Investing in evidence-based health programme planning in northern Nigeria: The Nahuche HDSS pilot census

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Introduction

- ✓ HDSS collaboration between the PRRINN-MNCH Programme and Zamfara SMOH
- ✓ PRRINN-MNCH overall goal to reduce maternal and child health mortality
 - Through health systems strengthening in order to generate demand
- ✓ Nahuche HDSS based on Navrongo experience
- ✓ Pilot census (May 25-June 2, 2010): testing data collection instruments, data systems, management and logistical processes





Location of Nahuche HDSS



Study area in brief

- ✓ Zamfara has high mortality rates: IMR=100; U5MR=150; CMR=56
- ✓ Situated in Bungudu Local Govt Area
- √ Site 32 km from state capital, Gusau
- √ Comprises of 6 districts
- √ Hausa predominant ethnic group
- ✓ Est. population: 95,000 (2006 census)
- √ 1 PHC located adjacent to HDSS office
- ✓ After neonatal COD, others are: HIV/AIDS malaria, pneumonia, diarrhoea, measles

Content of pilot census forms

- ✓ Comparable to questions from other sites
- ✓ Tailored to local setting and project needs
- ✓ Covered core demographic information:
 - sex; age; ethnicity; marital status; education; etc
- ✓ Add-on modules: birth history, ANC, and IZ
 - Target: women (15-49) whose most recent birth occurred 5 years preceding the pilot





Target pilot census population

- ✓ Households in 4 clusters in Nahuche Keku (NK)

 District
- √ NK is 1 of 6 districts of Nahuche DSA
- ✓ Estimated surveillance population: 95,000
- √ NK demarcated into 20 clusters
- ✓ Estimated total pilot population: 1,500 in approx. 250 households
 - Based on 2006 census; mean of 7.1 individuals/household





Pilot data and way forward

- √ 1,440 individuals enumerated in 194 households
 - √ 131 women were aged 15-49
- ✓ HRS2 software used for data processing
- ✓ Received technical support from INDEPTH
- ✓ Many lessons learnt from the pilot census
- ✓ Full baseline census started 20 Sept 2010 and expected to end mid-Dec 2010
- ✓ Plan is to collect 3 rounds of data per year





Preliminary results

individid	gender	birth_date
NKA001001001	M	1-Jan-72
NKA001001002	F	3-Mar-89
NKA001001003	M	22-May-10
NKA001001004	F	15-Jun-50
NKA001001005	F	15-Jun-74
NKA004002001	M	15-Jun-85
NKB002001002	F	13-Feb-82

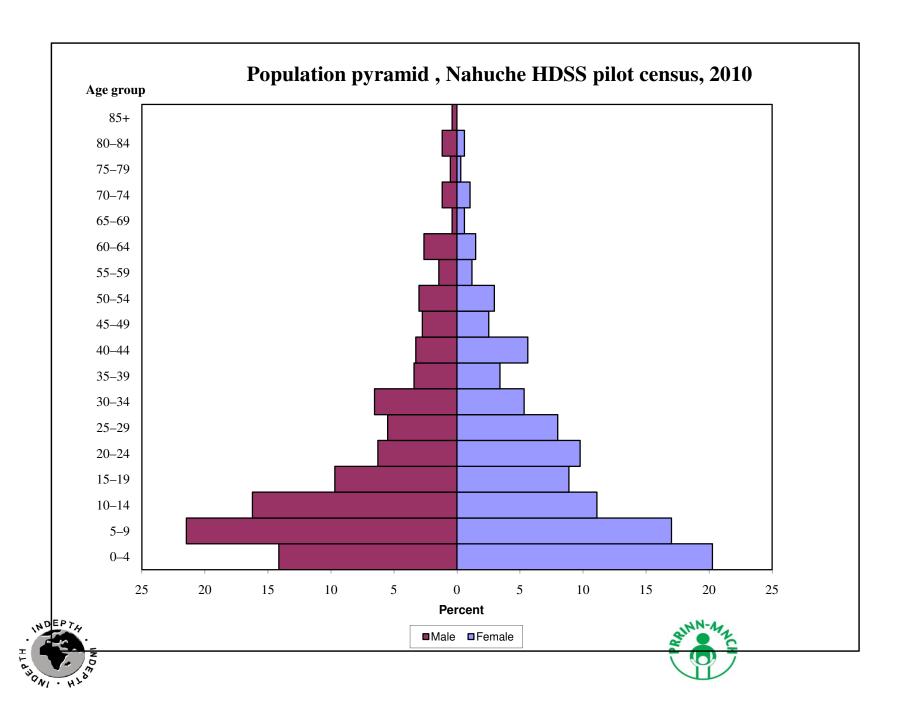


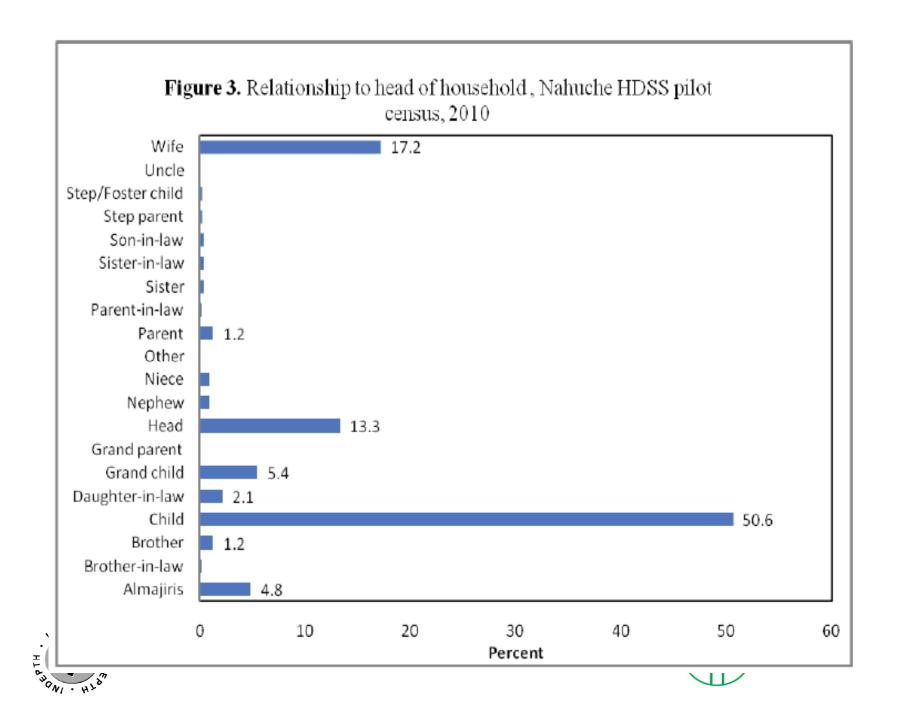


Table 1. Selected socio-demographic characteristics, Nahuche HDSS pilot census, 2010

Characteristics	Number
De jure population size ^a	1,440
Male	764
Female	676
Ratio male to female	1.1
Number of households	194
Mean household size ^b	7.4
% under five years	17.0
% under 15 years	50.2
% over 65 years	3.1
Mean age (years) ^c	20.0
Median age (years)	14.0
% of maternal orphans (<18 years)	3.4
% of paternal orphans (<18 years)	3.9
% of double orphans (<18 years)	0.6

Notes: ^aDe jure population: the permanent population plus temporary migrants. These are people who usually stay in the household for three or more months each year. ^bBased on de jure population. ^cMinimum age in years is 0 and maximum is 90.





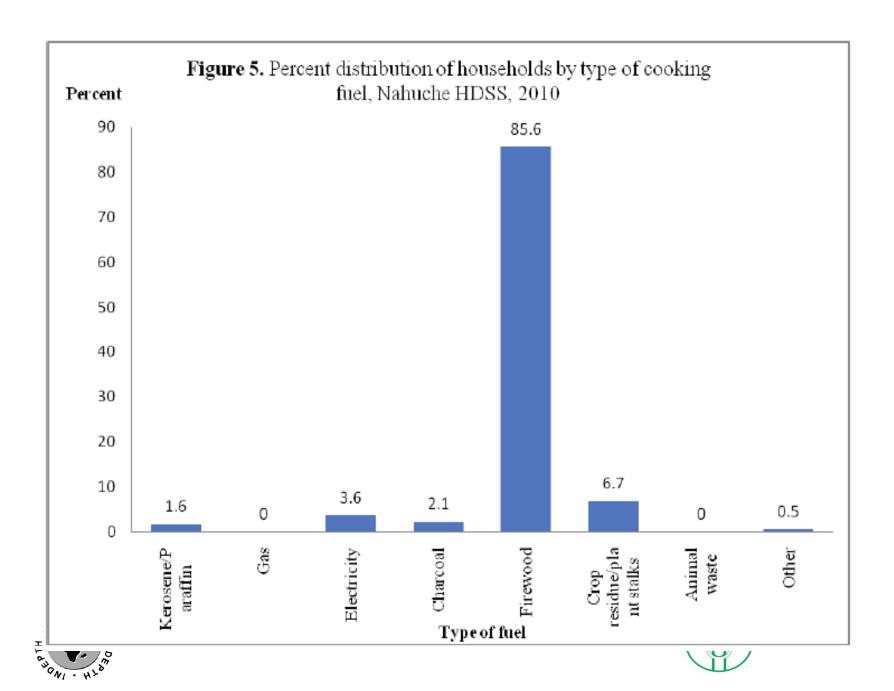


Table 5. Percent distribution of households by ownership of livestock and other characteristics, Nahuche HDSS pilot census, 2010

Characteristics	Percent	Mean	Median	[Min, Max]
Cattle	20.6	9.2	2	[1, 100]
Sheep	78.4	6.2	4	[1, 50]
Donkey	26.8	1.3	1	[1, 10]
Goats	51.6	4.4	3	[1, 20]
Camel	5.2	1.8	1	[1, 4]
Horse	0.0	-	-	-
Poultry	60.3	10.9	10	[1, 50]
Other livestock	5.2	3.4	1	[1, 10]
Mosquito nets	52.1	2.3	2	[1, 14]
Rooms occupied by household	-	4.6	4	[1, 24]
Rooms used for sleeping	-	2.7	2	[1,9]





Table 6. Percent distribution of individuals age six and over by marital status, Nahuche HDSS pilot census, 2010

Background	Never						
characteristics	married	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Total	Numbe
Age group	•	•				•	
6-9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	22
10-14	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19
15-19	75.4	23.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	13
20-24	36.0	64.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11
25-29	24.0	74.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	9
30-34	9.3	88.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	8
35-39	8.2	89.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	۷
40-44	3.2	95.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	(
45-49	2.6	92.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	100.0	3
50-54	0.0	90.7	0.0	4.7	4.7	100.0	4
55-59	0.0	89.5	0.0	0.0	10.5	100.0]
60-64	0.0	86.7	0.0	0.0	13.3	100.0	3
65+	6.7	80.0	0.0	4.4	8.9	100.0	4
Sex							
Male	39.7	55.6	0.4	1.6	2.7	100.0	5.
Female	63.1	36.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	62
Total	52.6	45.2	0.2	0.7	1.4	100.0	1,1
Note: Differences a numbers.							g off



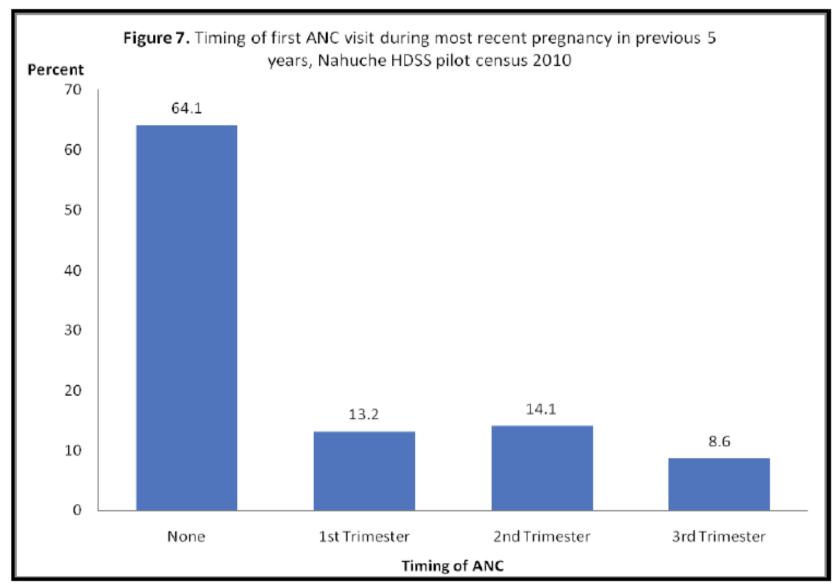
Table 8: Percent distribution of source of ANC during recent pregnancy in the past 5 years by mother's age and education, Nahuche HDSS pilot census, 2010

Background				Community health extension	Other health	Traditional birth attendant	Trained	Other		
characteristic	None	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	worker	worker	(TBA)	TBA	person	Total	Number
Mother's age			•	•		•	'			
<20	60.5	7.0	16.3	14.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	43
20-34	73.8	4.8	16.7	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	42
35+	58.7	6.5	8.7	17.4	0.0	4.4	2.2	2.2	100.0	46
Education										
None	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
Primary	66.7	5.6	11.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	100.0	18
Secondary	57.1	9.5	14.3	14.3	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	21
Higher	71.4	7.1	14.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14
Quranic	65.7	6.0	11.9	11.9	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	67
Total	64.1	6.1	13.7	11.5	0.0	2.3	1.5	0.8	100.0	131

Notes: For women with two or more live births in the five-year period, data refer to the most recent birth; Some numbers for sub-categories may not add up to the total due to reference to specific categories.











Immunization...challenges

- √ 73 households had children ≤23 months
- √ 30 out of 73 completed qqnaires were useable
 - Comprehension challenges with the vaccination form
 - One child was fully vaccinated
- ✓ Irrespective of children completing their vaccinations, 46% of mothers (n=131) knew correct vaccination schedule





Birth history form: Mortality

- ✓ Out of 225 children born anytime during the 5 years prior to the pilot, only 1 infant death was observed
- ✓ This is not surprising since the sample of eligible women was small
- ✓ Further, the pilot area was relatively better off (i.e., socioeconomic status) than the rest of the communities





Some challenges/experiences and 'solutions'

- ✓ Community mobilization: Some communities took long to understand the objective of the HDSS
 - ✓ Social mobilization committees have been established in all communities
- ✓ Field operations: Male FWs not allowed to interview married women
- ✓ Questionnaire: Very long with add-on modules
 - ✓ Full baseline census to focus on establishing baseline population only
 - ✓ Round 1: administer all add-on modules





Conclusions

- ✓ The Nahuche HDSS will monitor longitudinal health and demographic dynamics under exceedingly complex circumstances:
 - Cultural factors restrain married women from being interviewed by men
 - Low levels of educational attainment result in largely dominated male fieldworker teams, age distortions, and other biases occur in the recall of information.
- ✓ INDEPTH technical support during pilot census provides credibility of the results





Nahuche HDSS staff



Connecting Nahuche to the world





Data entry room







Office building



Management (Consortium)

Key Funders













