

Exploring a new global resource on care seeking for child health: the New Health Market Analyzer Tool

December 12, 2024

Hosted by:

The Child Health Task Force Secretariat and Private Sector Engagement Subgroup

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FR: La traduction est accessible en cliquant sur l'icône globale terrestre au bas de votre écran.







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Reach out to the Child Health Task Force Secretariat:

childhealthtaskforce@jsi.com

About the CHTF and the PSE Subgroup

The CHTF Goal:

Strengthen equitable and comprehensive child health programs - focused on children aged 0-19 years in line with Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016-2030) - through primary health care, inclusive of community health systems.

The PSE Goal:

To achieve global recognition of the contribution of the private sector to improving child health and promoting approaches that improve access to, and quality of, private sector services.

The PSE Co-Chairs: Michel Pacqué (mpacque@gmail.com) and Gaurav Sharma (Gaurav.Sharma@jhpieqo.org)

Subgroup information, recordings and presentations from previous webinars are available on the subgroup page of the Child Health Task Force website: www.childhealthtaskforce.org/subgroups/expansion

Presenters and Moderators



Michelle Weinberger Senior Associate, Avenir Health



Michel Pacqué Co-Chair, PSE Subgroup, CHTF



Nefra Faltas Senior Child Health & Immunization Advisor, USAID



Gaurav SharmaPrincipal Technical Advisor, MNCH, Jhpiego and Co-Chair of the PSE Subgroup

WE NEED TO ACT!

There are only 7 years left for countries to achieve the SDG targets

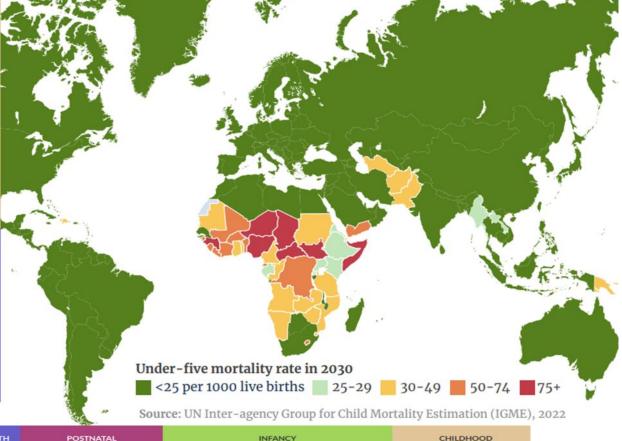
In 2021, 5 million children under the age of five died before their 5th birthday

Without accelerated action, 54 countries are not on track to meet the SDG target of 25 or fewer deaths per 1,000 live births

countries need accelerated action to meet the child survival SDG by 2030;

almost 80%

are in Africa









Exploring a new global resource on care seeking for child health: the New Health Market Analyzer Tool

Child Health Taskforce Webinar

Michelle Weinberger, Avenir Health

December 12, 2024

Outline

- Background
- Overview of tool part 1: compare across countries
- Pause for Q&A (5 min)
- Overview of the tool part 2: single country landscape
- Q&A and Discussion



Building from Two Key Resources Developed by SHOPS Plus

- Updated and integrated into a new online tool under FHM Engage
- Added data for more countries; now includes 55 countries
- Added new indicators and disaggregation's of the data

FHMENGAGE Healthy Markets for Healthy People

I. Private Sector Counts Website

Private Sector Counts

Explore the role of public and private sources of care

© Child Health Data▼ Family Planning Data▼ About the Data▼ About this Tool SHOPSPlusProject.org

Private Sector Counts uses

Demographic and Health Survey
data to illuminate the important
contribution of the public and
private sectors to sick child care and
family planning service delivery.

Donors and program implementers have at their fingertips the data they need to design country programs using a total market approach.

Access country briefs explaining these data:

- Sources for sick child care
- · Sources for family planning





Explore if and where caregivers obtain sick child care.

Interact with the data!

- Socioeconomic status
- Maternal education
- · Urban and rural residence
- Illness (diarrhea, ARI symptoms, fever)



Child Health



Explore if and where women obtain their family planning method.

Interact with the data!

- mCPR
- Method mix
- · Socioeconomic status
- Urban and rural residence
- Age and marital status



Family Plannin

2. County Briefs (4-page PDFs)



The private sector is the dominant source of care in Pakistan. Understanding if and where sick children are taken for care is critical to improve case management interventions. This brief presents a secondary analysis of the 2017—18 Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey to examine where treatment or advice is sought for sick children who experience at least one of three treatable illnesses: fever, acute respiratory infection, or diarrhea. These illnesses represent some of the leading causes of death in children under five years old.

Key Findings

- 48% of children in Pakistan experienced fever, acute respiratory infection symptoms, or clarrhea in the past two weeks.
- + 79% of Pakistani caregivers seek treatment or advice outside the home, across all three linesses.
- Pakistan has the highest level of private sector care seeking (80%) in the Asia region (the regional average is 60%). This holds true across all income levels.
- + 95% of public sector care seekers and 81% of private sector care seekers access a clinical facility.
- The substantial use of private clinical facilities and low reliance on the public sector are key factors that should be considered to improve child survival in Pakistan.

This is one in a series of briefs that examines care seeking in USAID maternal and child survival priority countries.

Select Language | v

Family Planning

Child Health

About the Data

About the Tool

Demographic and contributions of the family planning and sick child care

This tool was adapted from Private Sector Counts and the SHOPS Plus project.





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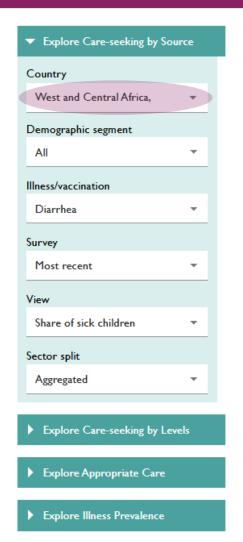
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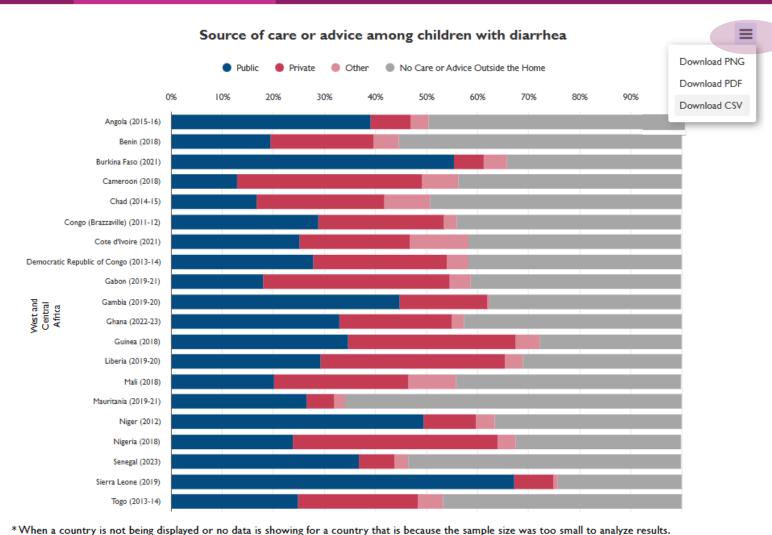
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Compare Across Countries Single Country Landscape

Includes 55 countries grouped by region



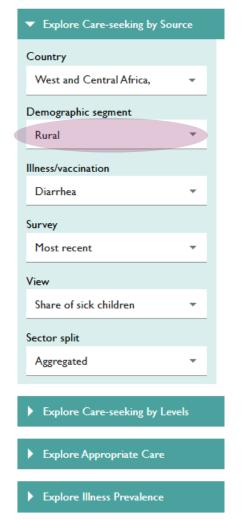


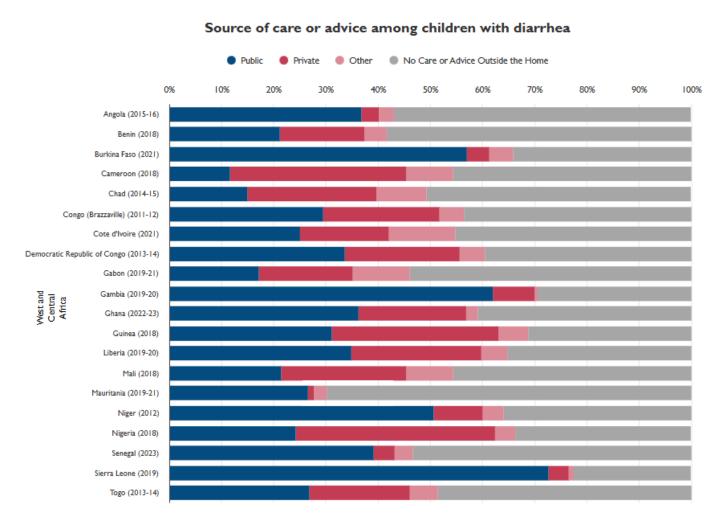
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Compare Across Countries Single Country Landscape

View results for a wide range of demographic segments





^{*}When a country is not being displayed or no data is showing for a country that is because the sample size was too small to analyze results.

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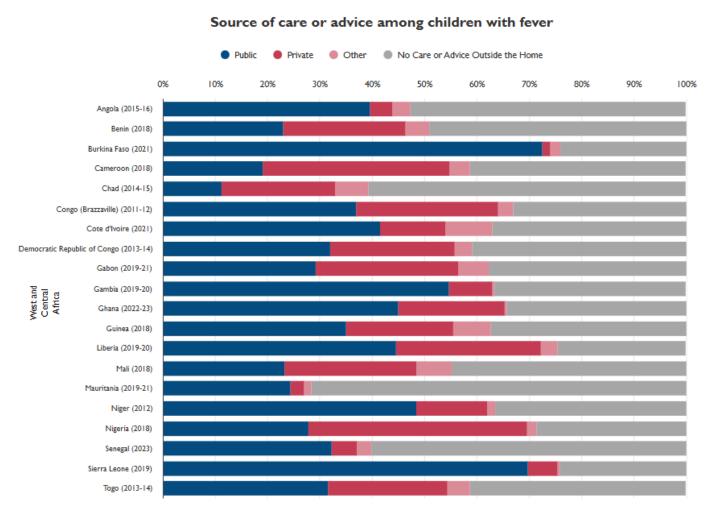
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Compare Across Countries Single Country Landscape

View results by illness or vaccination; note no longer showing grouped 'diarrhea fever and/or ARI'





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Explore Illness Prevalence

Select Language ▼

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90%

100%

Compare Across Countries Single Country Landscape Source of care or advice among children with fever ▼ Explore Care-seeking by Source Country No Care or Advice Outside the Home West and Central Africa, 0% 50% 70% 80% Benin (2011-12) Demographic segment Burkina Faso (2010) Rural Cameroon (2011) Illness/vaccination Chad (2004) Congo (Brazzaville) (2005) Fever Cote d'Ivoire (2011-12) Most recent Democratic Republic of Congo (2007) Includes both Older Gabon (2012) Gambia (2013) West and Central Africa the most View Ghana (2014) recent and Share of sick children Guinea (2012) one older Liberia (2013) Sector split Mali (2012-13) survey Aggregated Niger (2006) (where Nigeria (2013) available) ▶ Explore Care-seeking by Levels Senegal (2019) Sierra Leone (2013) Togo (1998) Explore Appropriate Care *When a country is not being displayed or no data is showing for a country that is because the sample size was too small to analyze results.

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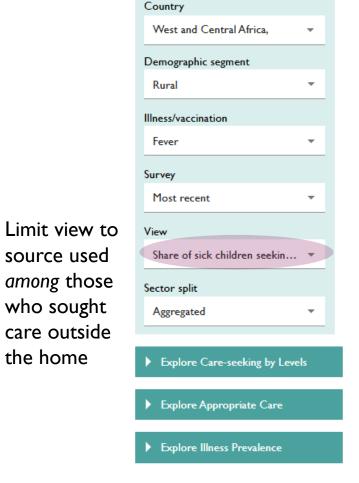
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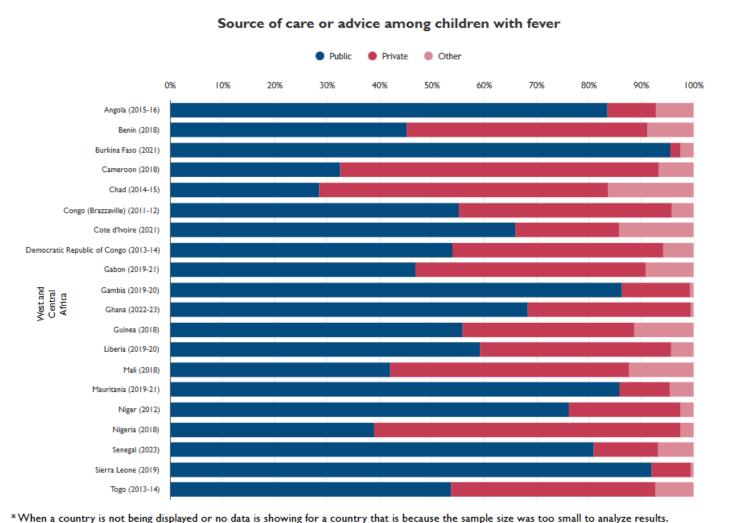
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Compare Across Countries Single Country Landscape



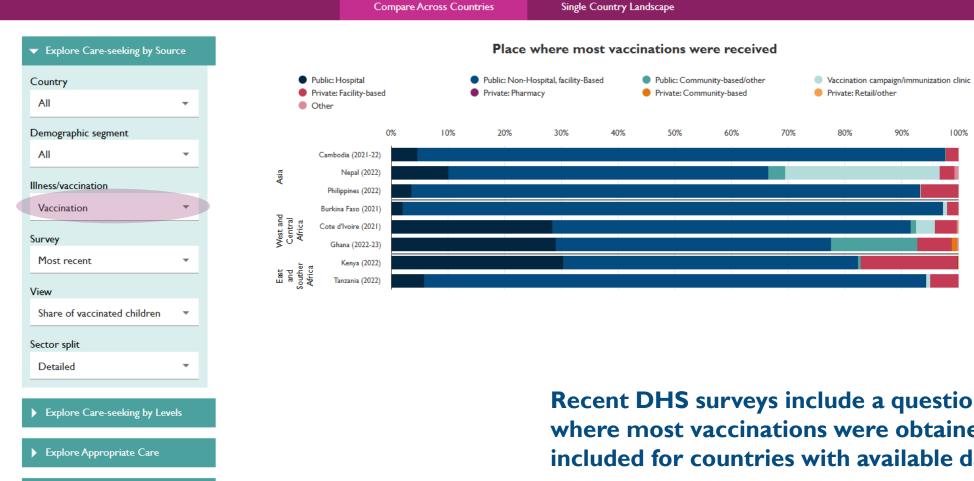
▼ Explore Care-seeking by Source



Explore Illness Prevalence

Child Health Family Planning About the Data About the Tool Home Compare Across Countries Single Country Landscape Source of care or advice among children with fever **▼** Explore Care-seeking by Source \equiv Public: Hospital Public: Non-Hospital, facility-Based Public: Community-based/other Private: Facility-based Country Private: Pharmacy Private: Community-based Private: Retail/other Other West and Central Africa. 0% 10% 20% 30% 100% Demographic segment Angola (2015-16) Rural -Benin (2018) Burkina Faso (2021) Illness/vaccination Cameroon (2018) Fever Chad (2014-15) Congo (Brazzaville) (2011-12) Survey Cote d'Ivoire (2021) Most recent Democratic Republic of Congo (2013-14) Gabon (2019-21) View West and Central Africa Gambia (2019-20) Share of sick children seekin... ▼ Ghana (2022-23) Guinea (2018) Sector split Liberia (2019-20) Detailed Detailed Mali (2018) splits of Mauritania (2019-21) source within Explore Care-seeking by Levels Niger (2012) Nigeria (2018) the public and Senegal (2023) ▶ Explore Appropriate Care private Sierra Leone (2019) sectors Togo (2013-14)

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▶ Explore Illness Prevalence

Child Health

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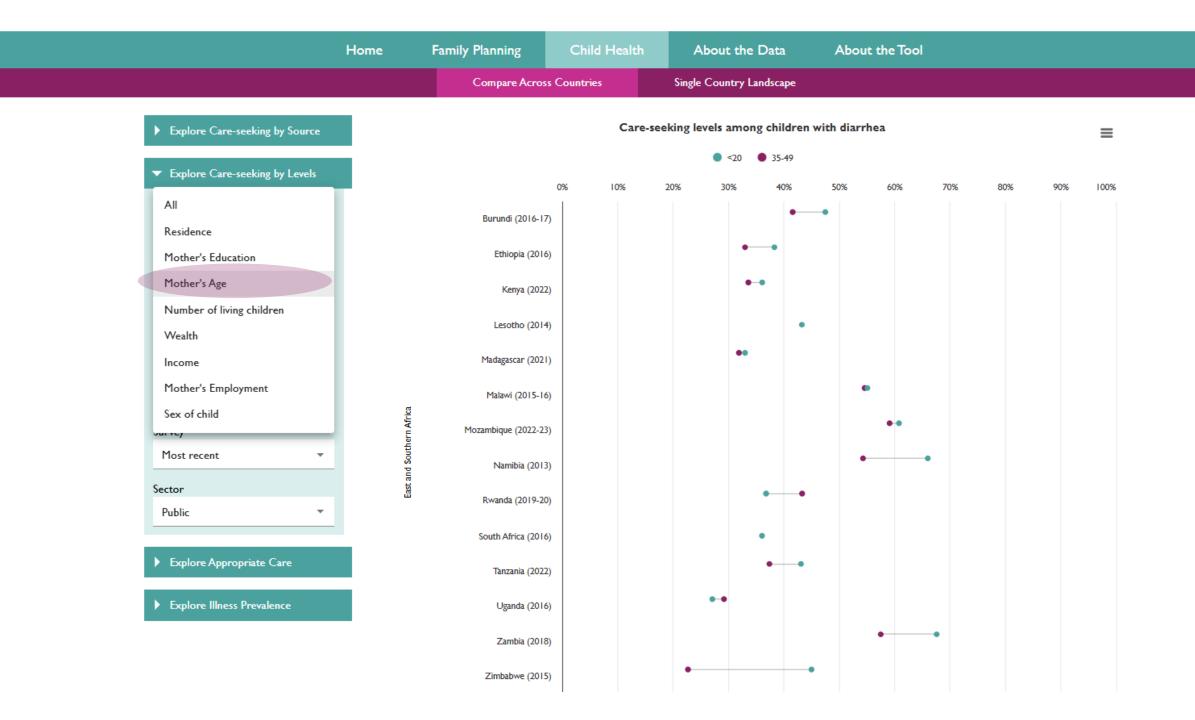
Recent DHS surveys include a question about where most vaccinations were obtained. Data included for countries with available data.

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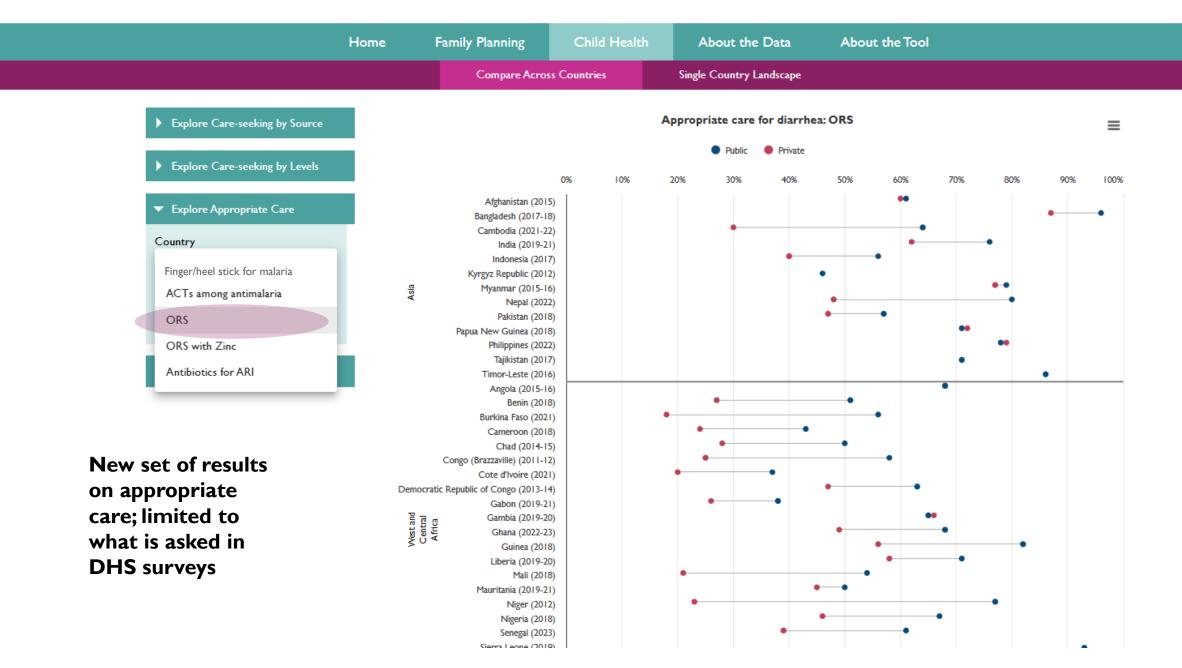
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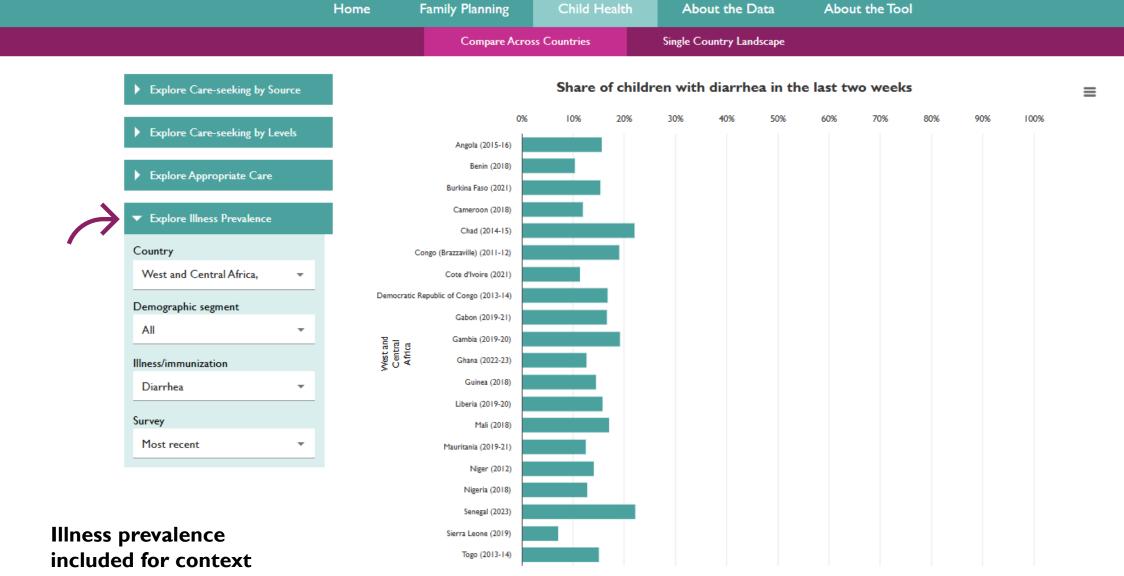
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About the Tool



Zimbabwe (2015)





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About the Data

About the Tool

The Health Market
Analyzer uses
Demographic and
Health Survey (DHS)
data to highlight
contributions of the
of the public and
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family planning and
sick child care
services.

This tool was adapted from Private Sector Counts and the Family Planning Market Analyzer tools developed under the SHOPS Plus project.







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Looking at Burkina Faso today, but available for all 55 countries included in the tool

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Select Country

Summary Overview

Sub-National View



Introduction

The public and private sectors are important sources of sick child-care in Burkina Faso. Understanding if and where sick children are taken for care is critical to improve case management interventions. This country landscape presents secondary analysis of the 2021 Demographic and Health Survey to examine where treatment or advice is sought and if appropriate care is received for sick children who experienced at least one of three treatable illnesses: fever, acute respiratory infection, or diarrhea. These illnesses represent some of the leading causes of death in children under five years old.

Demographic and health snapshot

Total population: 23.5 million

Children Under Age 5: 3.36 million

Total fertility rate (TRF): 4.1

Under-five mortality rate: 78.8

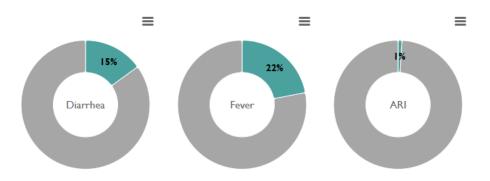


Text and graphics automatically update based on selected country.

Illness prevalence

Illness prevalence is based on interviews with mothers about symptoms their children experienced in the two weeks before the interview for the survey was conducted. In Burkina Faso, 15% of children experienced diarrhea, 22% experienced fever, 1% experienced acute respiratory infection (ARI), a proxy for pneumonia.

Illness prevalence among children under age 5



Out-of-home care seeking

Care-seeking rates vary across the three illnesses considered in this analysis: diarrhea (66%), fever (76%), and ARI (94%).



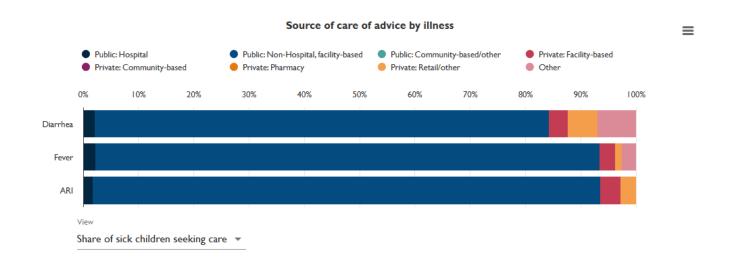
Sources of care

Caregivers can seek advice and care from a range of different sources. The type of care needed will vary based on the type and severity of symptoms.

Care-seeking for diarrhea, fever and ARI are shown separately below. There are similar patterns across the three illnesses in terms of where care is sought among those who seek care.

- The public sector (84%) accounts for the most common source of care seeking for children with diarrhea.
- The public sector (93%) accounts for the most common source of care seeking for children with fever.
- . The public sector (94%) accounts for the most common source of care seeking for children with ARI.

This analysis shows where caregivers go for treatment, regardless of their level of access to different sources of care. It does not reflect where caregivers might choose to go if they had access to all sources of care.



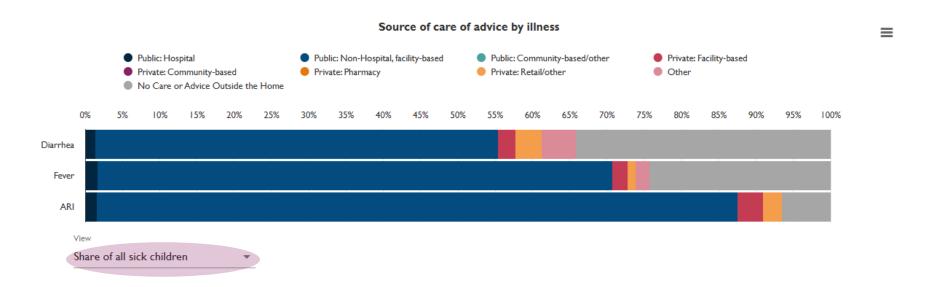
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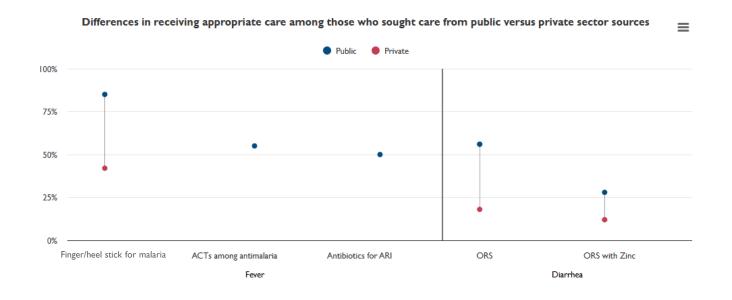
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Appropriate care

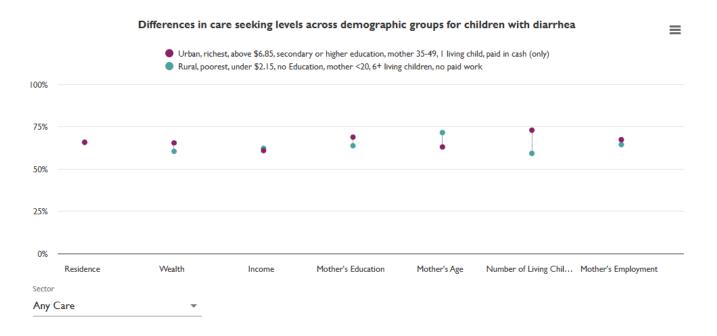
The previous section focused on if any advice or treatment was sought from outside the home, no not whether or not the child received appropriate care. In some instances, children may receive appropriate care even if no care outside the home was sought, for example, a child could have received oral rehydration salts for diarrhea that the caregiver already had on hand at home; however this is not considered for this analysis as the intention is to look at the type of care received at public versus private facilities.



Equity in care seeking

Illness	
Diarrhea	•

Care seeking may look different for different caregivers. It is important to look at how care seeking varies across demographic segments to identify potential issues in equity of access to care. The graph below compares levels of care seeking between the 'lowest' and 'highest' category for each of the demographic categories shown.

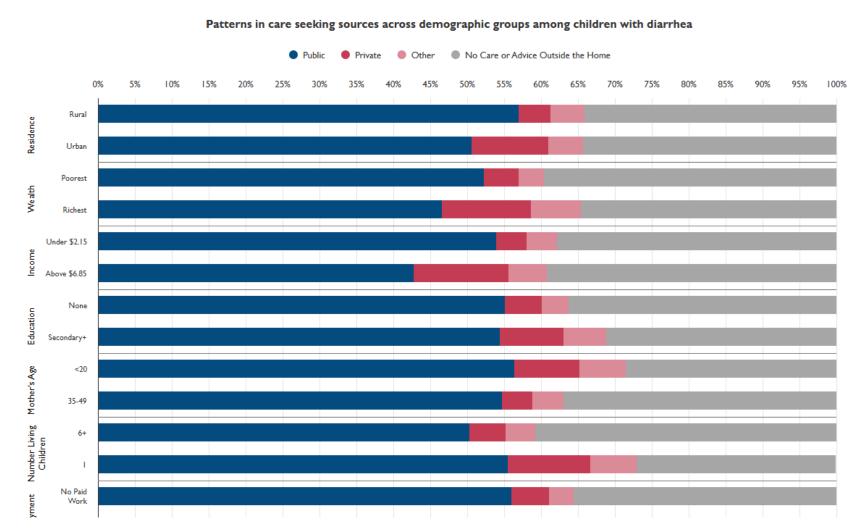


Where caregivers seek care often varies across demographic segments, as shown in the graph below.

- A bigger share of rural caregivers seek advice or care from the public sector (57%) as compared to urban caregivers (50.6%)
- A bigger share of caregivers from the poorest quintile seek advice or care from the public sector (52.3%) as compared to caregivers in the richest quintile (46.6%)
- A bigger share of caregivers from households living on less than \$2.15 a day per person seek advice or care from the public sector (53.9%) as compared to caregivers from households living on more than \$6.85 a day per person (42.7%)

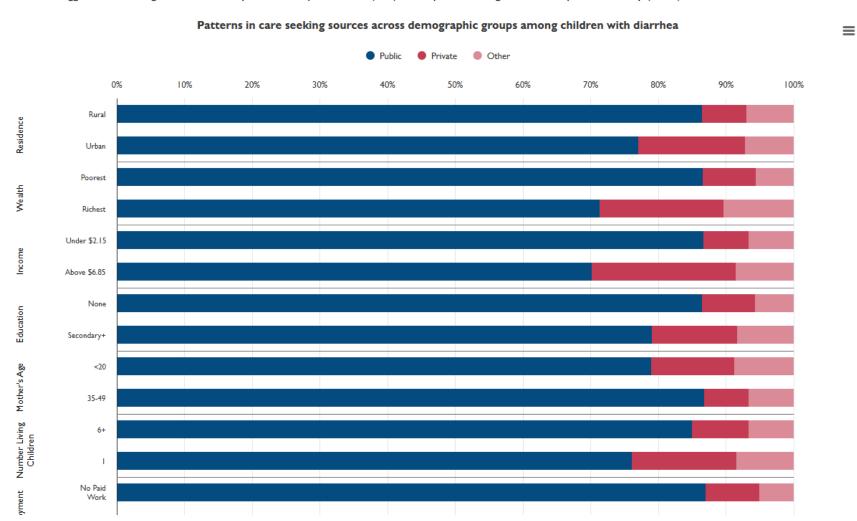
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- A bigger share of caregivers with no education seek advice or care from the public sector (55.1%) as compared to caregivers with secondary or higher education (54.4%)
- A bigger share of caregivers aged 15-24 seek advice or care from the public sector (56.4%) as compared to caregivers age 35 or older (54.7%)
- A smaller share of caregivers of 6+ children from the public sector (50.3%) as compared to caregivers of 1 child (55.5%)
- A bigger share of caregivers who are not paid from the public sector (56%) as compared to caregivers who are paid in cash only (53.1%)



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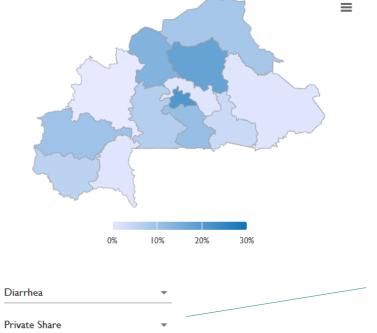
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Sub-National View

Overview of Child Health and Care-seeking by Region

In many countries there is wide sub-national variation in levels of care seeking and the relative roles of the public and private sectors. Use the dropdown menu below the map to explore subnational patterns for key indicators of child health and care-seeking in Burkina Faso. The indicators presented below show results for children whose caregivers reported that they experienced one or more illness in the last two weeks (diarrhea, fever, and/or ARI).



This map shows the share of children for whom care or advice was sought from the private sector, among children whoes caregivers sought any care or advice outside the home for children who had Diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey.

In Burkina Faso, the private sector share ranges from 0% in Boucle du Mouhoun to 21% in Centre.

*Note: For some indicators sample size may not be sufficient to analyze the indicator in all regions. If sample size is insufficient the regions appear in white on the graph

Available indicators for sub-national view:

Illness prevalence

#

Any Care or Advice Outside the Home

No Care or Advice Outside the Home

Public Share

Private Share

Distribution of Public Care

Distribution of Private Care

Distribution of No Care or Advice Outside the Home

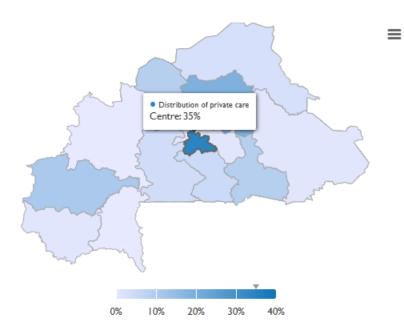
Select Country

Summary Overview

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Diarrhea

Distribution of Private Care

This map shows the distribution of private sector care seekers among children with diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey. This distribution is influenced by differences in population size, illness prevalence, and careseeking levels and patterns. This distribution can be helpful in thinking about the potential size of markets in different places.

In Burkina Faso, the share of private sector care seekers ranges from 0% in Boucle du Mouhoun to 35% in Centre.

*Note: For some indicators sample size may not be sufficient to analyze the indicator in all regions. If sample size is insufficient the regions appear in white on the graph

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Health Market Analyzer

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Family Planning

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About the Data

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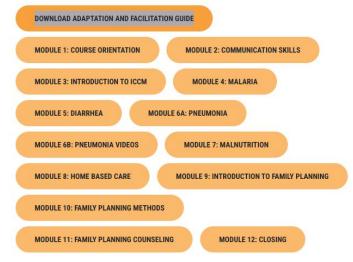


FHM ENGAGE

Healthy Markets for Healthy People



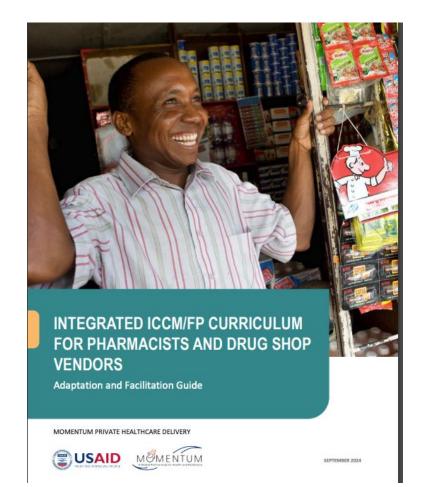
This curriculum is a global resource package for trainers, supervisors, and program managers. It is designed for training pharmacy and drug shop cadre in low-and middle-income countries on child health and FP content. The global resource package consists of 12 modules that contain PowerPoint presentations and other resource documents.



Available at:

https://www.childhealthtaskforce.org/resources/guide/2024/training-guidance-integrate d-iccmfp-curriculum-pharmacists-and-drug-shop

https://usaidmomentum.org/resource/integrated-iccm-fp-curriculum-for-pharmacists-and-drug-shop-vendors/



Next steps/ plans for next year

Steering committee meeting early next year

Suggestions on priorities for next year

Dissemination of learnings – TRM Child health, iCCM curricula pilot

Member survey from the CHTF