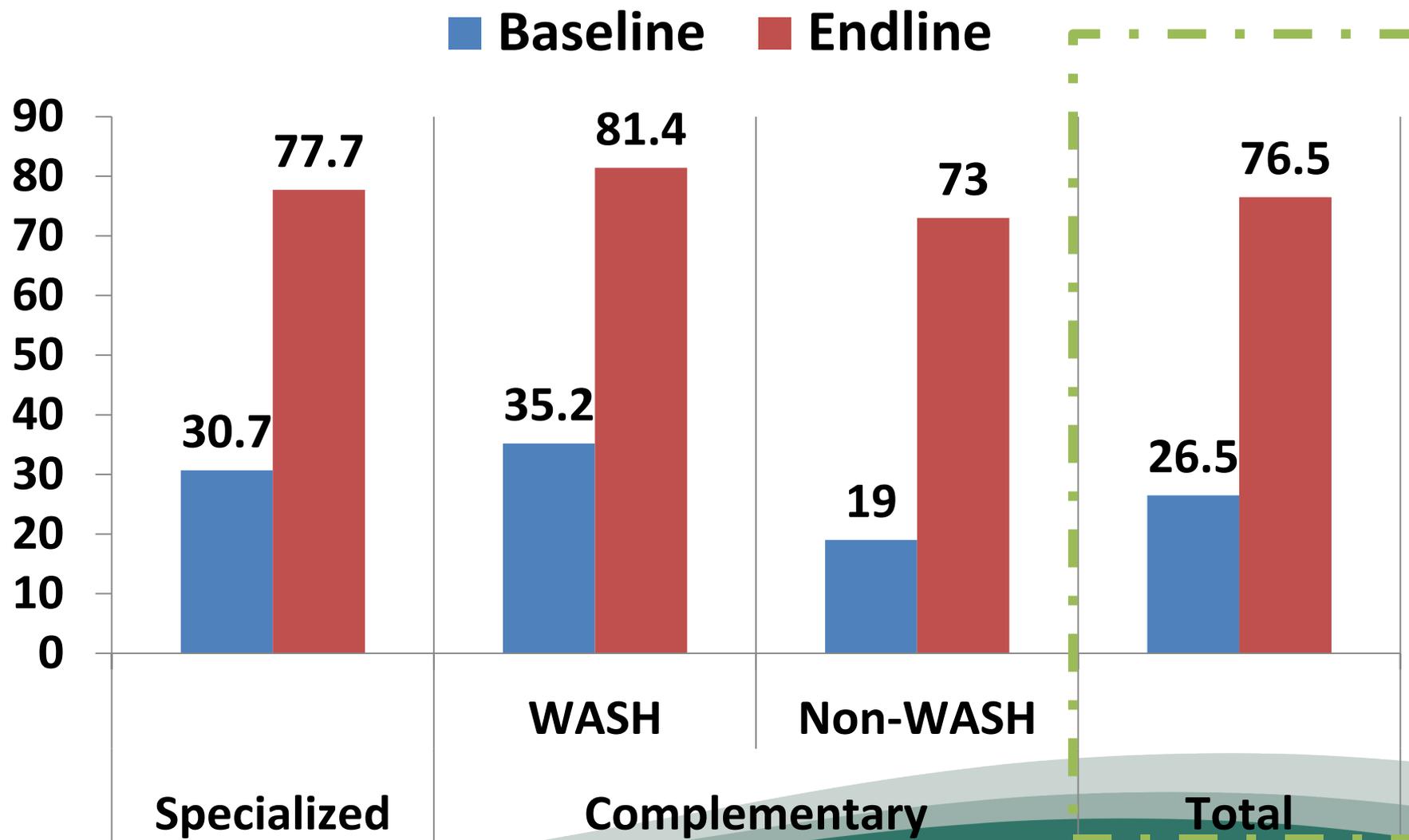
WASH: % HH with access to improve drinking water supply



WASH: % of the population using improved sanitation facilities

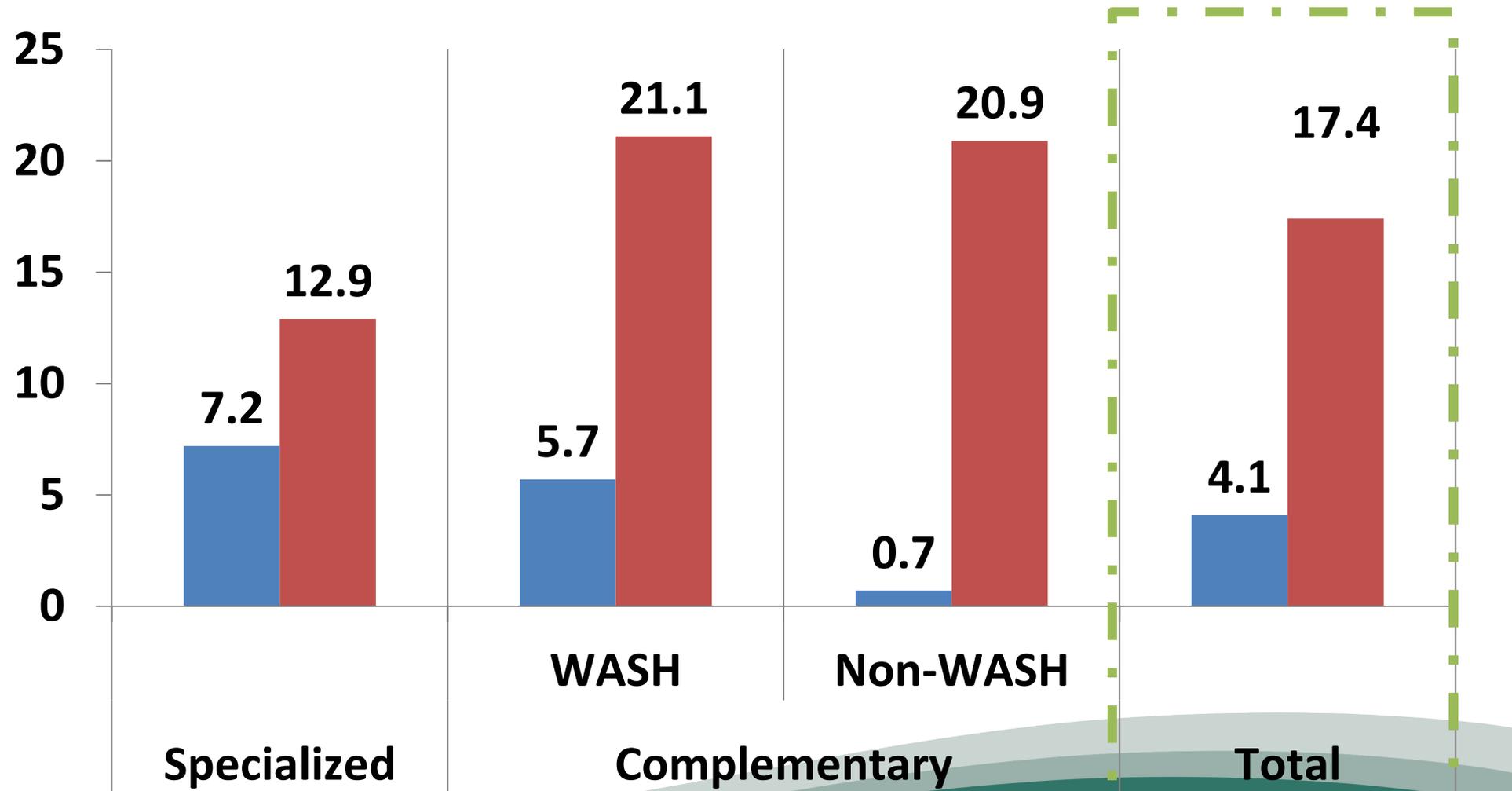


Manner of disposal of children's stool, by intervention package



Personal hygiene behavior, by intervention package (Hand washing 2x/day)

■ Baseline ■ Endline



EXPOSURE TO CHW

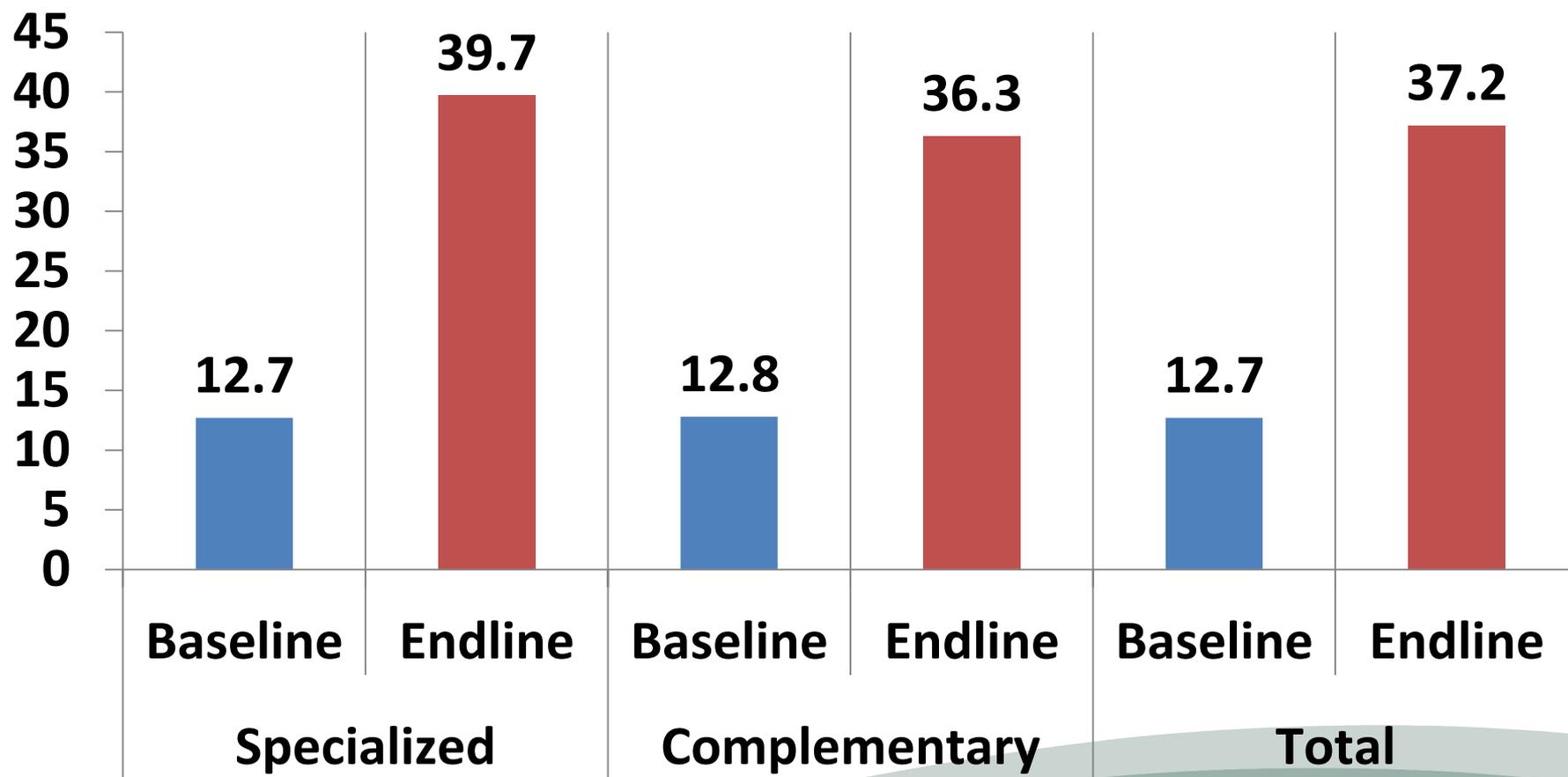


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Distribution of women age 15-49 by CHW interaction, by intervention package

Visited by a CHW in the past month

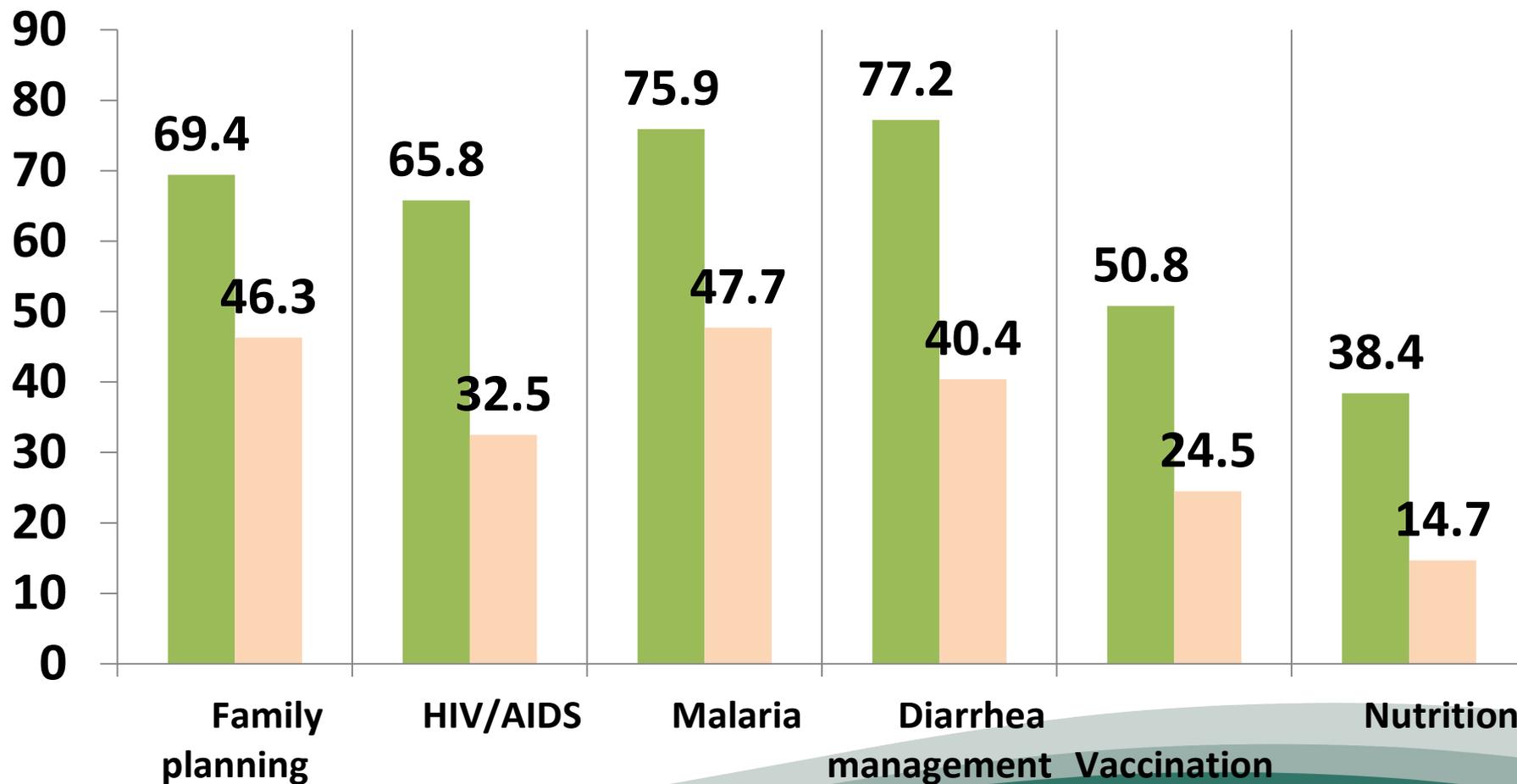


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Health topics discussed with CHWs, by intervention package (Endline) in last 12 m

■ Specialized ■ Complementary



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CONCLUSIONS AND LESSON LEARNED



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Conclusions

- SCIP interventions have successfully contributed to increased use of contraception, institutional deliveries and PNC.
- Ownership and use of ITNs have increased significantly.
- SCIP's key interventions in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) contributed to improving specific outcomes among the target population (access to potable water, using improved sanitation facilities, hand washing and safe disposal of children's stools)
- Community network is key in order to deliver health messages and commodities at community level within an integrated approach.



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Lessons Learned

- Through **combined approaches** – Health (RH, HIV, Malaria, Child), Nutrition, WASH – **better** results can be achieved at the community level. (e.g. complementary districts)

“The more the approach is combined, more the results are boosted at the community level”.



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**Thank you and space for
comments and questions!**