Overall key findings

Continuum of Care
- The percentage of women who received 4+ ANC visits and delivered in a health facility were 45% and 62%, respectively.
- The percentage of women who received any PNC within 6-weeks, and had fully immunized infants were 56%, and 32%, respectively.
- Fewer than one in five (14%) women completed all the four key maternal and child health care services in the first year postpartum.

Family Planning
- Use of modern contraceptives increased from 10% at 6-weeks to 35% and 42% at 6-months and 1-year postpartum, respectively.
- Long-acting method use increased from 5% at 6-weeks to 13% at 6-months to 16% at 1-year.
- Unmet need for family planning was 29% at 6-months and 31% at 1-year postpartum.
- One out of five (23%) and less 19% women were informed about family planning information, referral, or services during routine immunization visits at either 6-months or 1-year postpartum.

Infant Care
- Only one third of infants were fully vaccinated (8 vaccines) at their first birthday.
- One in five infants had not received any vaccines by their first birthday (zero-dose infants). Higher prevalence of zero-dose infants was reported in SNNP (21%) and Oromia (17%), while the lowest was reported in Addis Ababa at 0%.
- Two-thirds (66%) and four out ten (40%) infants were under-immunized by the end of 6-months and 1-year interview, respectively.

COVID-19
- COVID-19 vaccination rates lag behind the proportion of women willing to take the vaccine: 13% at 6-months, 17% at 1-year, compared to 53% and 45% women willing, respectively.

SECTION 1: Survey Implementation

Survey Implementation and Participants
This brief summarizes data from the 6-months and 1-year postpartum follow-up surveys for the second PMA Ethiopia cohort.

6-months postpartum survey:
- Data collection occurred between March 2022 to April 2023.
- The analytic sample comprised of 1,874 women aged 15-49.
- These women gave birth to a total of 1,909 live births – 1,844 (96.6%) of which were alive at time of the 6-months interview.

1-year postpartum survey:
- Data collection occurred between September 2022 to September 2023.
- The analytic sample comprised of 1,858 women aged 15-49.
- These women had a total of 1,831 live births - 1,822 (99.5%) of whom were alive at the time of the 1-year interview.
- Children-level analyses included in this report were restricted to all children still living at the time of interviews.
SECTION 2: Contraceptive use dynamics, and demand

Contraceptive use to delay or limit pregnancy
Percentage of women who are using a method to delay or limit pregnancy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6-weeks postpartum</th>
<th>6-months postpartum</th>
<th>1-year postpartum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contraceptive use by method type
Percentage of women who are using a modern contraceptive method.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>*6-weeks postpartum (2,072)</th>
<th>6-months postpartum (n=1,874)</th>
<th>1-year postpartum (n=1,858)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modern method</td>
<td>Short-acting</td>
<td>Long-acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Unmet Need for family planning
Percentage of women not currently pregnant with unmet need; total, spacing and limiting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6-Months Postpartum</th>
<th>1-Year Postpartum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Unmet need is calculated as the percentage of fecund postpartum women ages 15-49 years who want no more children or want to postpone having the next child or who wanted to postpone or want no more at the time of the last pregnancy but are not using a contraceptive method.

* Data collection for the six-week postpartum interview occurred between November 03, 2021 - November 04, 2022.
Key findings for section 2: Contraceptive use Dynamics, and Demand

- Modern contraceptive use increases from 10% at 6-weeks to 35% and 42% at 6-months and 1-year postpartum respectively.
- Long-acting method use increases from 5% at 6-weeks to 13% at 6-months to 16% at 1-year.
- Unmet need for family planning was 29% at 6-months and 31% at 1-year postpartum.
- Women who reported not using a method, but expressed intention to use were 61%, 11% and 6% for women 6-weeks, 6-months and 1-year postpartum, respectively.
### SECTION 3: Family planning counselling

#### MII+ (Method information index) 6-months postpartum

| Percentage of current modern family planning users at 6-months post-partum who were: | 6-months (n=778) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Told that they could switch to a different method | 50 | | 50 |
| Counselling on side effects | 70 | | 30 |
| Told what to do if side effects were to occur | 24 | | 76 |
| Informed about other contraceptive methods | 48 | | 52 |

#### MII+ (Method information index) 1-year postpartum

| Percentage of current modern family planning users at 12-months post-partum who were: | 1-year (n=877) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Told that they could switch to a different method | 43 | | 57 |
| Counselling on side effects | 65 | | 35 |
| Informed about other contraceptive methods | 42 | | 58 |
| Told what to do if side effects were to occur | 18 | | 82 |

#### Pressure to accept a method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of women who agreed with the statement: During the family planning visit, I felt pressured by the healthcare provider to use the method they wanted me to use.</th>
<th>6-months (n=1844)</th>
<th>1-year (n=1844)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completely disagree</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completely agree</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Key findings for section 3: Family planning counselling

- Approximately three out of ten modern contraceptive users were told about the side effects of the current method they were using.
- Approximately half of women 6-months postpartum and six out of ten women 1-year postpartum were told they could switch to a different method in the future.
- Around 1 in 5 women received FP counselling on all of the above four elements at 6-months (19%) and 12-months (23%) of postpartum.
SECTION 4: Partner dynamics

Partner Involvement in Family Planning Decisions: 1-year postpartum

The percentage of current contraceptive users who jointly decided with her husband/partner to use a family planning method (n=907)

- 69% Joint decision
- 26% Mainly respondent
- 5% Mainly partner
- 7% Other

The percentage of non-users who jointly decided with their husband/partner to not use a family planning method (n=894)

- 50% Joint decision
- 42% Mainly respondent
- 2% Mainly partner
- 7% Other

Key findings for section 4: partner dynamics

- The percentage of current contraceptive users at 12-months who discussed with their husband/partner to avoid or delay pregnancy is 86%.
- The percentage of current contraceptive users who decided with their husband/partner to use family planning method is 69%.
- Among non-current users, four in ten women reported jointly deciding with their husband/partner to not use family planning method.

The results from the six-months survey for the above indicators are similar and therefore not presented separately in this section.

SECTION 5: FP service integration during postnatal care

Receipt of FP services during immunization visits

6-months postpartum
Percentage of women who received any family planning information, referrals or services during any immunization visits for their infants (n=1,693)

- 23% Joint decision
- 77% Mainly respondent

1-year postpartum
Percentage of women who received any family planning information, referrals or services during any immunization visits for their infants (n=1,720)

- 19% Joint decision
- 81% Mainly respondent

Receipt of FP services at non-immunization health checks
Percentage of women who received any family planning information, referrals or services , not including immunization visits (n=761)*

- 18% Joint decision
- 82% Mainly respondent

*NB: Results from the 6-months are similar to the 12-months and so not presented separately.

Key findings for section 5: Postnatal care

- Fewer than one in five women, at either 6-months or 1-year postpartum, were given about family planning information, referral, or services during any routine immunization visit for their baby.
- Findings suggest missed opportunities for family planning service integration during PNC.

SECTION 6: Routine immunization - Infants

Vaccinated infants
Percentage of infants who were vaccinated (any routine childhood vaccination) at 6-weeks, 6-months and 1-year

6-weeks (n=1,959)
- 27%

6-months (n=1,844)
- 87%

1-year (n=1,822)
- 90%

PMA ETHIOPIA
PERFORMANCE MONITORING FOR ACTION
Ownership of infant vaccination card

Reported ownership of any official vaccination card at 6-months (n=1844)

- Yes, own card: 61%
- No card: 39%

Ownership of any vaccination card observed by interviewers at 6-months (n=1844)

- Card observed: 44%
- Card not observed: 56%

Reported ownership of any official vaccination card at 1-year (n=1822)

- Yes, own card: 66%
- No card: 34%

Ownership of official vaccination card observed by interviewers (official or non-at 1-year (n=1822)

- Card observed: 42%
- Card not observed: 58%

*Official vaccination cards - Standardized cards prepared by MoH or RHBs for recording children vaccinations.
*Non-official vaccination cards - other records of vaccination and appointments given by healthcare providers.

Vaccination coverage

Percentage of vaccinated infants (by vaccine type) at 6-months and 1-year

- **6-months** (n=1844)
  - BCG: 74%
  - Penta 1: 81%
  - Penta 3: 45%
- **1-year** (n=1822)
  - BCG: 77%
  - Penta 1: 84%
  - Penta 3: 56%
  - Measles: 55%
- Fully vaccinated (*8 vaccines): 32%

*8 vaccines are BCG, Polio 1-3, Penta 1-3, and Measles

Zero-dose and under-immunization

Proportion of alive infants who are under-immunized¹, among all alive children

- 6-months (n=1844)
  - Addis Ababa: 8%
  - Amhara: 52%
  - Oromia: 68%
  - SNNP*: 40%
  - Total: 84%
- 1-year (n=1822)
  - Addis Ababa: 6%
  - Amhara: 17%
  - Oromia: 21%
  - SNNP*: 15%
  - Total: 57%

Proportion of alive infants with zero-dose² among all alive children at first birthday (n=1822)

- Addis Ababa: 0%
- Amhara: 6%
- Oromia: 28%
- SNNP*: 57%
- Total: 66%

¹An under-immunised child is defined as a child who is missing the third dose of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP)-containing vaccine (DTP3).
²Zero-dose (ZD) children are infants who have not received the first dose of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP3) by the end of their first year of life (DTP3).
Key findings for section 6: Routine immunization - Infants

- More than six in ten mothers reported that they have an official vaccination card for their infants at 6-months and 1-year.
- Only one third of infants were fully vaccinated (8 vaccines) by their first birthday, by card or self-reported by the mother.
- Less than one in five (15%) infants had not received any of the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday.
- Two thirds (66%) and four out ten (40%) infants were under-immunized at 6-months and 1-year old, respectively.

SECTION 7: Infant illness in past two weeks and careseeking

Infant illness: Fast/Difficulty Breathing
Percentage of infants who were reported to have fast or difficult breathing in the two weeks before the survey.

- 6-months (n=1,844): 3%
- 1-year (n=1,822): 3%

Careseeking for Fast/Difficulty Breathing
Percentage of infants whose mothers sought or received care for fast or difficult breathing.

- 6-months (n=62): 38%
- 1-year (n=54): 45%

Infant illness: Diarrhea
Percentage of infants who were reported to have diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey.

- 6-months (n=1,844): 10%
- 1-year (n=1,822): 17%

Careseeking for Diarrhea
Percentage of infants whose mothers sought or received care for diarrhea.

- Sought or received health care
- Received ORS treatment

- 6-months (n=191): 32%
- 1-year (n=314): 45%

10%
Key findings for section 7: Infant illness in past two weeks and careseeking

- Only 3 out of 100 mothers reported that their infants experienced fast breathing or difficulty breathing in the two weeks preceding the survey, both at the age of 6-months and 1-year.
- Close to four out of ten mothers who reported that their infant(s) suffered from fast breathing or difficulty breathing at 6-months and 1-year postpartum sought care for their baby’s breathing problem.
- One out of ten infants had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey at the age of 6-months while this figure has nearly doubled (17%) at 1-year postpartum.

SECTION 8: Continuum of care

**Continuum of care**

Percentage of women and infants who received each service.

- *4+ ANC visits during pregnancy (n=1,966)*
- *Facility delivery (n=1,966)*
- *PNC within six weeks (n=1,966)*
- **Fully immunized at 1-year (n=1,822)**

* Women with live births
** Women with live children at 1-year

The percentage of women who received 4+ ANC visits during pregnancy (*n=1,966).

The percentage of women who received 4+ ANC and delivered at health facility (*n=1,966).

The percentage of women who had 4+ ANC, delivered at health facility and received any PNC within 6-weeks after delivery (*n=1,966).

The percentage of women who had 4+ ANC, delivered at health facility, received any PNC within 6-weeks after delivery, and the index child is fully vaccinated (**n=1,822).
Key findings for section 9: COVID-19 Vaccine acceptance rate

- Approximately one in two postpartum women were willing to take COVID-19 Vaccine if it is offered.
- Approximately one in ten (13%) and 17% of women were vaccinated against COVID-19 vaccine at 6-months and 1-year, respectively.

**SECTION 10: About PMA Ethiopia**

PMA Ethiopia uses mobile technology and a network of trained female resident enumerators (data collectors) to collect data to identify gaps in maternal and newborn care. Survey implementation is managed by Addis Ababa University, School of Public Health (AAU) in collaboration with regional universities, the Federal Ministry of Health and Ethiopian Statistical Services. Technical support is provided by the William H. Gates Sr. Institute for Population and Reproductive Health department of population, family and reproductive health at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. The grant is managed by the Ethiopian Public Health Association (EPHA). Funding is provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. For more information visit https://www.pmadata.org/countries/ethiopia.