



Iron-Folic Acid Distribution and Consumption through Antenatal Care: Using DHS Data to Identify Barriers

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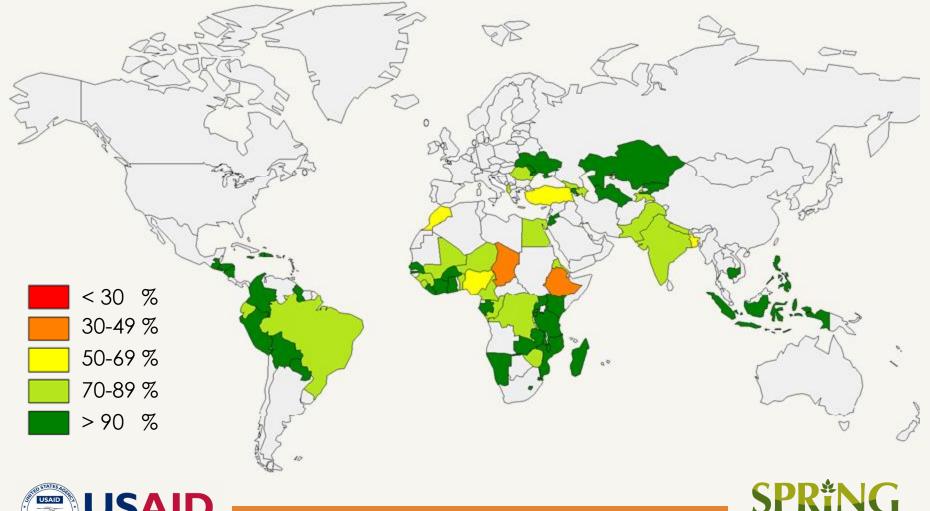
The Global Prevalence of Anemia among Women

- In 2011, the prevalence of anemia among pregnant and non-pregnant women had fallen by less than half a percentage point a year since 1995
 - 528 million women of childbearing age were anemic
- At this current rate of progress, it will be 2043 before "only" one-in-three pregnant women and "only" one-in-four non-pregnant women are anemic

Iron Supplementation Programs

- Roughly half of the episodes of anemia that women of childbearing age suffer can be corrected by iron supplementation
- Globally the most common micronutrient supplementation program implemented at national scale is iron supplementation for pregnant or non-pregnant women

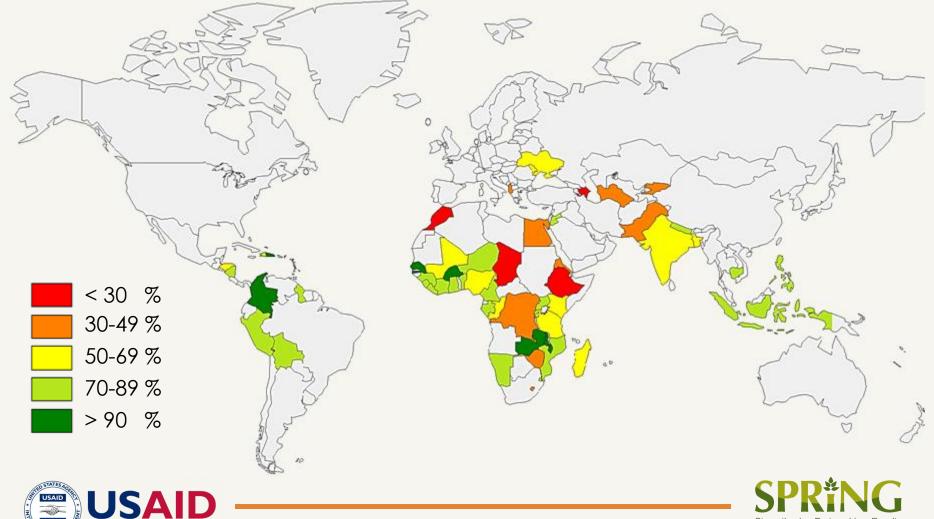
ANC Coverage (1+ ANC visits) According to Most Recent DHS



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IFA Coverage (Consumption of 1+ IFA) According to Most Recent DHS



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Rationale

- Antenatal care (ANC) coverage has improved dramatically over the past few decades
- Although the majority of countries have iron-folic acid (IFA) supplementation policies for pregnant women, IFA coverage has not kept up

What are the barriers to IFA distribution through ANC?





Supply- and Demand-side Barriers

- Supply-side
 - Adequate supplies of IFA tablets
 - Convenient location of ANC service
 - Accessibility (e.g. ANC services provided at a convenient time and for sufficient days during the week)
- Demand-side
 - Care-seeking behaviors
 - Understanding the significance of iron-deficiency anemia
 - IFA tablet characteristics (taste, appearance, etc.)
 - Beliefs about actual or potential side effects
 - Technical knowledge and skill of ANC providers





Data Needs

- Well-developed monitoring systems for iron programs are often nonexistent
 - Often there is no data on coverage or compliance
- Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data
 - 1) Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?
 - 2) During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy iron tablets or iron syrup?
 - 3) During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the iron tablets or iron syrup?





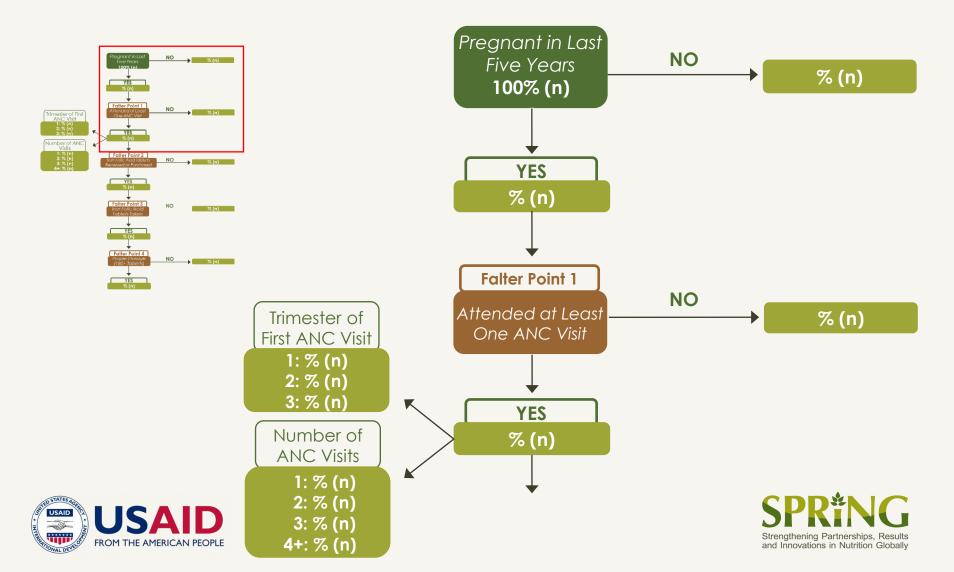
Analysis

- OHS data from 22 countries with high burdens of undernutrition were used to identify four sequential "falter points" that may inhibit women from obtaining and consuming an ideal of 180 IFA tablets during pregnancy
- ⊘ Looking at:
 - Women who received ANC
 - Women who received IFA tablets (or syrup)
 - Women who consumed IFA tablets
 - The number of tablets consumed

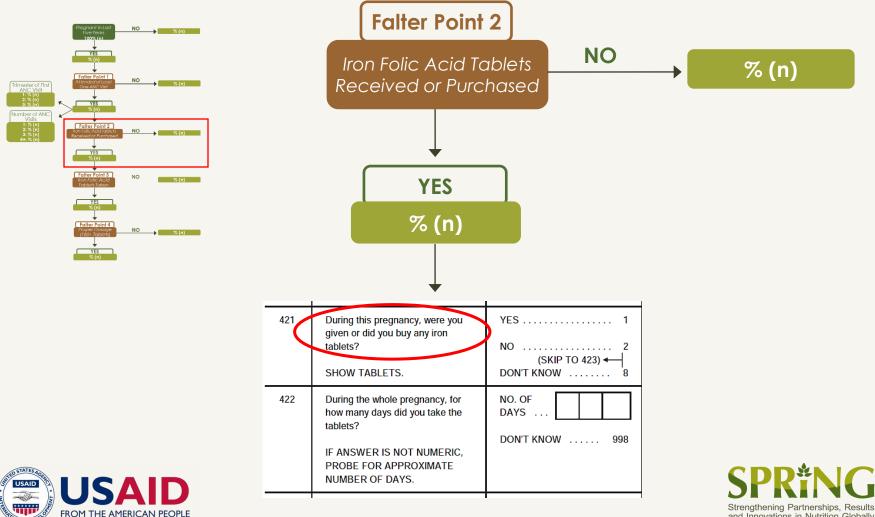




Percentage of pregnant women who did not attend at least one ANC visit

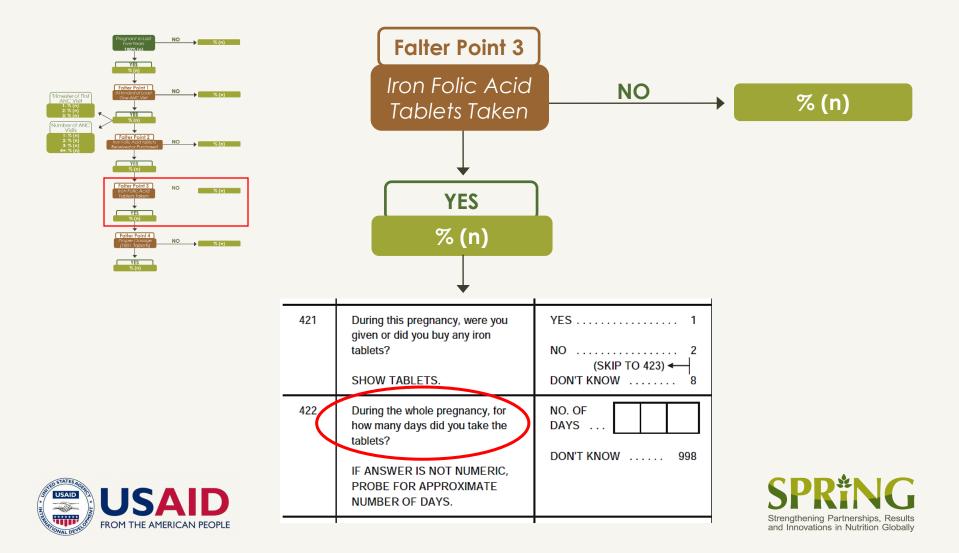


Percentage of pregnant women who attended at least one ANC visit but did not receive or purchase IFA tablets

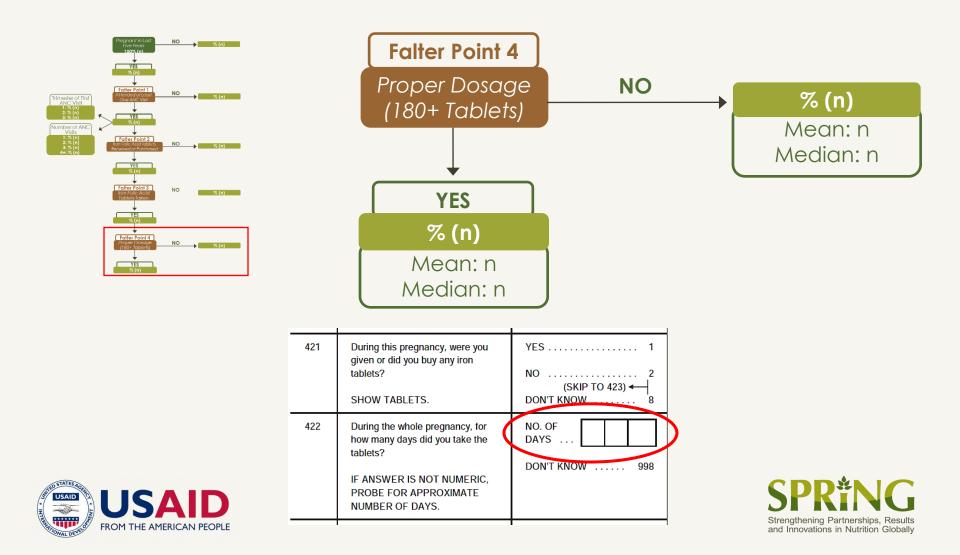


and Innovations in Nutrition Globally

Percentage of pregnant women who attended ANC, received or purchased IFA tablets, but did not consume at least one IFA tablet

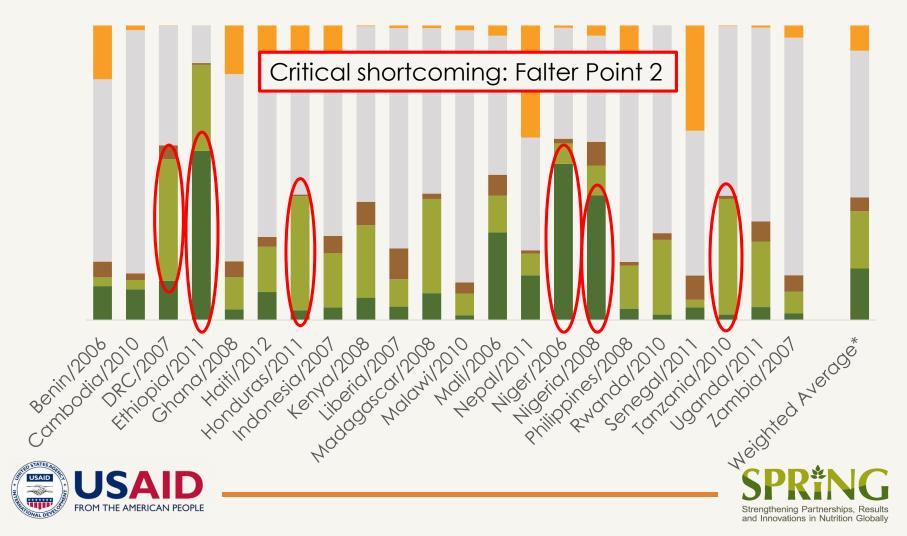


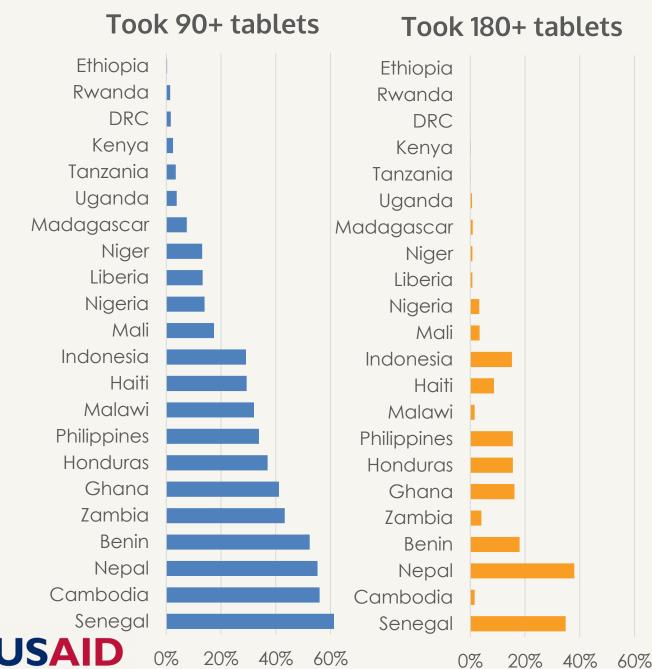
Percentage of pregnant women who attended ANC, received or purchased IFA tablets, consumed at least one, but did not consume 180+ tablets



The Percentage of all Pregnant Women Faltering at each of the Four Falter Points

■ Falter Point 1 ■ Falter Point 2 ■ Falter Point 3 ■ Falter Point 4 ■ Did Not Falter





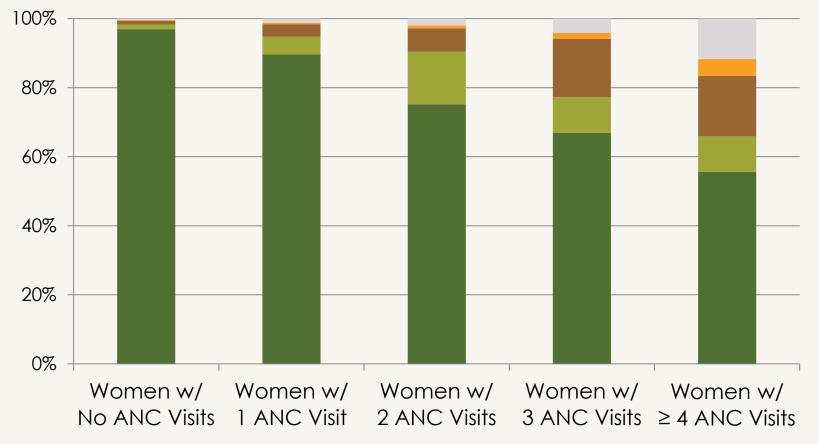
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Number of IFA Tablets Increases with the Number of ANC Visits

■ < 45 ■ 45-89 ■ 90-134 ■ 135-179 ■ ≥ 180







Discussion

- IFA supplementation is recommended during pregnancy whether or not anemia remains a problem
 - Why is faltering so common, when ANC coverage is so high?
 - How do we determine the unique supply chain and/or demand side constraints within each country?
- Addressing these issues requires understanding:
 - How the ANC program functions within the health system
 - The knowledge, attitudes, motivations and behaviors of ANC providers and patients





Thank You

Questions or Comments?

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