



Country leadership on operationalizing strategies for women's and children's health

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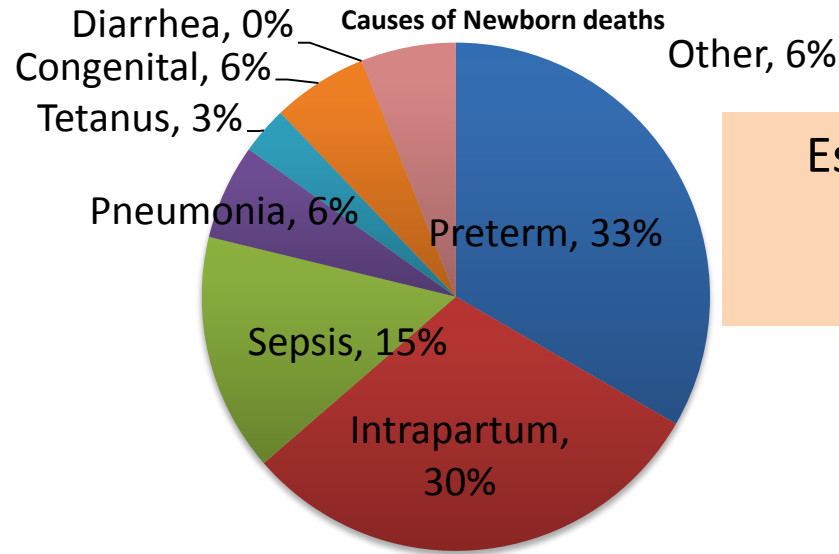


Outline

- Country Context
- RMNCH Situation Analysis
- RMNCH Policies and Enabling Environment
- Government RMNCH Flagship Projects
- Implementing the UNCoLSC recommendations
- Lessons Learnt
- Recommendations

Country Context - Causes of Maternal and Newborn Deaths

Nigeria 2013

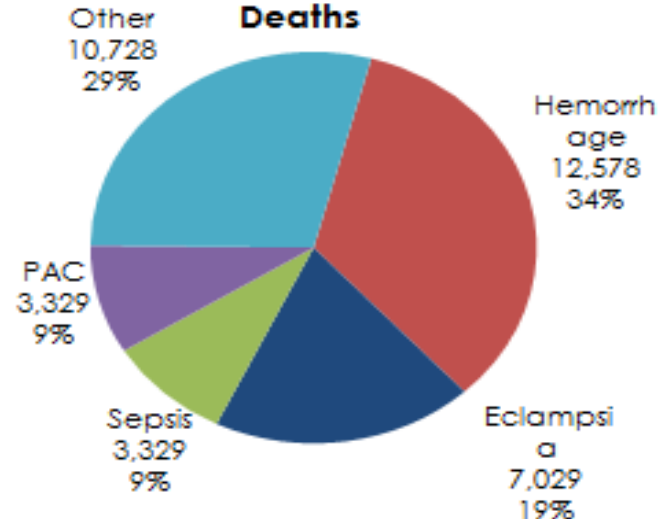


Estimated total new born deaths :
262,000 per year

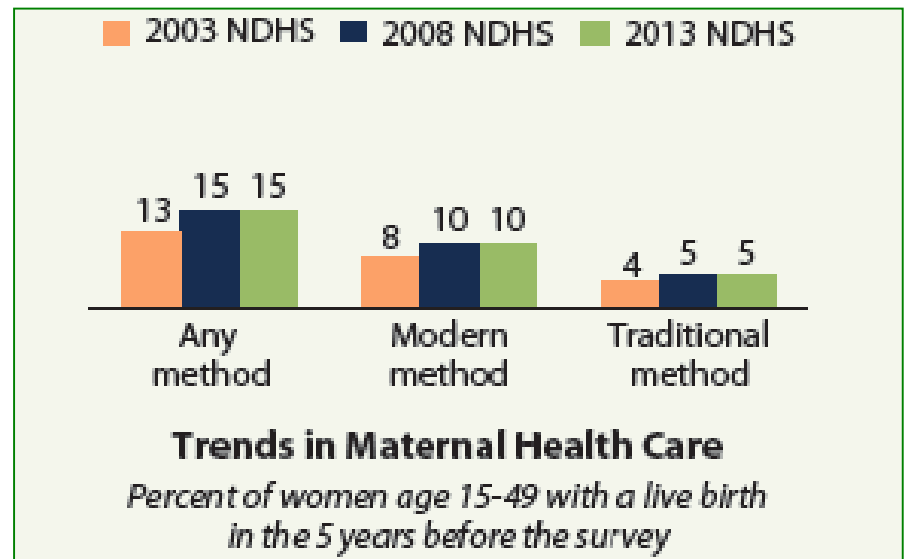
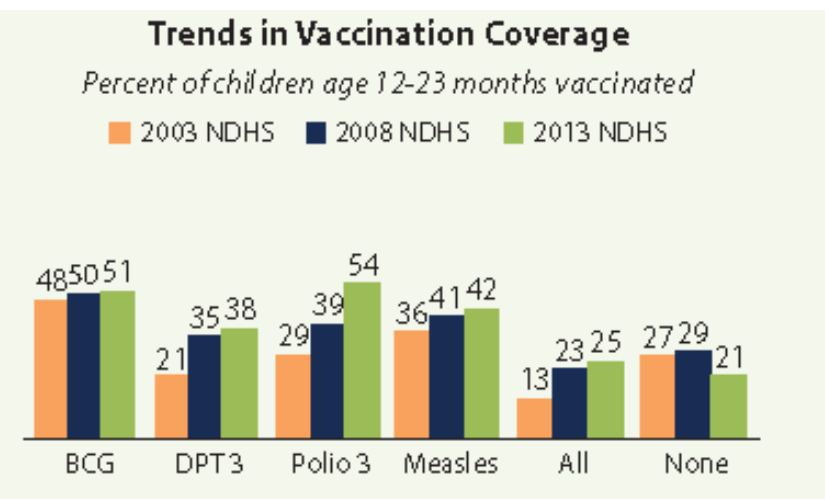
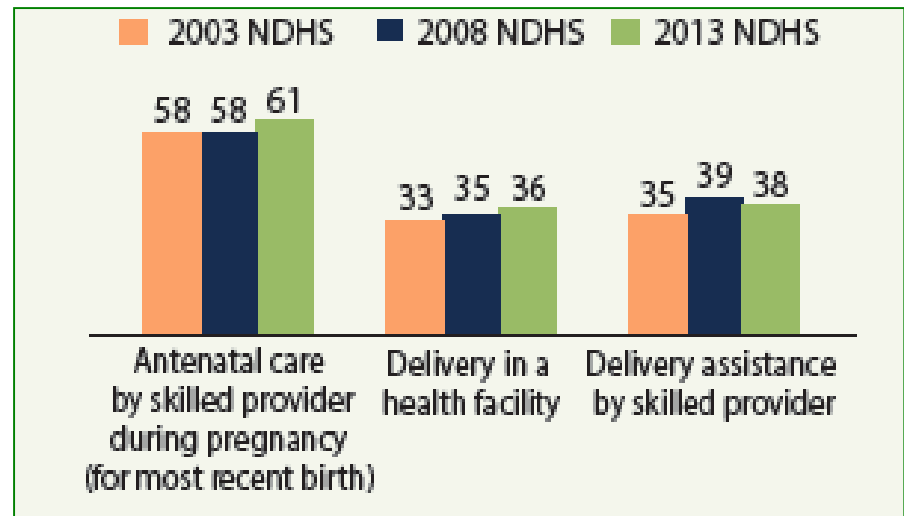
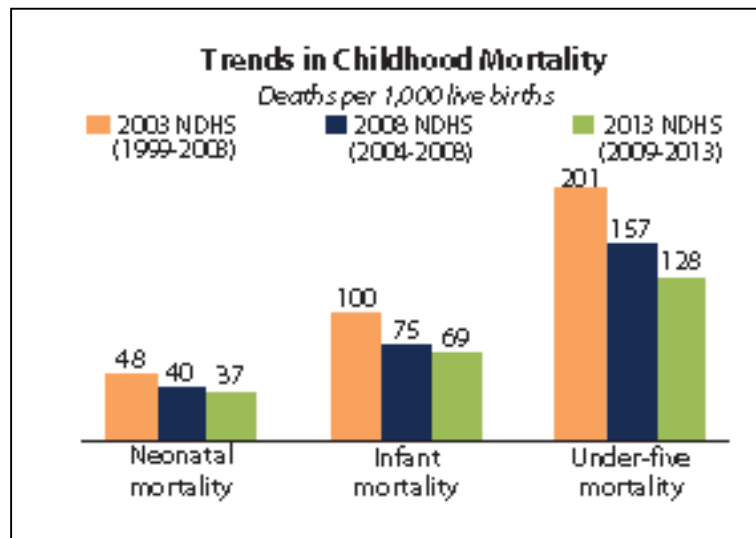
Nigeria = **15% of the global maternal deaths** with about **40,000 Nigerian women dying annually from pregnancy-related causes**

- Every day about 111 women and girls in Nigeria die due to preventable pregnancy and child birth related complications (every hour 5 women die)
- About 60% of births take place in homes (20% with no one present)

Current Number of Maternal Deaths



Progress on RMNCH Indicators



Implementing the UNCoLSC Recommendations

Recommendations	Status and Progress in implementation
1: Shaping global markets:	Benefited from global reduction in price of implants
2: Shaping local delivery markets:	Local production of Chlorhexidine, Zinc/ORS
3: Innovative Financing:	Community financing for Miso/CHX program, PBF for NSHIP
4: Quality Strengthening:	WHO Prequalification Chlorhexidine, Zinc/ORS Ongoing WHO prequalification for Misoprostol
5: Regulation Efficiency:	Expedited NAFDAC processing for UNCoLSC commodities
6: Supply and Awareness:	Proposed integrated distribution and supply chain in states
7: Increasing demand and utilization :	Community distribution of Miso/CHX in 5 priority states
8: Reaching women and children:	Conditional Cash Transfer in 8 priority States and Community Health Insurance Schemes
9: Performance and accountability:	Performance based financing introduced to States
10: Product innovation	Zinc/ORS formulation, Dispersible Amoxicillin

Keys Results and Achievements

- Provided Access to Modern FP for an estimated **3,593,588** women (new users) between 2013 -2014
 - Provided access to Misoprostol and Magnesium Sulphate for managing PPH and Eclampsia in 2014 in 15 priority states for about **350,000** women
 - Provided access to CHX for cord care in 5 Priority states for **350,000** newborns
 - Provided access to Zinc/ORS management of diarrhea in children 0-5 years using social marketing sector
- Averted **70,032** unsafe abortions
 - Averted **5,383** Maternal Deaths
 - Prevented **938,669** unwanted pregnancies
 - Neonatal deaths averted due to cord sepsis
 - Child deaths averted due to diarrhea

Implementing the UNCoLSC

recommendations –What has worked well?

- Clear Leadership by the Federal Government in operationalising the UNCoLSC plan
- Inclusive planning with stakeholders and allowing sufficient time to establishing governance processes for the funds and work-plans.
- Public, Private Partnership in market shaping for introduction of new drugs e.g Zinc/ORS, Chlorhexidine gel, dispersible amoxicillin.
- Working in partnership with State Governments directly and through the National Council of Health to introduce new enabling policies, updating EML etc
- Collaboration between Government, UN Agencies and CBOs/NGOs (specialization and expertise enhanced)
- Developing monitoring and evaluation process for individual initiatives and overall work-plan during the planning process

Recommendations and Potentials to Save Lives of Mothers and Babies

- Increase access to MNCH programs and use of skilled birth attendants, especially in Northern zones for marginalized populations using social safety net programs
- Investments in commodities is essential because access without the required medicines results in limited progress
- There are some interventions that can save newborn lives in home births, which should be pursued where home births are common.
- Care needs to be taken in measuring real improvements in quality of care since tracking mortality changes at a project level will be difficult
- Need to establish accountability at all level from community, LGA, State to Federal Government.
- Introduction of a coordinated m-health initiatives for more efficient data collection and quality of care improvements