



RESOURCE O.



Government of National Unity & Government of Southern Sudan

Sudan Household Health Survey (SHHS)

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Mr. Eliaba Yona (SSCCSE)**

1st October, 2007

Introduction

- The Sudan Household Health Survey (SHHS) is a national survey implemented in Sudan as a whole
- First project jointly implemented by the GoNU and GoSS following the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA).
- Implemented by FMOH/CSB (Center of Statistics Bureau) in the North and MOH-GOSS/SSCCSE in the South

Supporting Agencies

UNICEF



Arab League



WFP



UNFPA



WHO



USAID



Survey Model

- The survey is modeled on:
 - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) methodologies
 - Pan Arab Project for Family (PAPFAM) methodologies
- The survey has directly generated more than half of the Millennium Develop Goals (MDGs) indicators.

Objectives



- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in Sudan
- To provide data needed for monitoring progress toward goals established by the MDGs, World Fit For Children (WFFC), and other internationally agreed upon goals, as a basis for future action

Objectives

- To contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems and strengthen technical expertise in the design, implementation, and analysis of such systems.
- To strengthen and build the institutional capacity of the government for the upcoming Census.

Key Indicators

- Key Indicators covered in the survey:
 - Household characteristics
 - Nutrition
 - Child Health
 - Water and Sanitation
 - Reproductive Health
 - HIV/AIDS
 - Education
 - Food Security

Questionnaires

- Five Questionnaires were used in the Survey:
 - Household
 - Women
 - Under-Five
 - Food Security
 - Community

Target Sample/Size

- States were identified as the domains of analysis (25 States)
- Sample selection methodology was based on a stratified multi-stage sample design.
- 25,000 HHs in Sudan (1,000 HHs per State)
- 40 Segments/Villages per State
- 25 Households per segment/Village

Sample coverage

- **Out of the 25,000 HHs targeted**
 - 24,527 HHs selected for the sample
 - 24,046 were interviewed, giving a HHs' response rate of 98.1%
- **Eligible women**
 - 32,599 eligible women identified
 - 26,512 interviewed, yielding a response rate of 82.6%
- **Under-five Children**
 - 22, 512 under- five children were listed
 - 19,870 children were interviewed through mothers/caretakers giving a response rate of 88.3%

Training/Data Collection

- Training for the TOTs/Supervisors was conducted jointly in Khartoum and Rumbek
- Field work in Southern Sudan took place from March to May 2006
- Period spent to collect data in the field ranged between 25-43 days

Personal involved the survey

- 22 data processors
- 40 National supervisors and states' managers
- 110 team supervisors and goal leaders/headmen
- 850 interviewers

Sudan Household Health Survey Results:

MDG1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- **Target:**

- Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

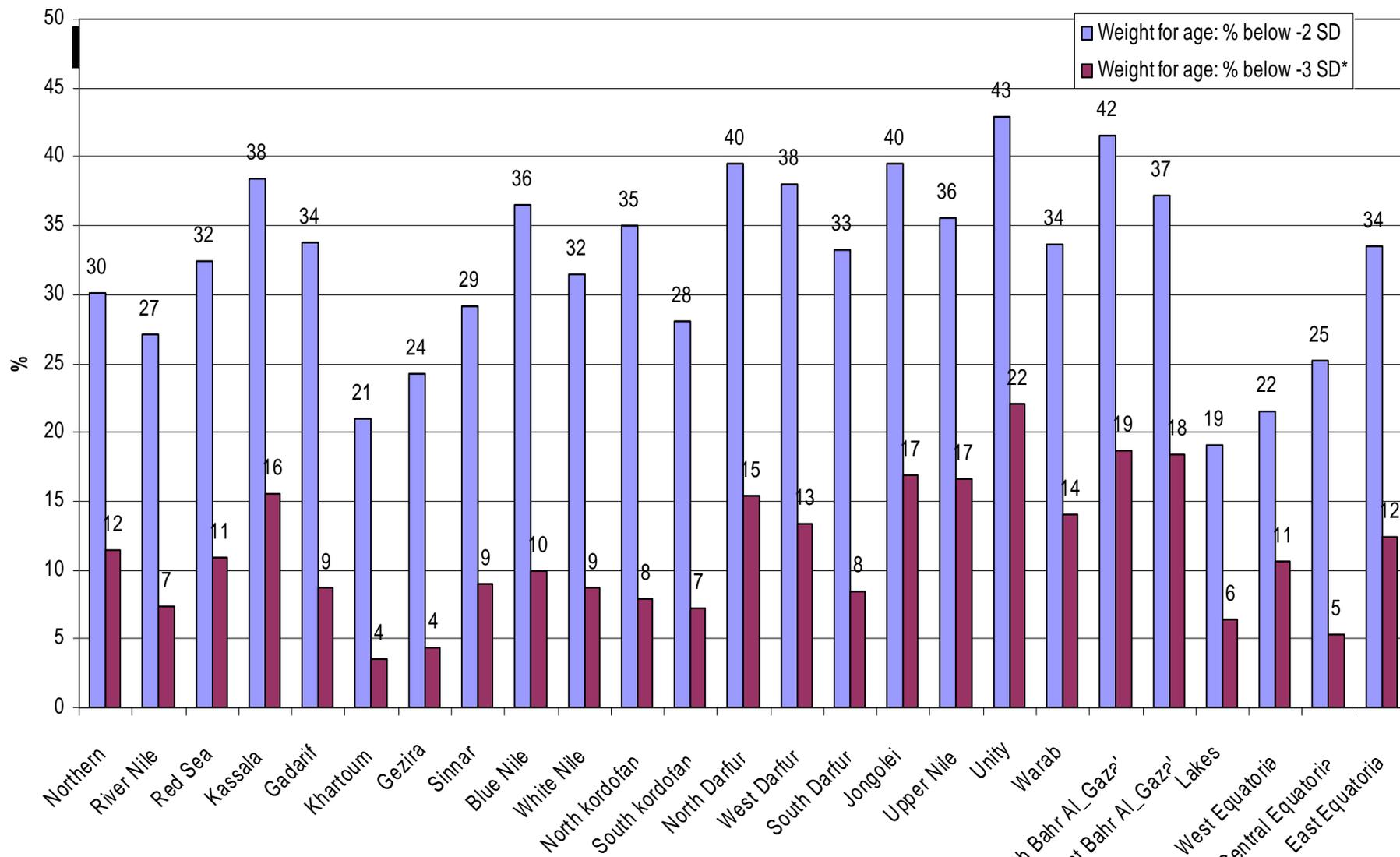
- **Indicator:**

- Prevalence of child malnutrition (weight /age)% of under five

MDG1. Nutrition

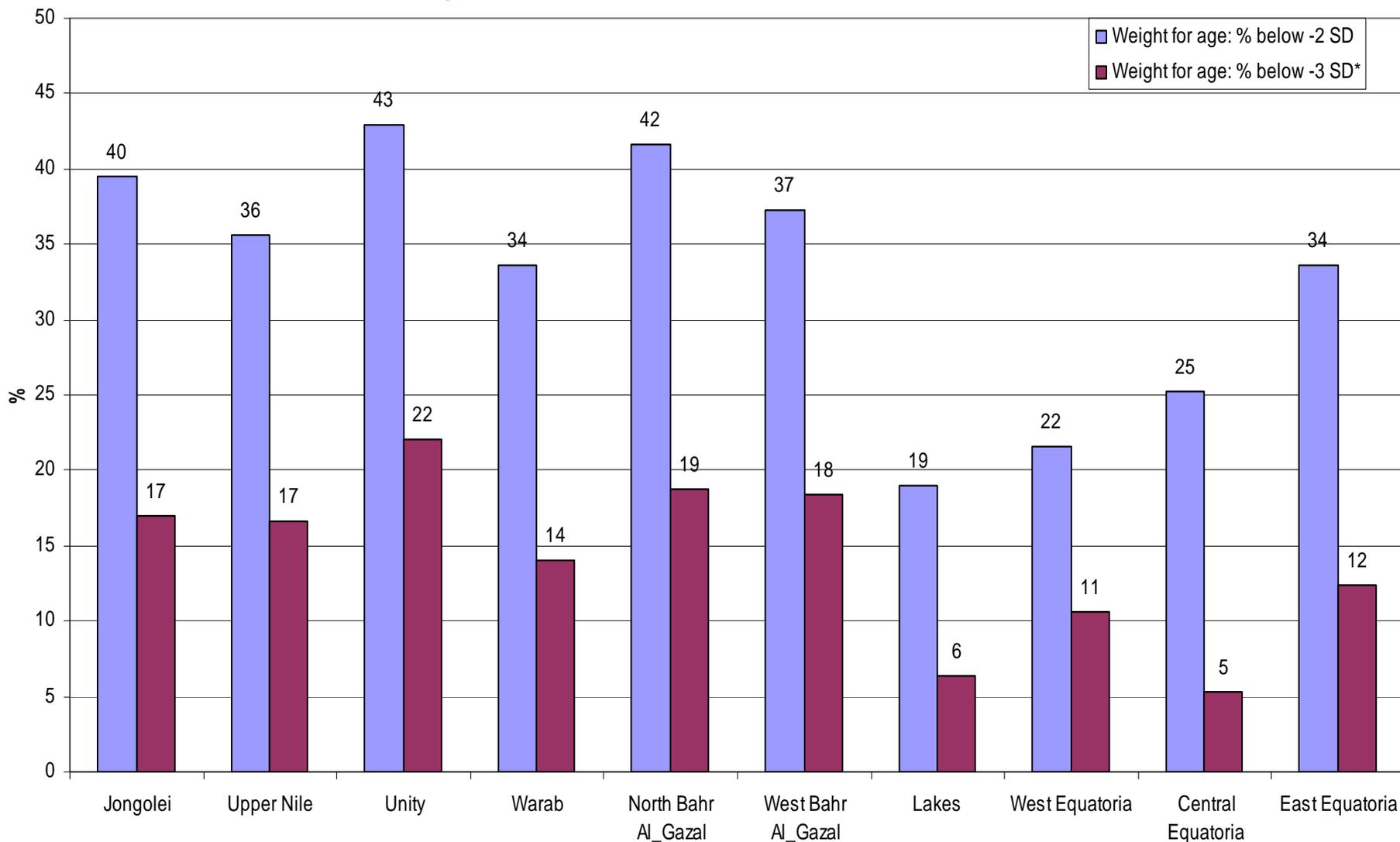
Child malnourishment

Percentage of under-five children who are severely or moderately undernourished, Sudan , 2006



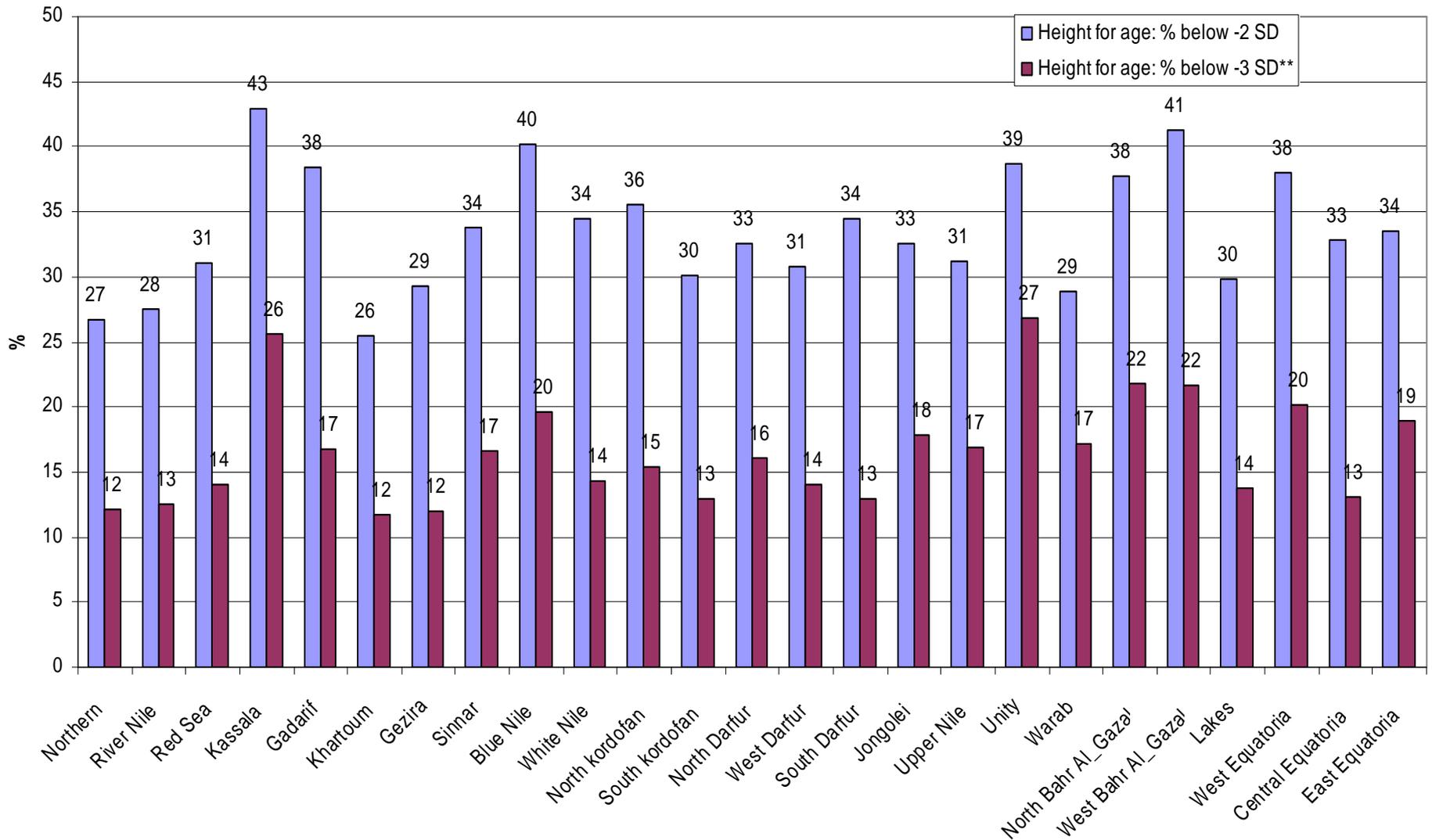
Child malnourishment

Percentage of under-five children who are severely or moderately undernourished, S/Sudan , 2006



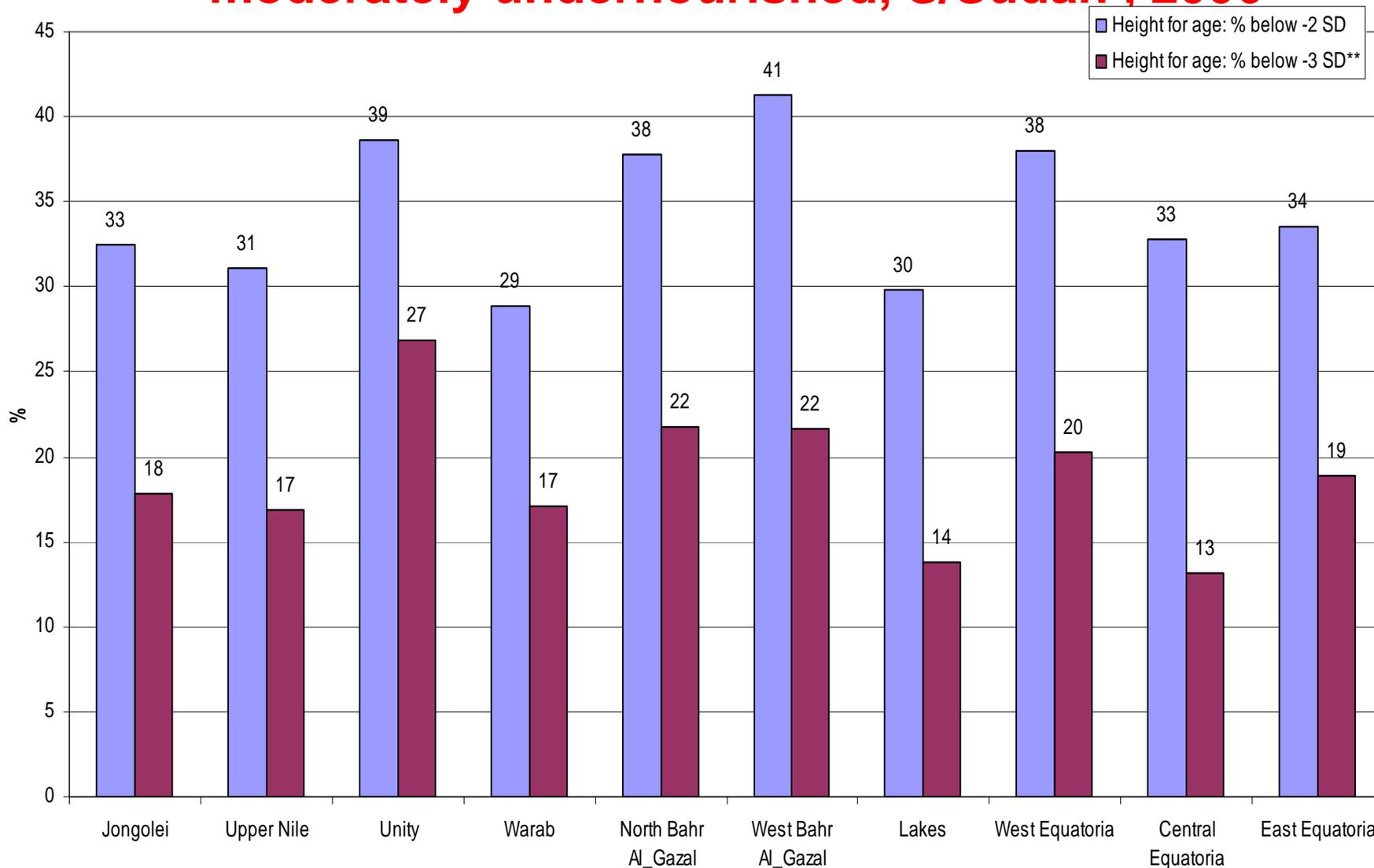
Child malnourishment

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Child malnourishment

Percentage of under-five children who are severely or moderately undernourished, S/Sudan , 2006



Iodized salt consumption

Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt, Sudan states, 2006

:15+ PPM*

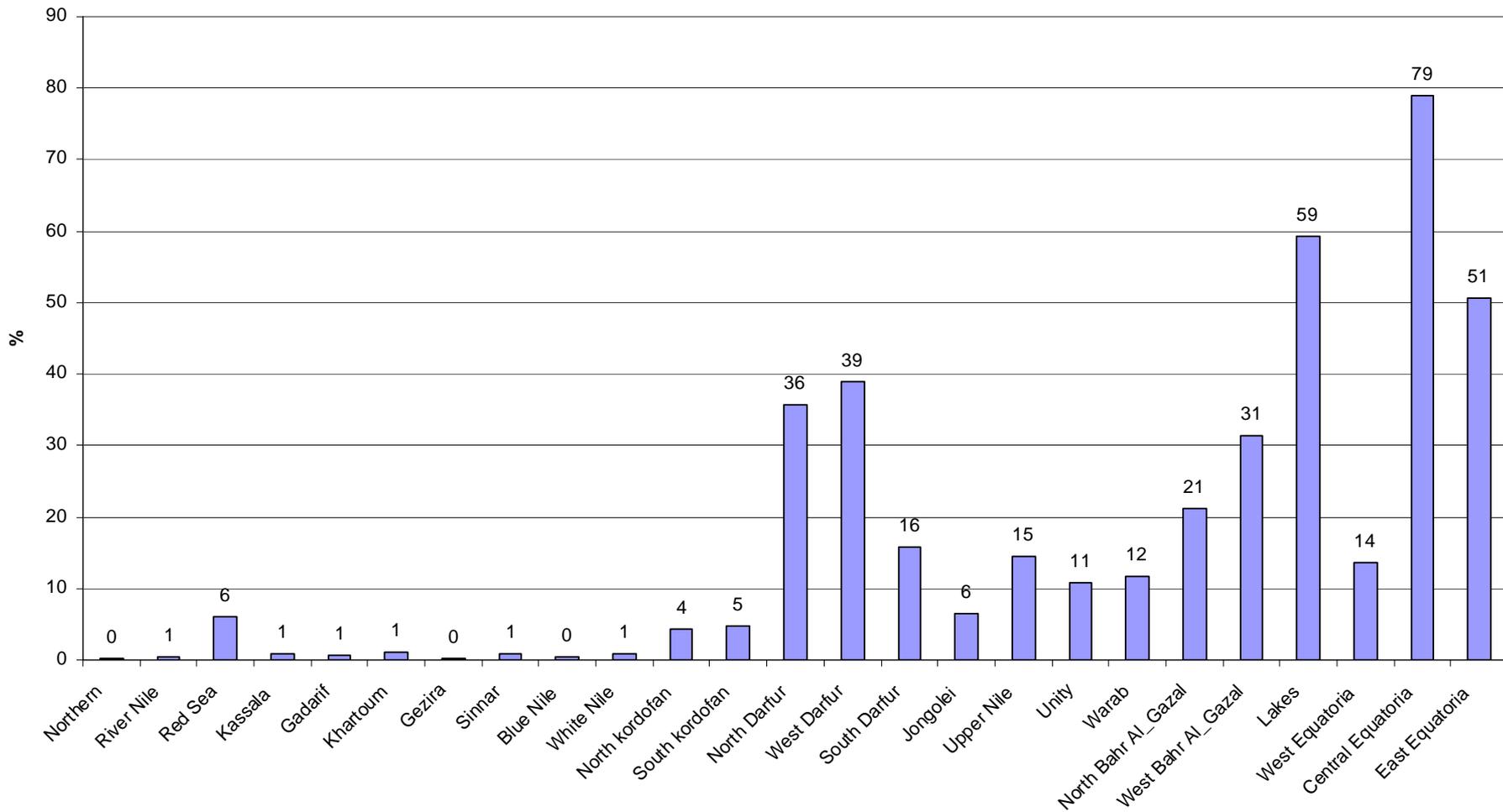
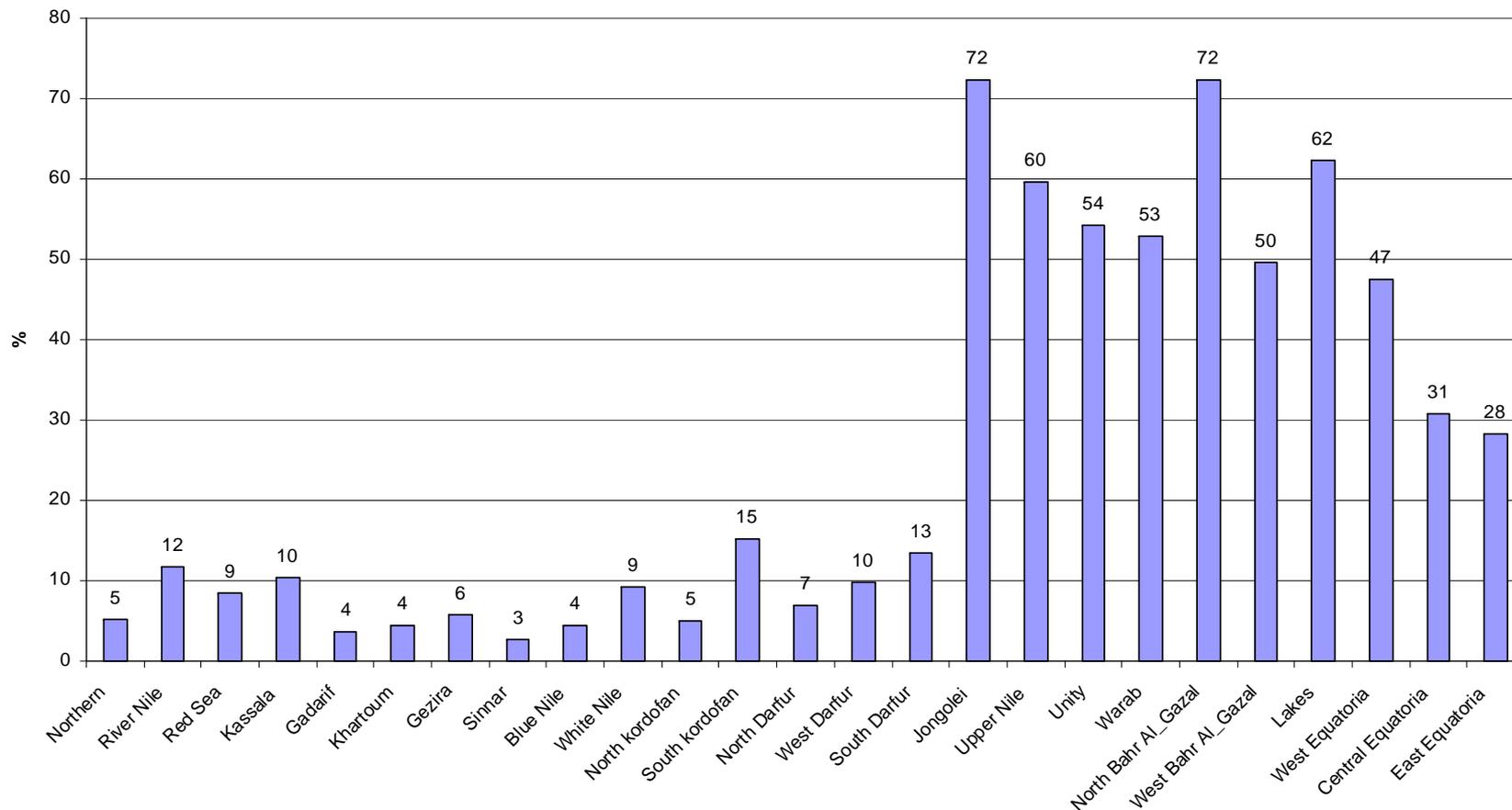
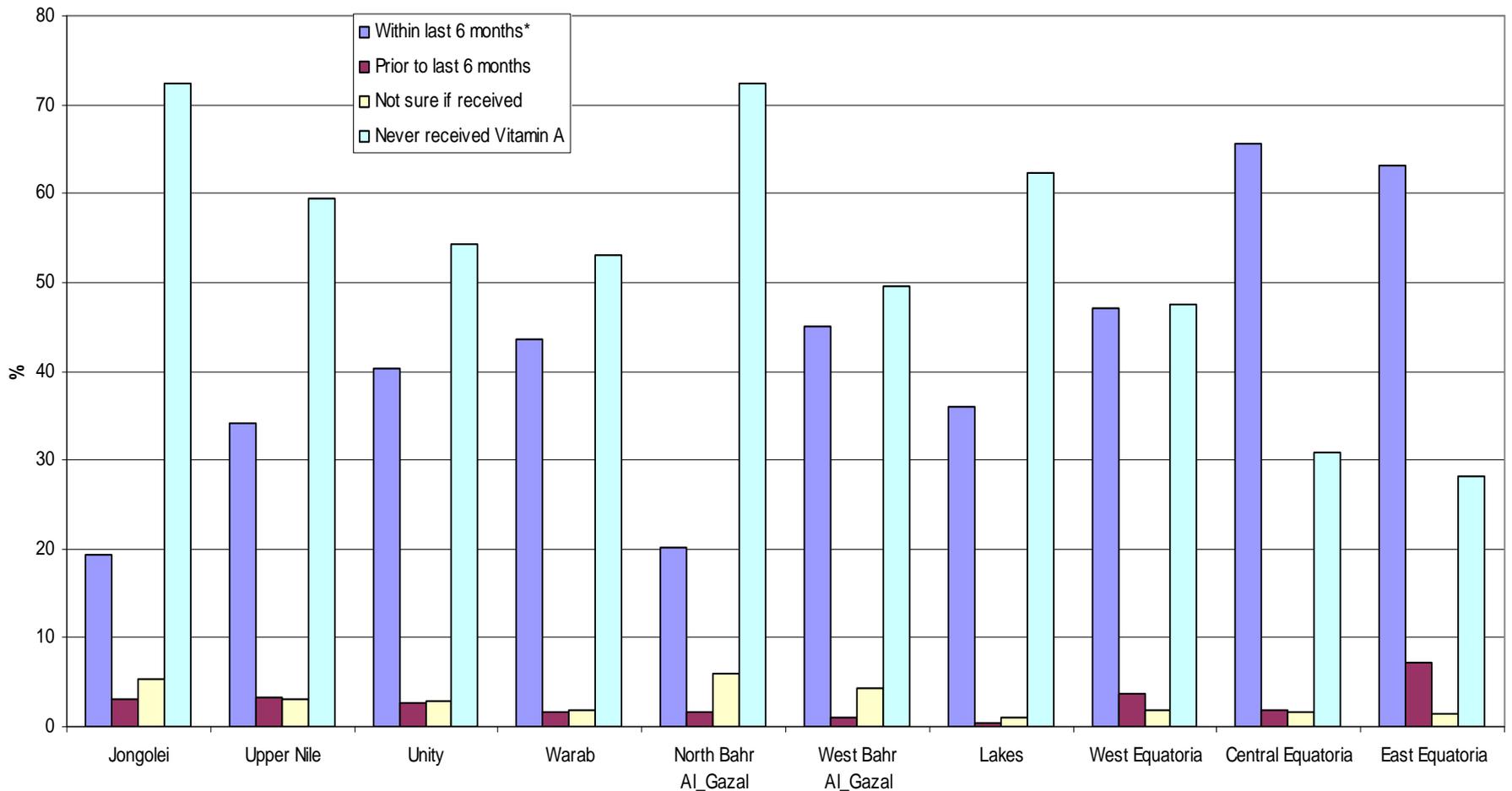


Table NU.6: Children's vitamin A supplementation
Percent distribution of children aged 6-59 months by whether they
received a high dose Vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months,
Sudan,2006: Never received Vitamin A



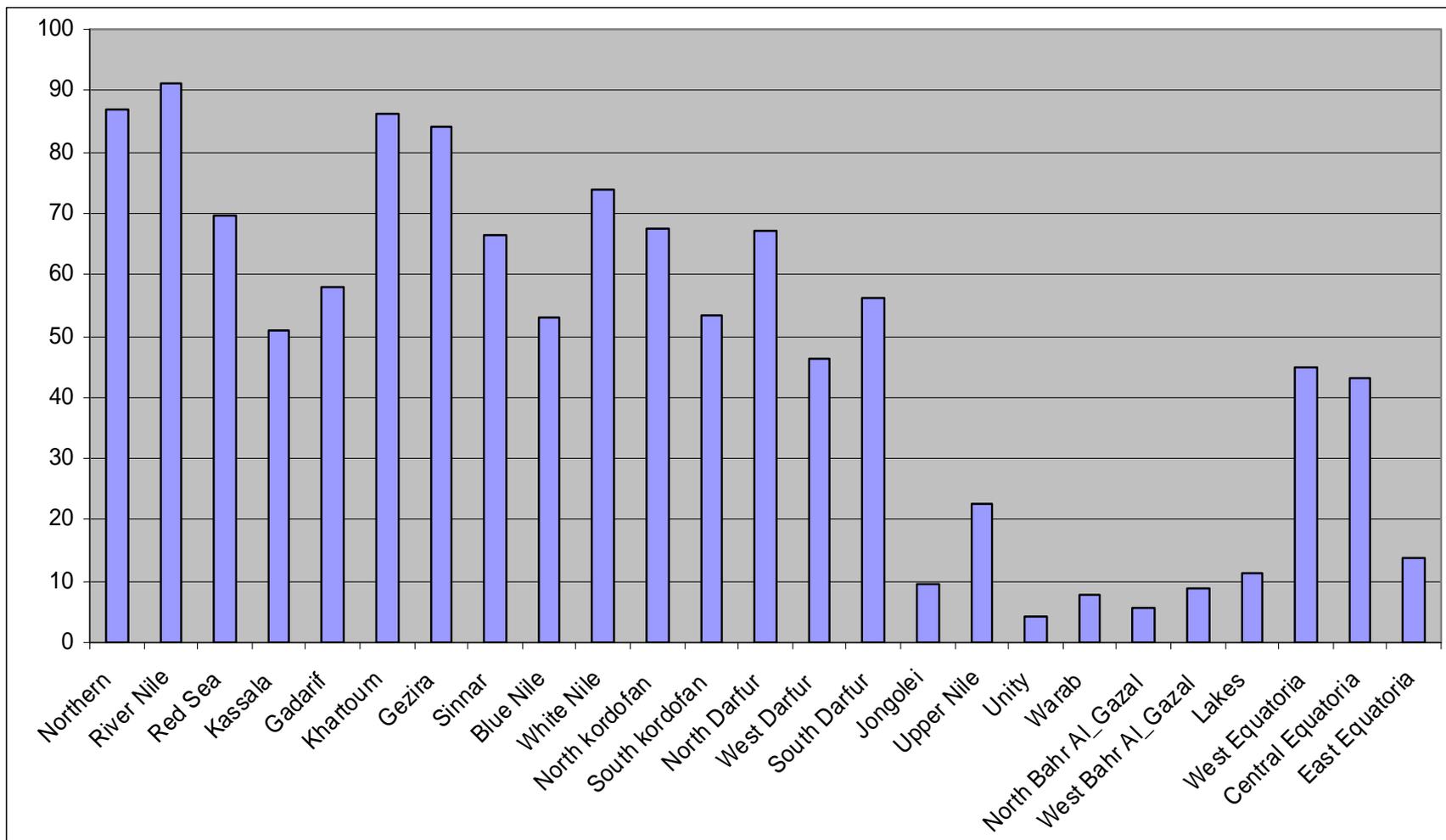
Children's vitamin A supplementation Percent distribution of children aged 6-59 months by whether they received Vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months, S/Sudan,2006



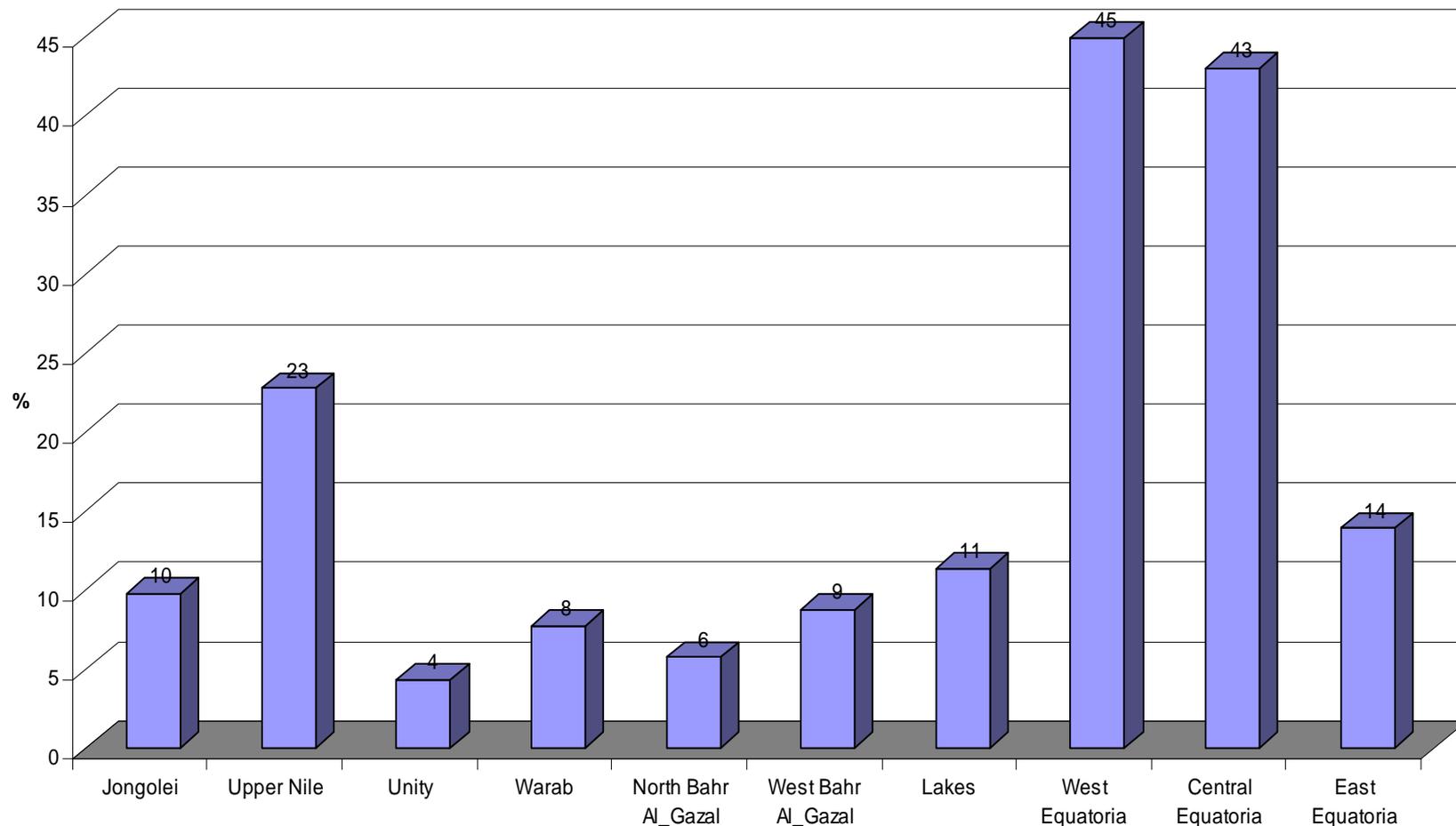
MDG 2. Achieve Universal Primary Education

- **Target:**
 - Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling
- **Indicators:**
 - Net Enrolment in primary education-boys/ girls

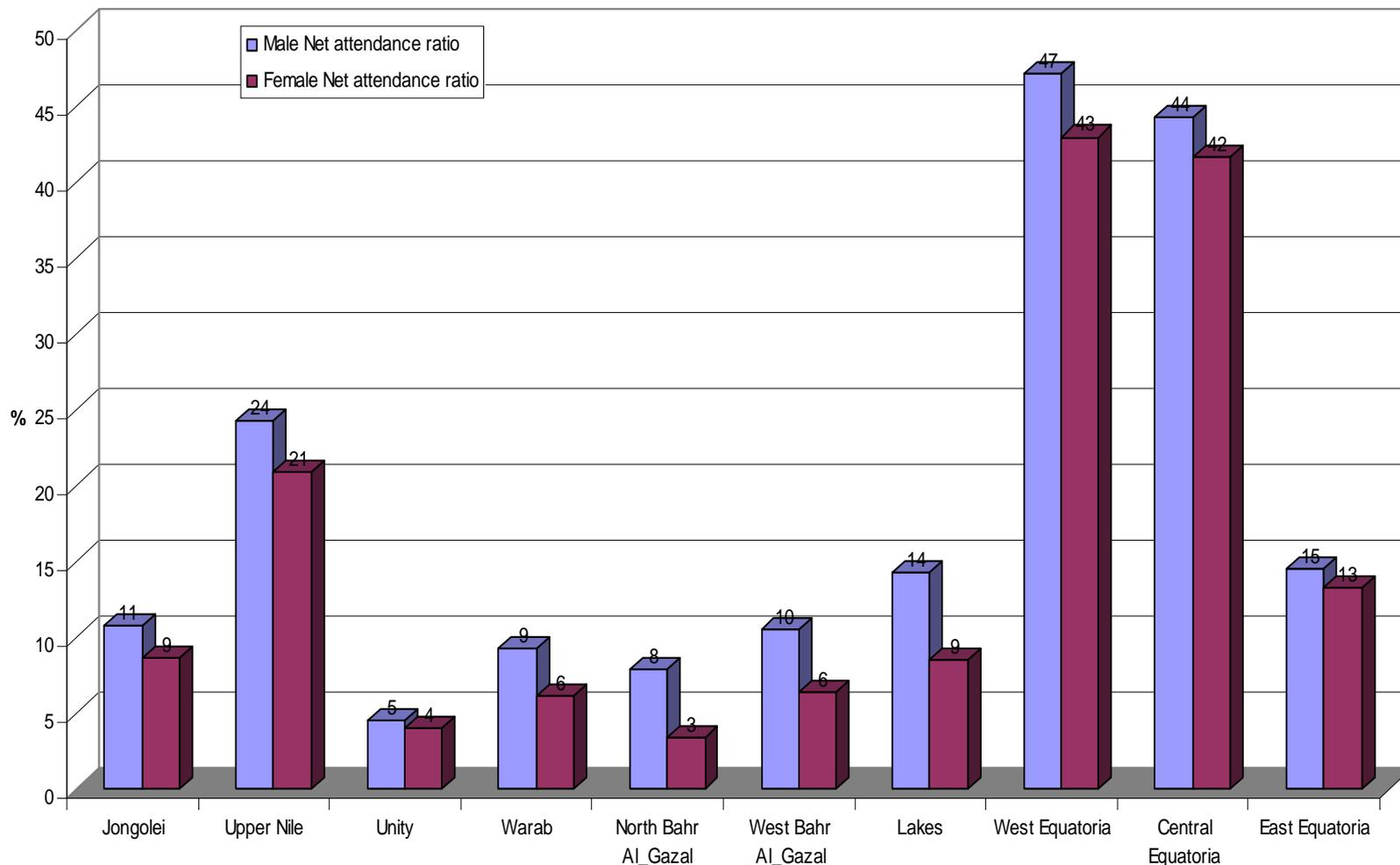
**Net primary school attendance rate (Proportion of children of primary-school age currently attending primary or secondary school)
(MDG 2, Indicator 6)**



Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary school or secondary school (NAR), Sudan. Total Net attendance ratio, both male and female



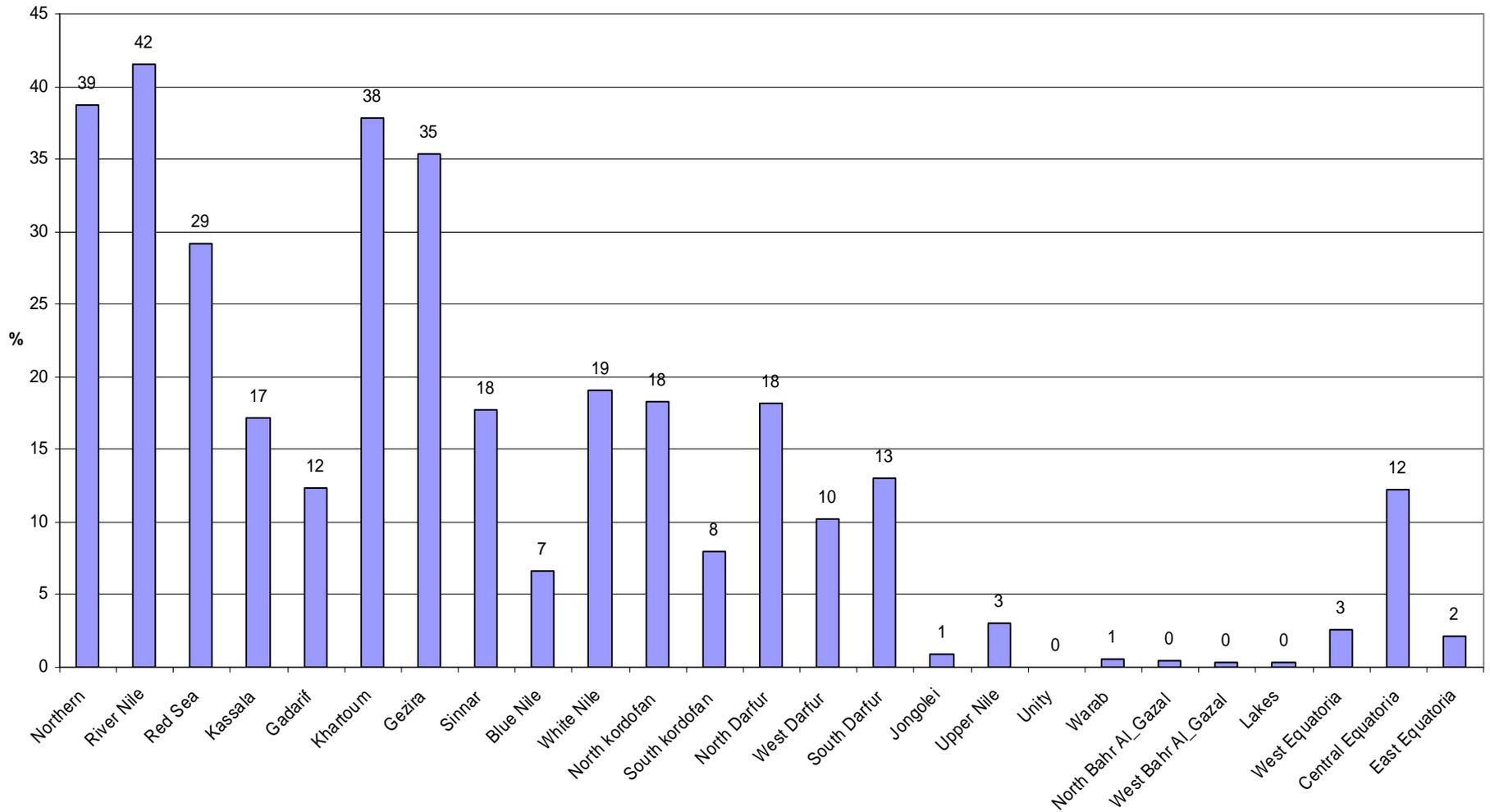
Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary school or secondary school (NAR), S/Sudan.



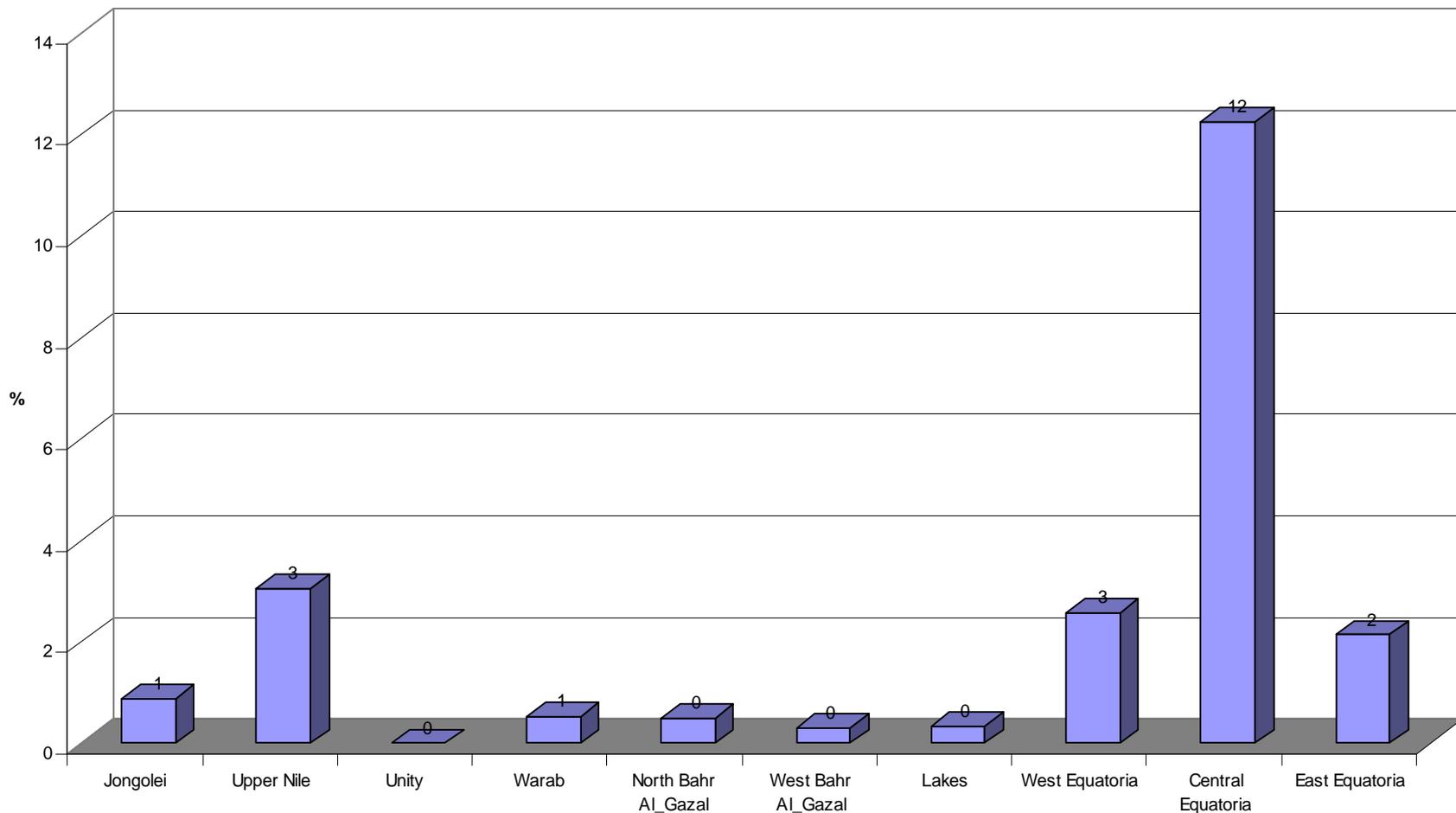
Secondary school net attendance ratio

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary or higher school (NAR), Sudan, 2006

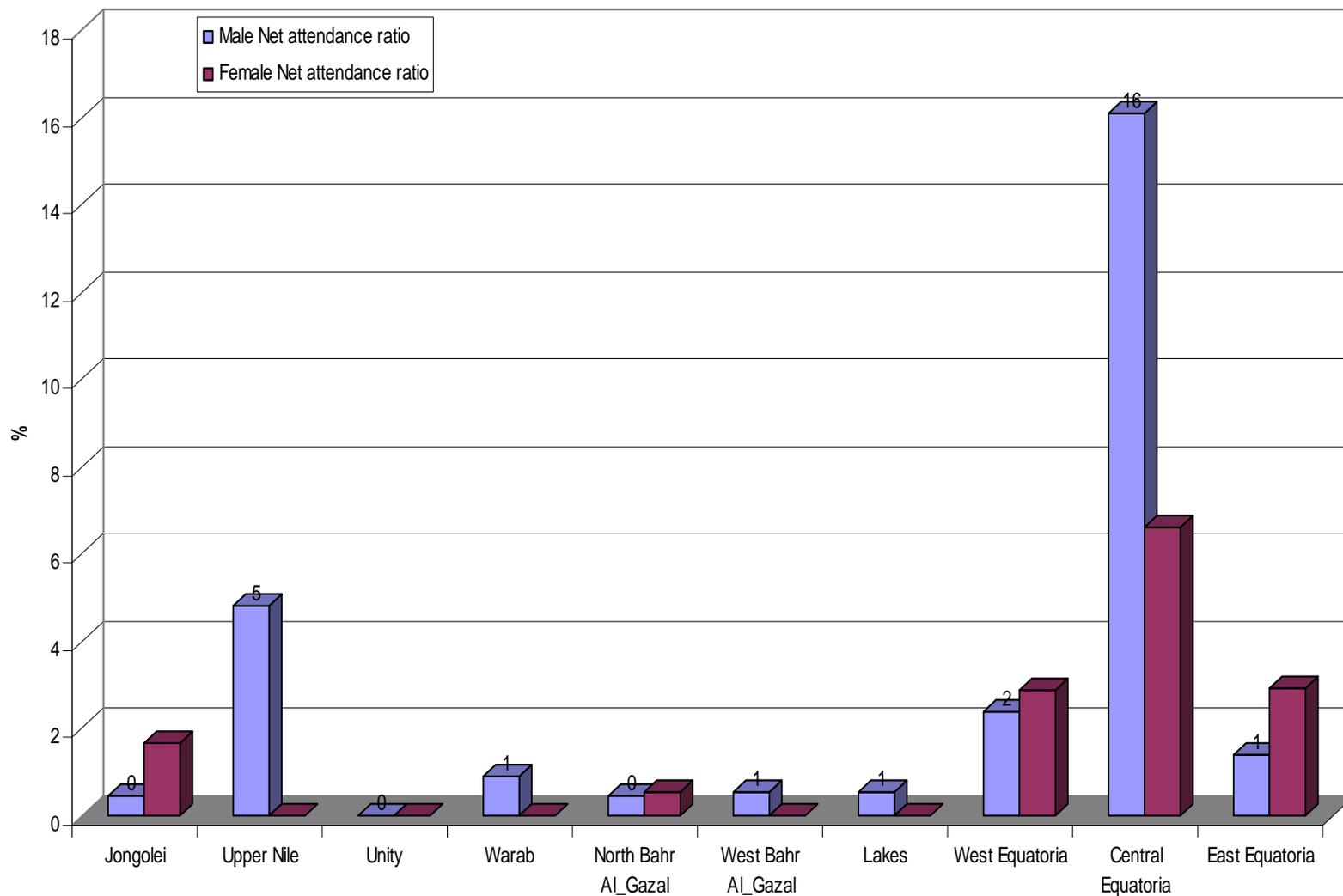
Total Net attendance ratio



Secondary school net attendance ratio
Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary or
higher school (NAR), Sudan, 2006
Total Net attendance ratio



Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary or higher school (NAR), S/Sudan, 2006



MDG3: Promote gender equality and empower women

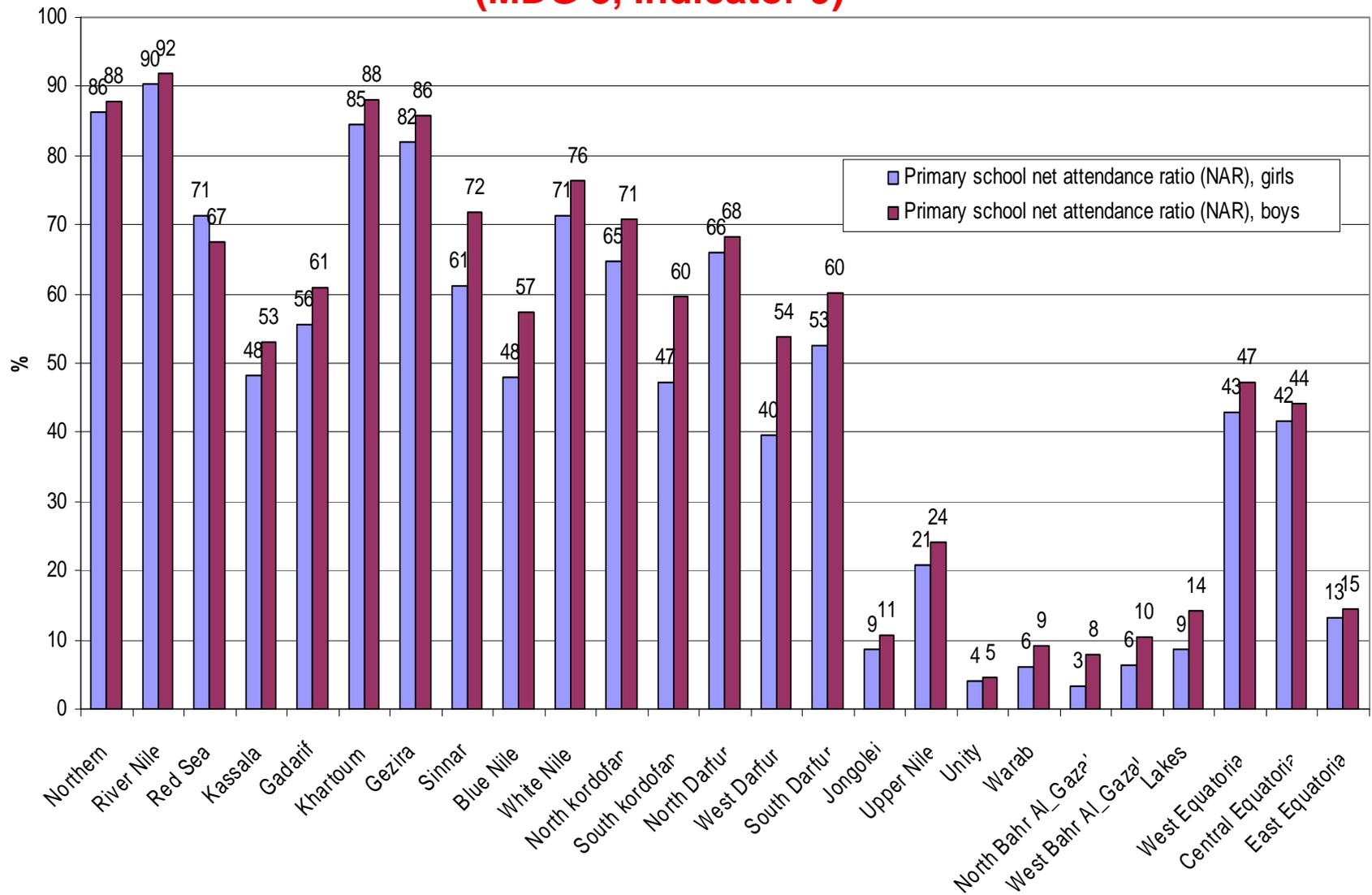
- **Target:**

- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015

- **Indicators:**

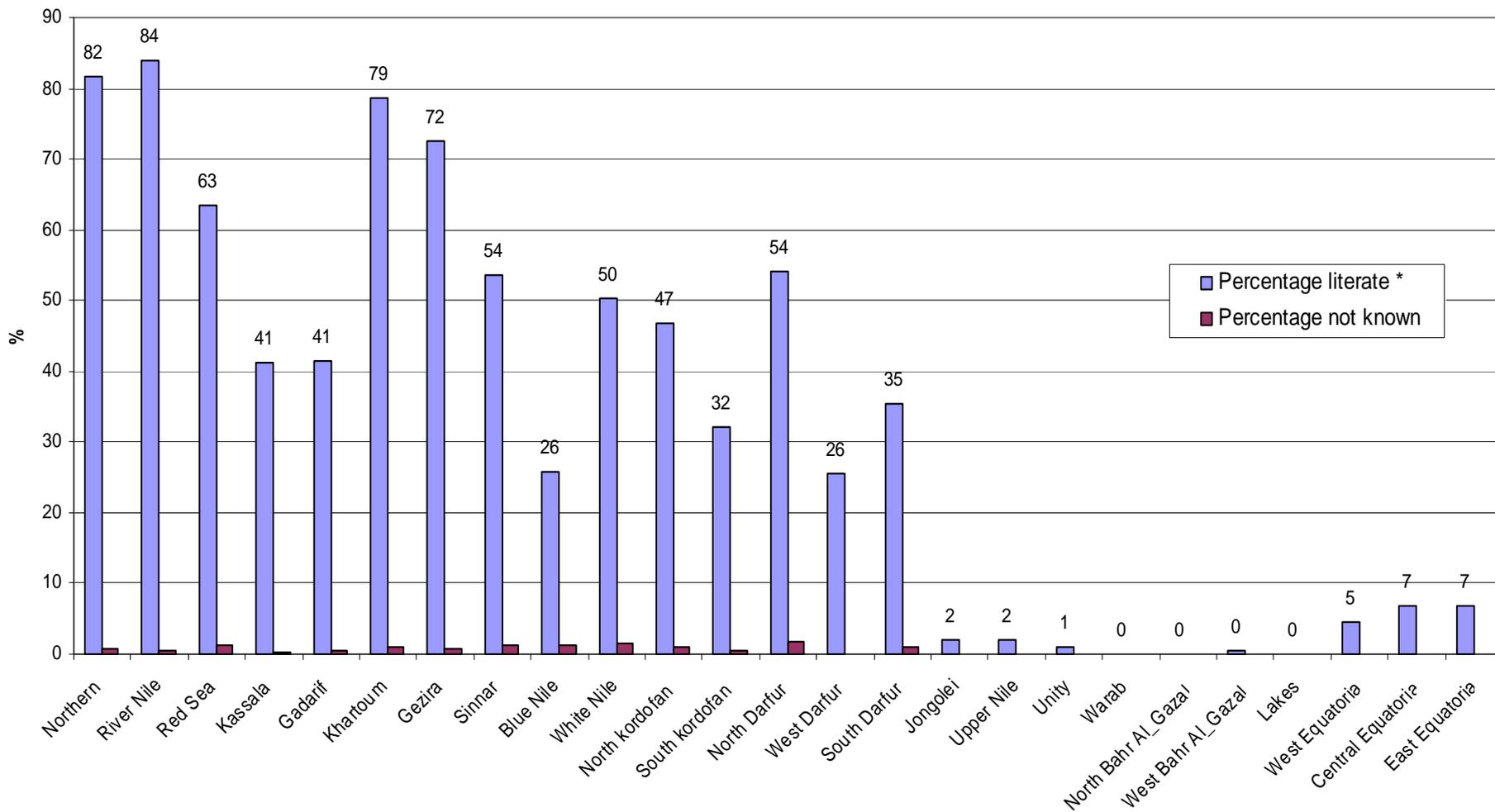
- Indicator: Ratio of girls to boys in **primary**, secondary and tertiary education

Gender parity index (based on primary school net attendance rate) (Ratio of girls to boys attending primary education) (MDG 3, Indicator 9)



Adult literacy

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years that are literate, Sudan, 2006



MDG4: Reduce Child Mortality

- **Target:**
 - Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five
- **Indicators:**
 - Under five mortality rate
 - Infant mortality rate
 - Proportion of one-year old children immunised against measles

Under Five Mortality Rates

Two methods were used:

- BRASS: Indirect method for 10 Southern states
- Direct Method for 15 Northern states

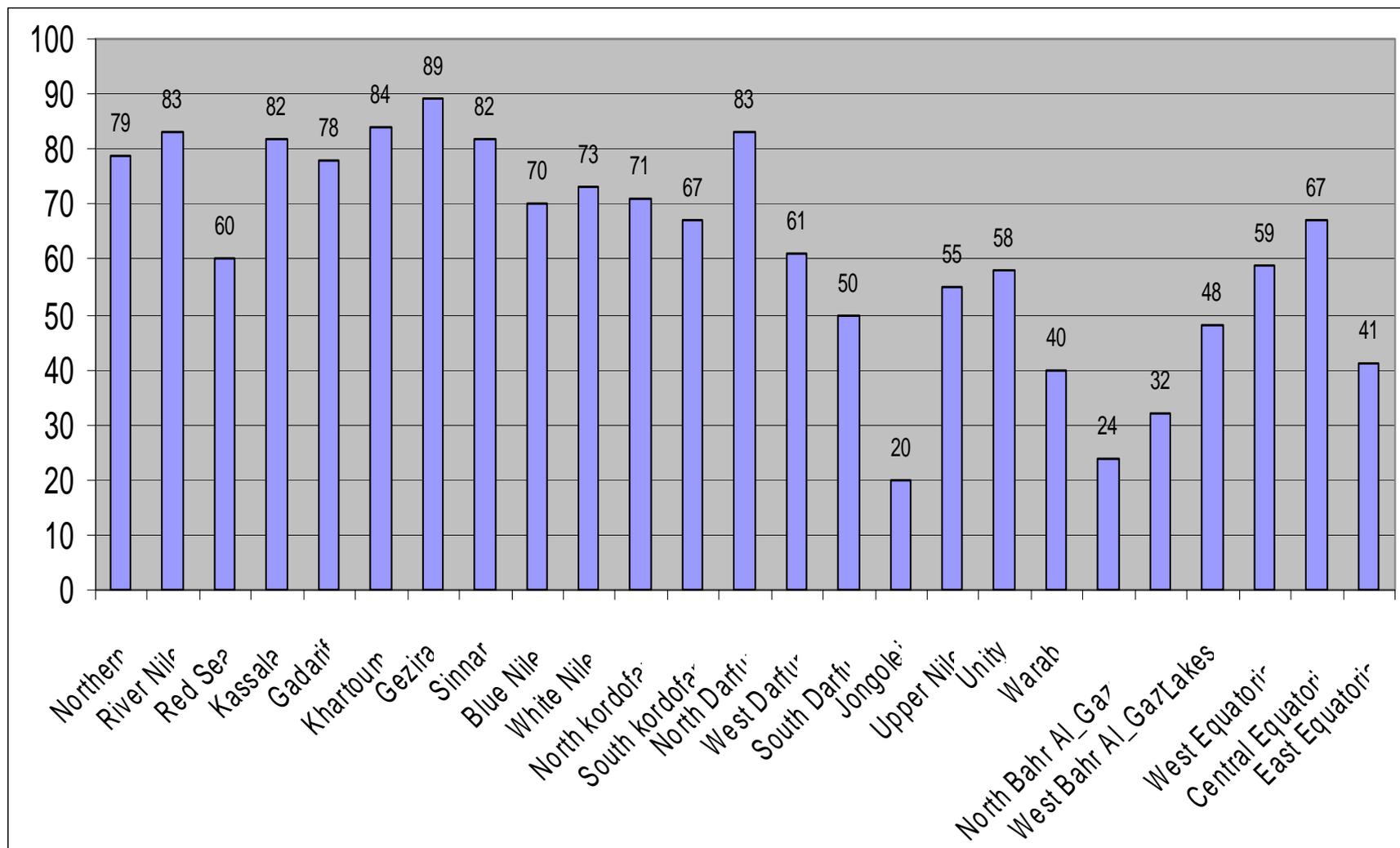
a) Infant:

- 102 per 1000 live births for 10 Southern states
- 71 per 1000 live birth for remaining 15 Northern states

b) Under-five:

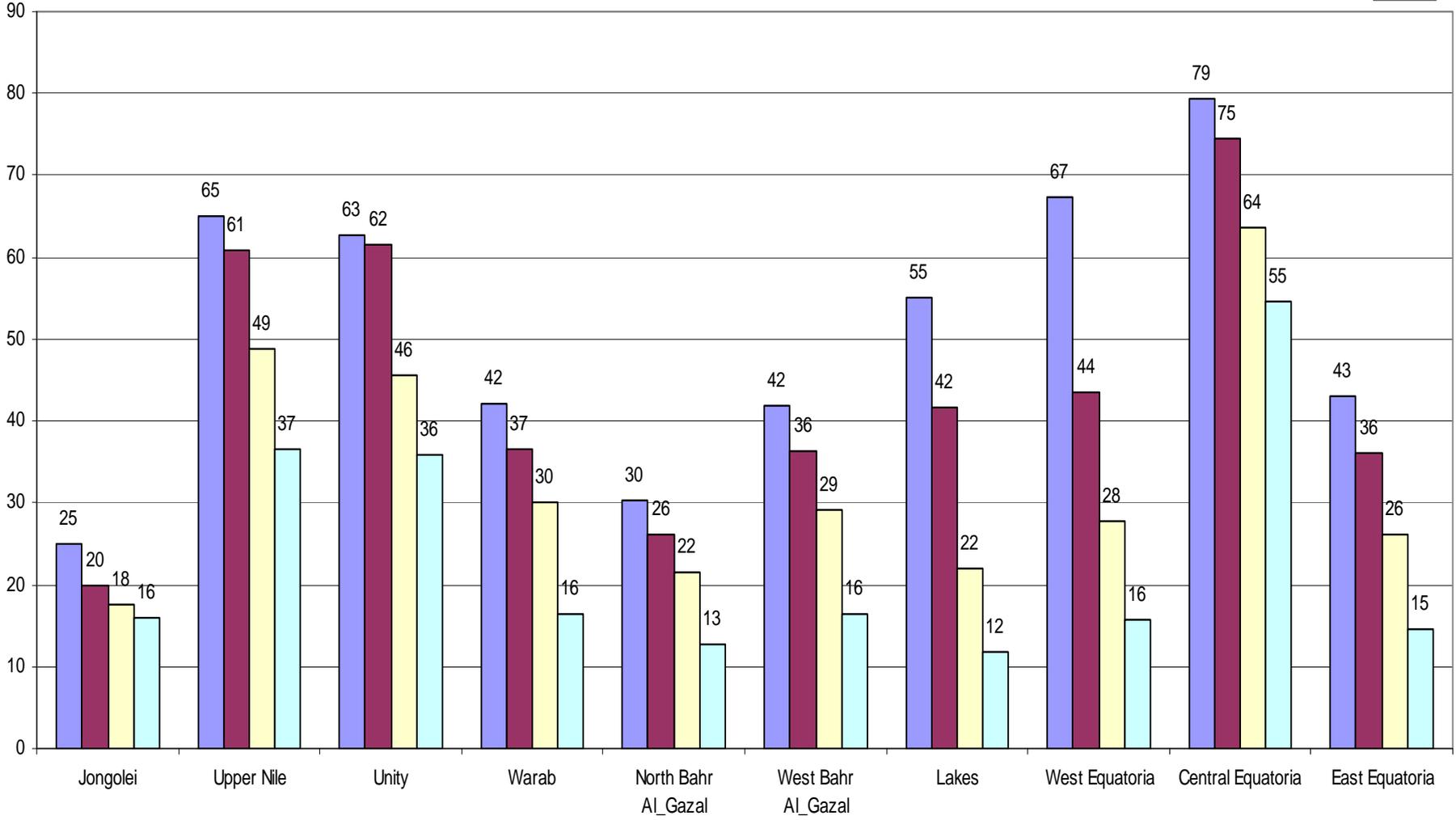
- 135 per 1000 live birth for 10 Southern states
- 102 per 1000 live birth for 16 Northern states

Measles immunization (MMR) coverage (Proportion of children aged 12-23 months receiving measles vaccine before their first birthday) (MDG 4, Indicator 15)

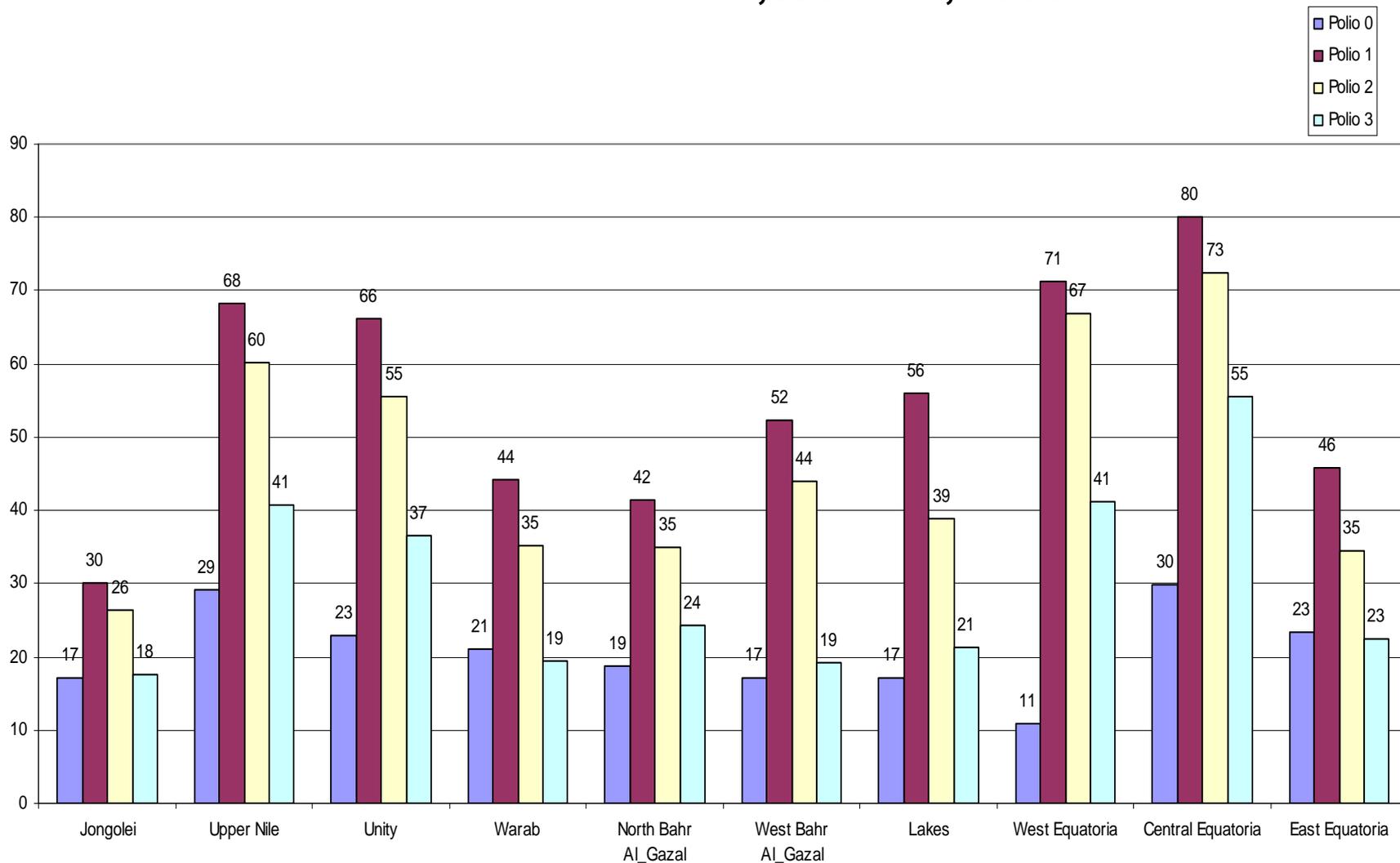


Vaccinations by background characteristics Percentage of children aged 12-23 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, S/Sudan, 2006

- BCG
- DPT1
- DPT2
- DPT3



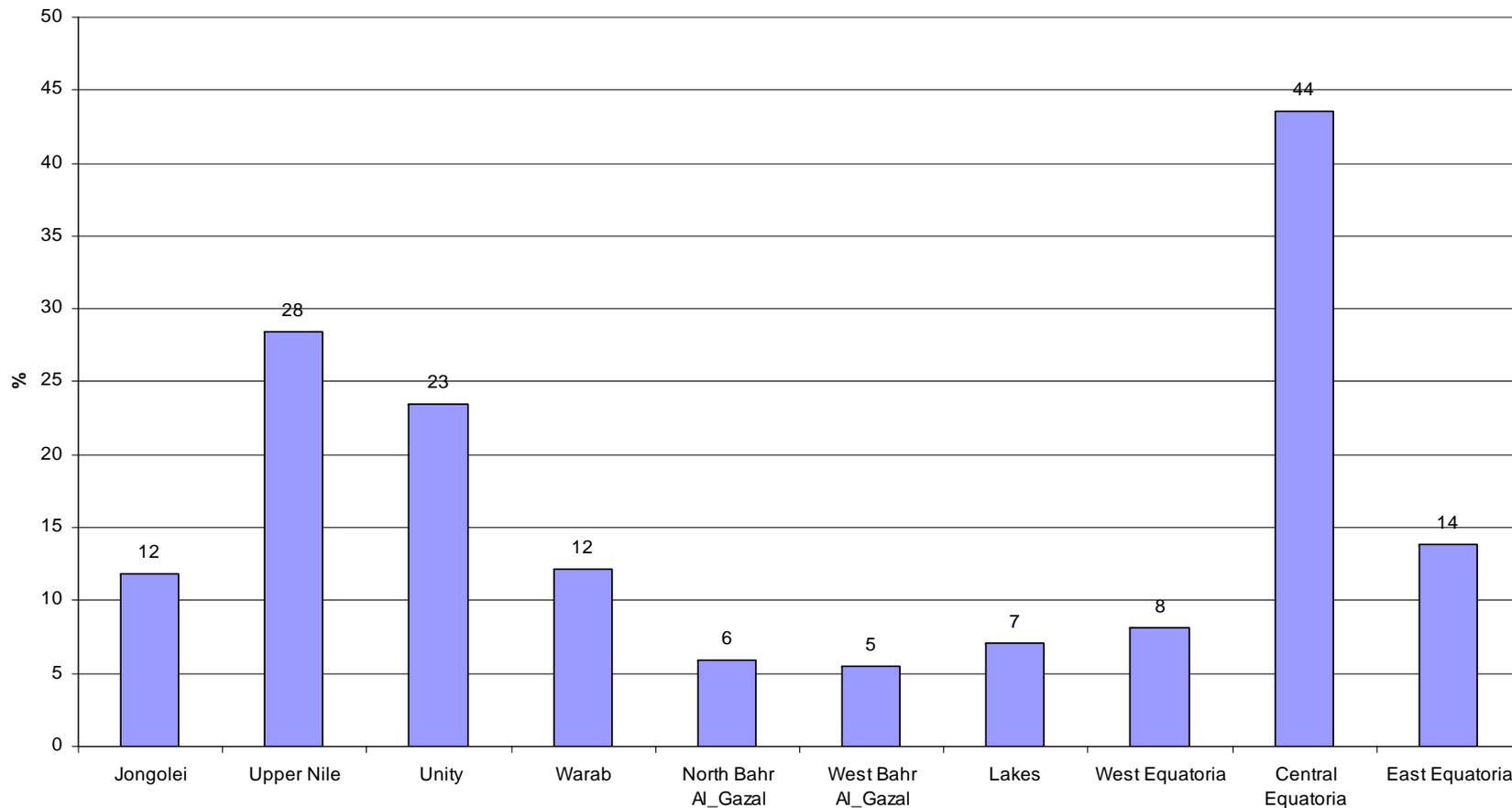
Vaccinations by background characteristics Percentage of children aged 12-23 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, S/Sudan, 2006



Vaccinations by background characteristics

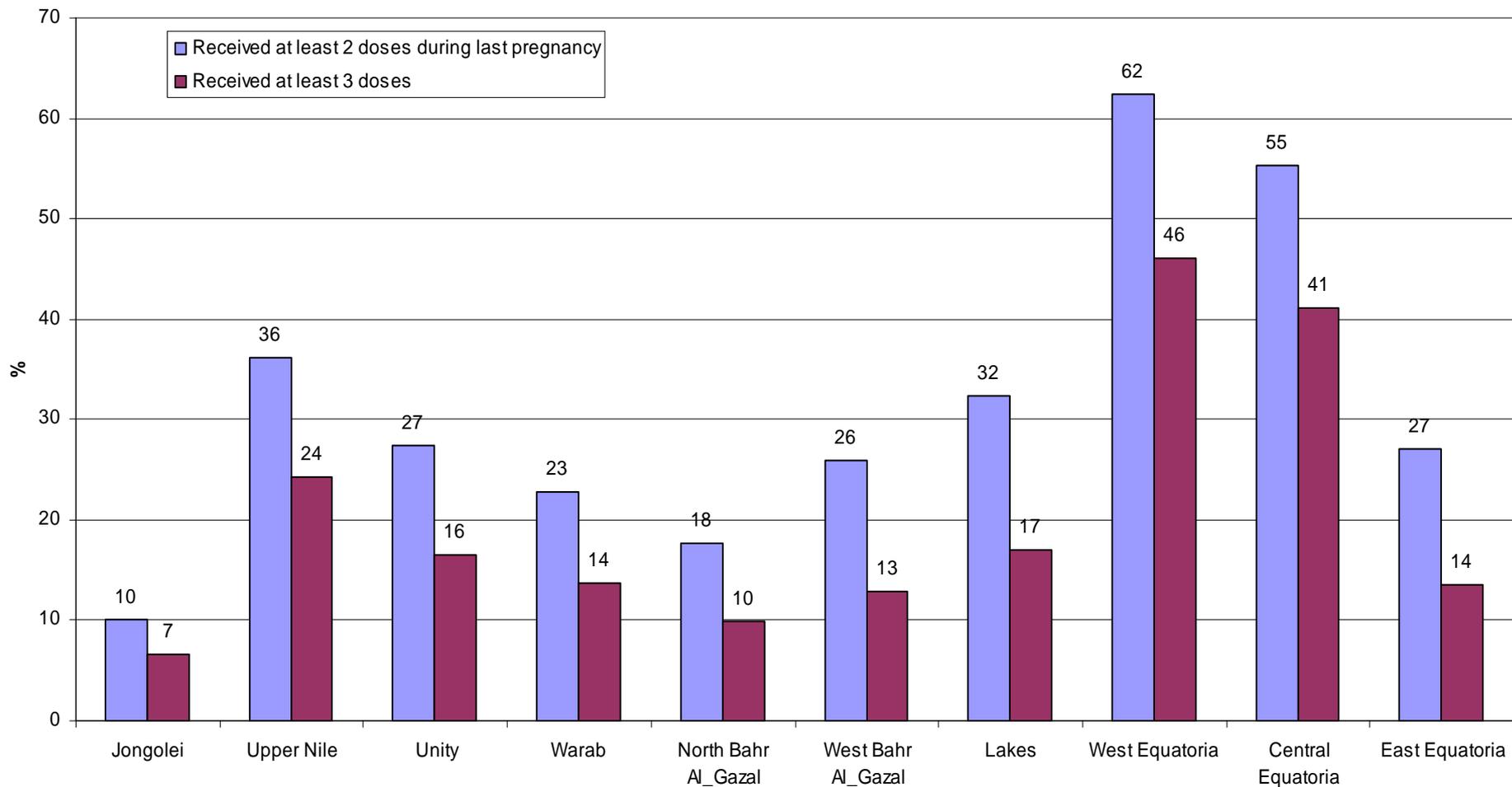
Percentage of children aged 12-23 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, S/Sudan, 2006

Fully Immunized Children



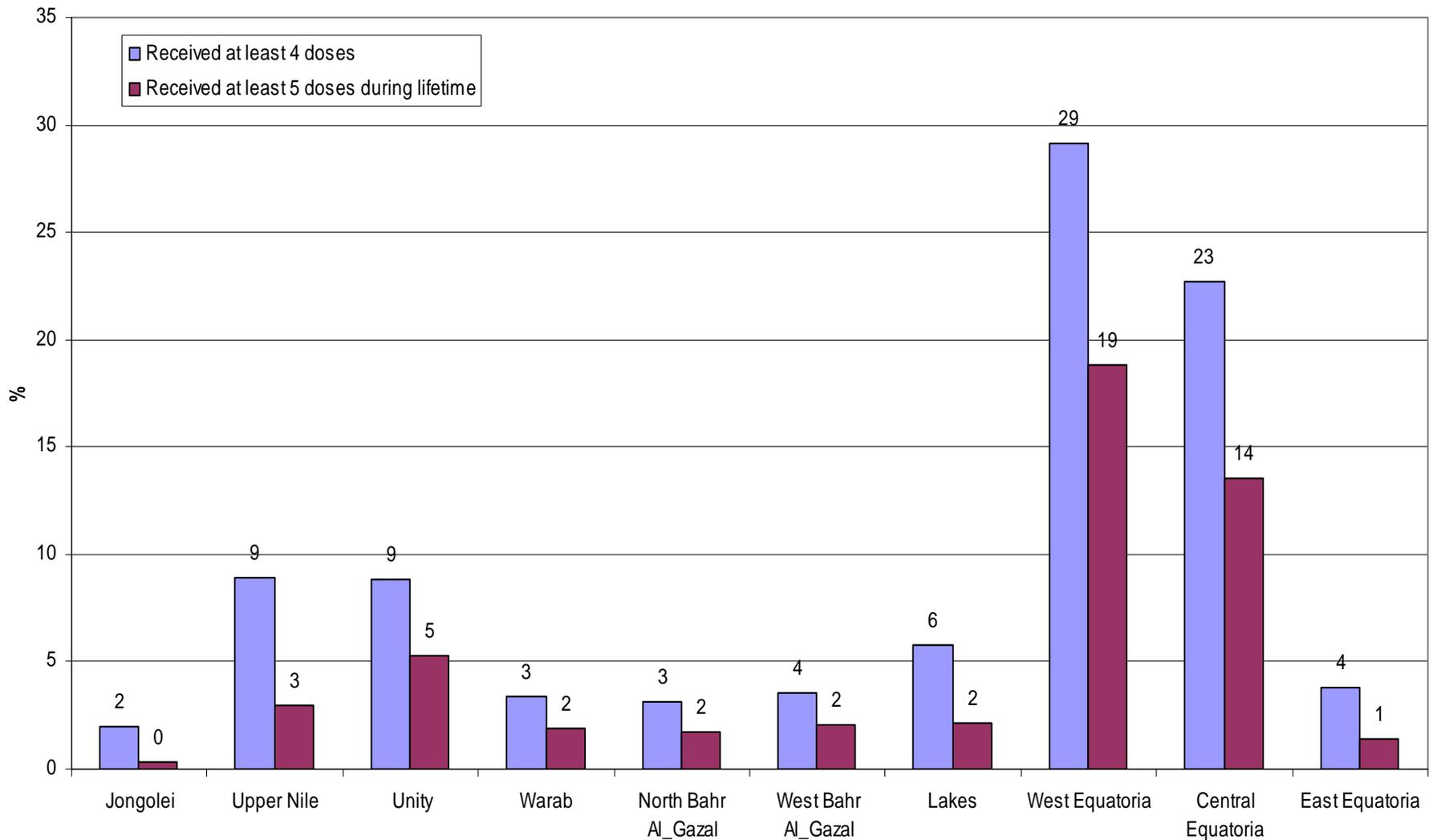
Neonatal tetanus protection

Percentage of mothers with a birth in the last 12 months protected against neonatal tetanus, S/Sudan , 2006



Neonatal tetanus protection

Percentage of mothers with a birth in the last 12 months protected against neonatal tetanus, S/Sudan , 2006



MDG5. Improve Maternal Health

Target:

- Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

Indicators:

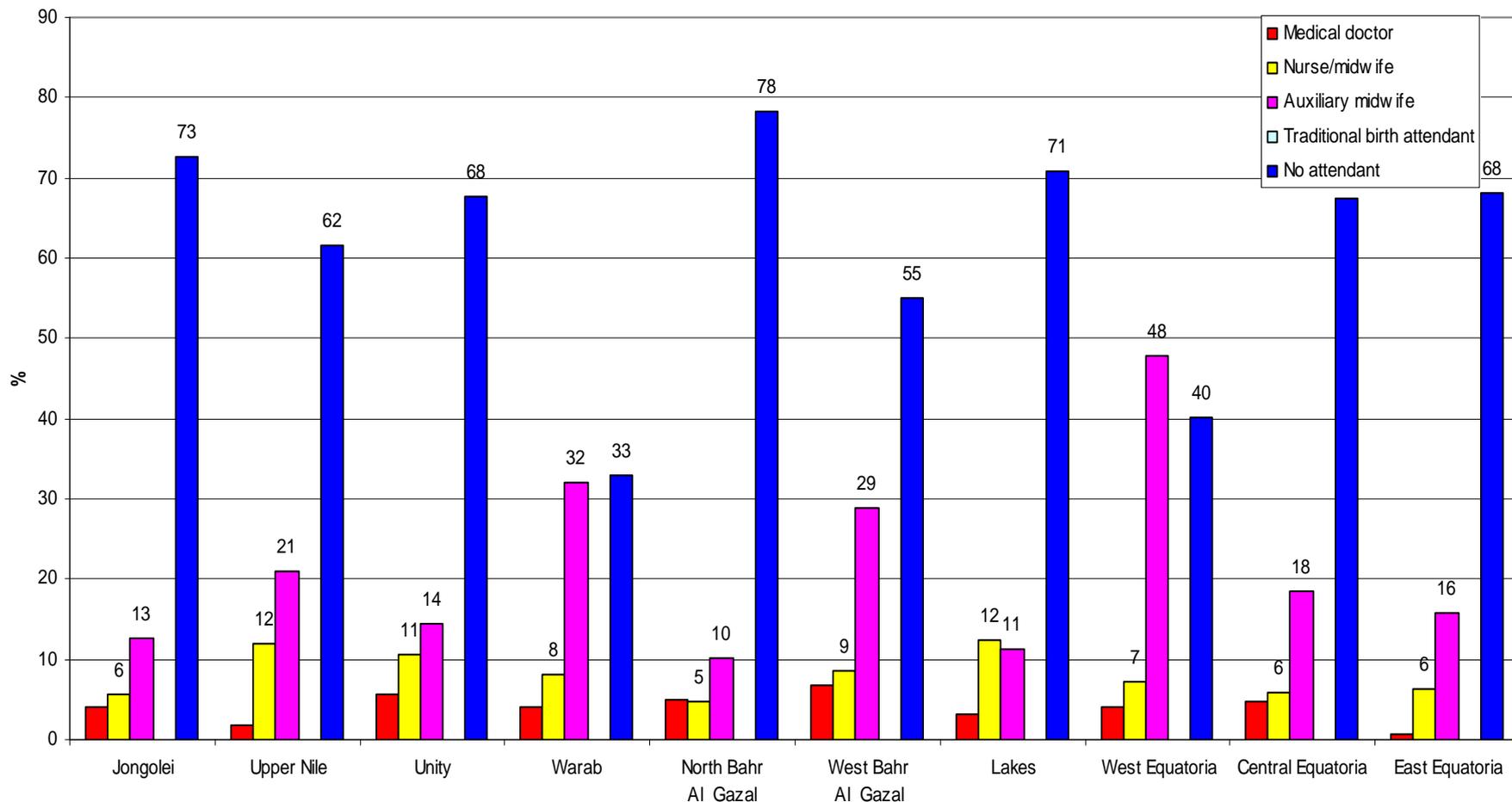
- Maternal mortality ratio
- Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Maternal Mortality Ratio

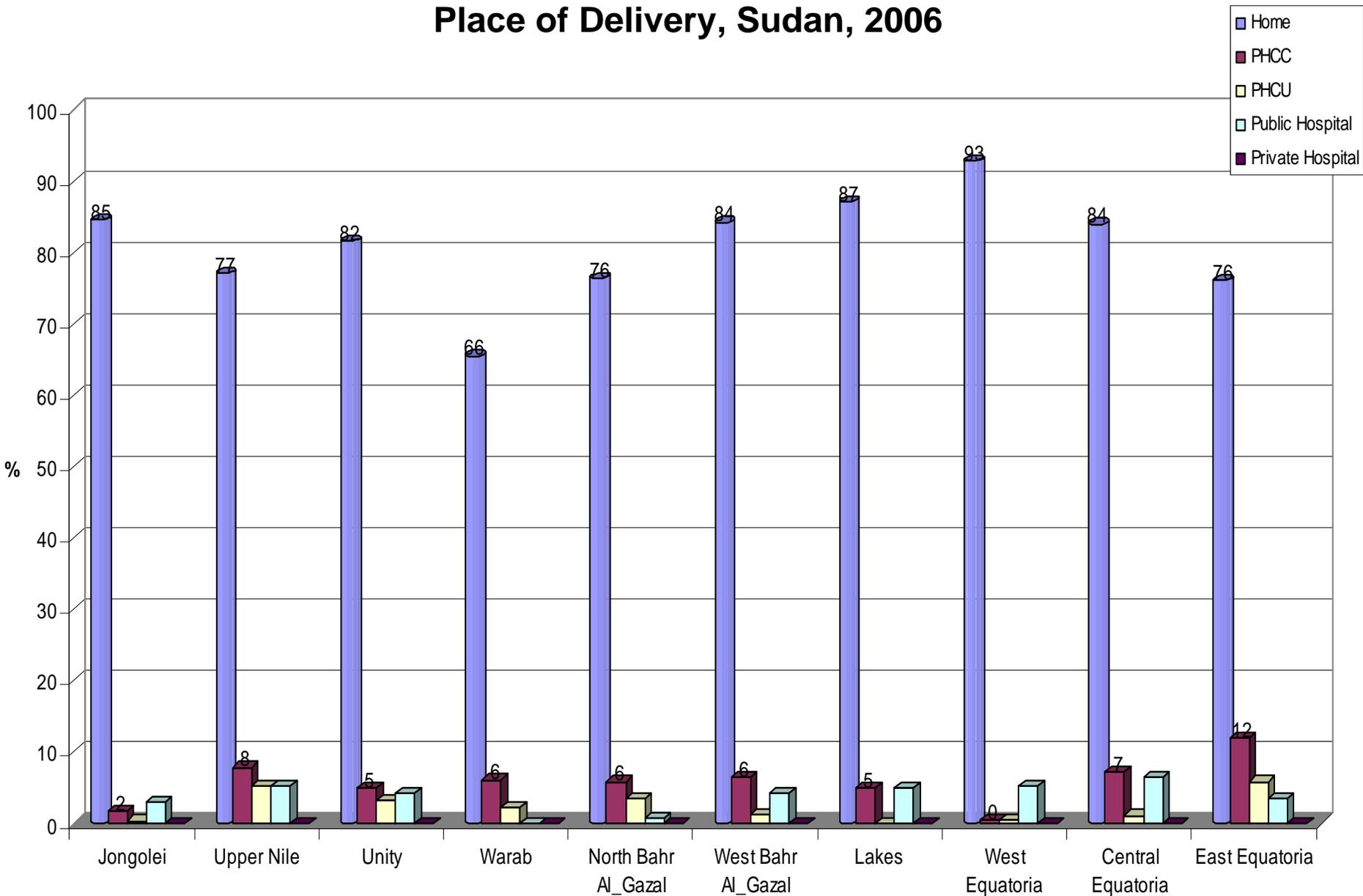
- One method was used:
 - Direct Method used for 25 states
- Findings
 - 2037.03 per 100,000 live births for the 10 Southern States
 - 638.25 per 100,000 live births for 15 Northern states
 - Sudan: 1106.71

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by type of personnel providing antenatal care, Sudan 2006 (MDG 5-Indicator 17)

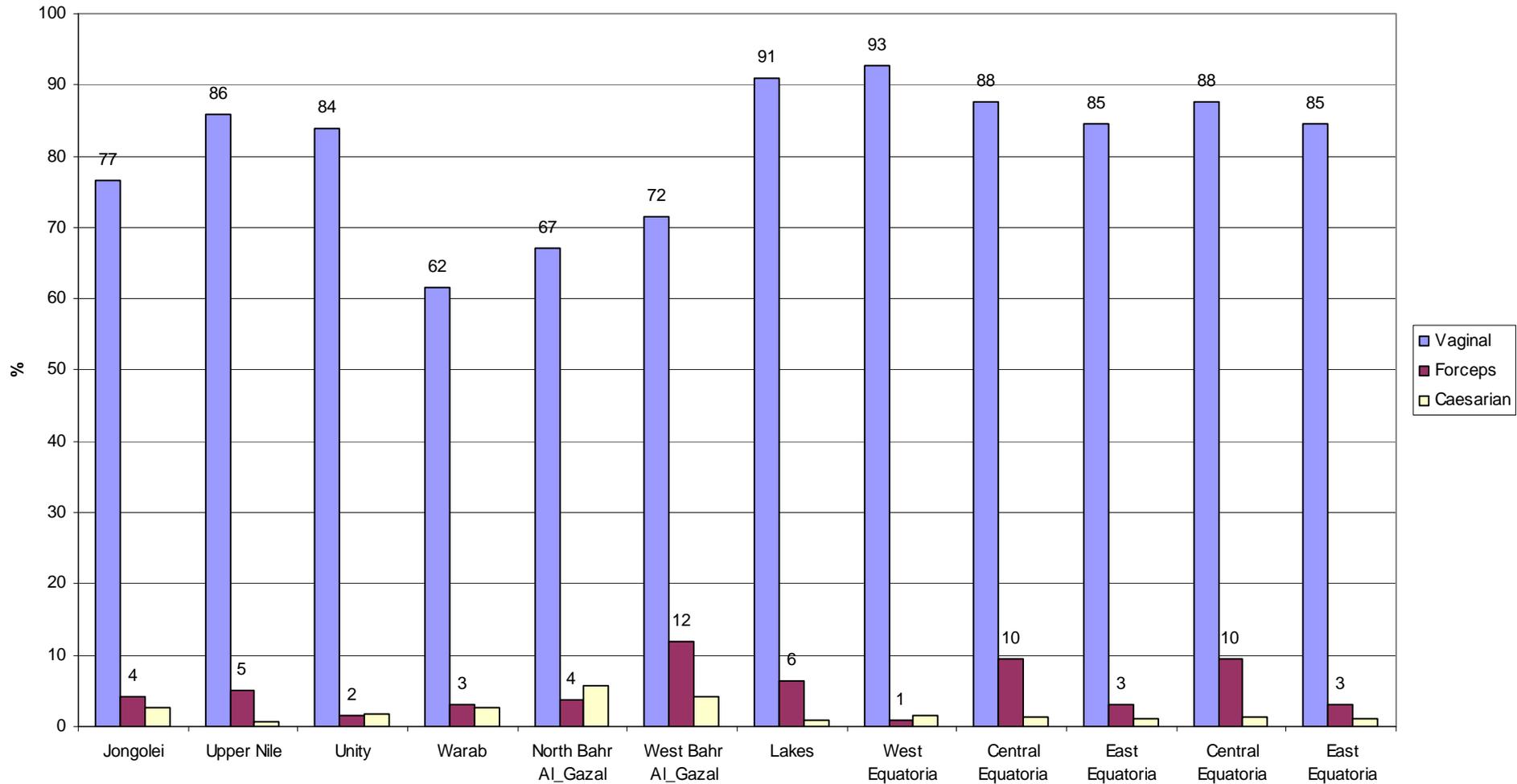
Assistance during delivery



Percent Distribution of Women with Birth in the Preceding Two Years by Place of Delivery, Sudan, 2006



Percent Distribution of Women with Birth in the preceding two years by mode of delivery, Sudan 2006



MDG6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

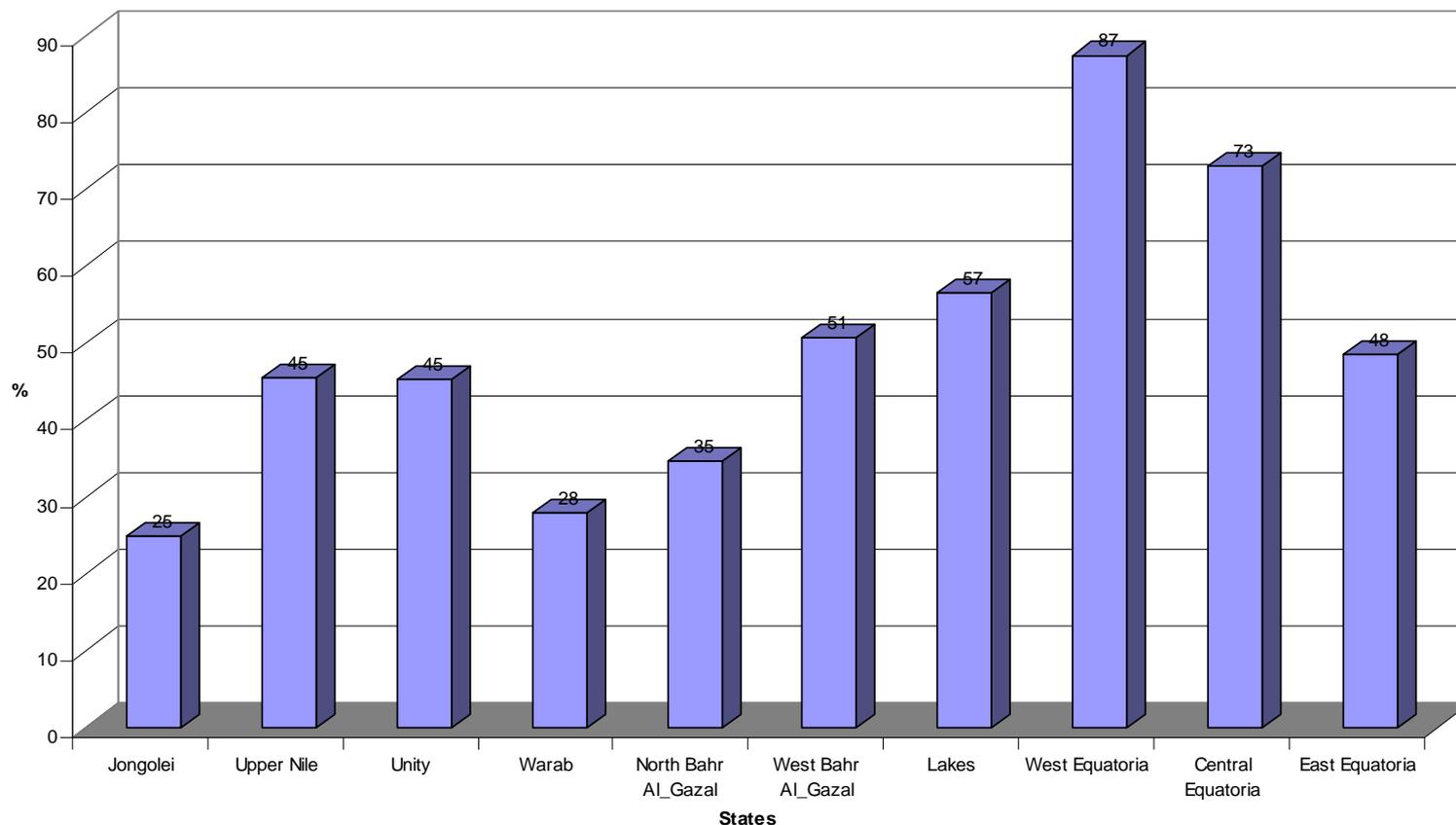
Target:

- Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

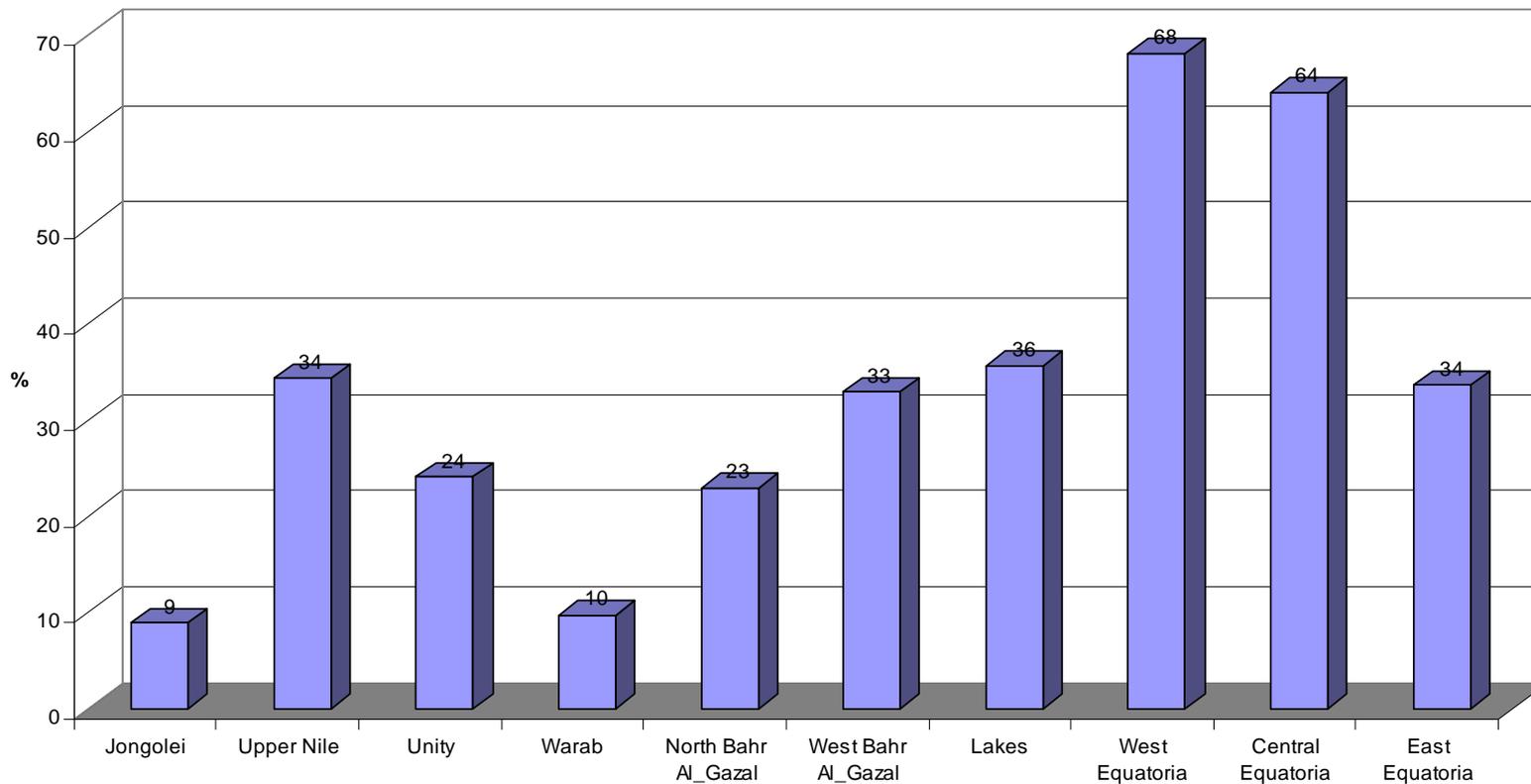
Indicators:

- Comprehensive knowledge
- Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures
- Contraceptive prevalence rate

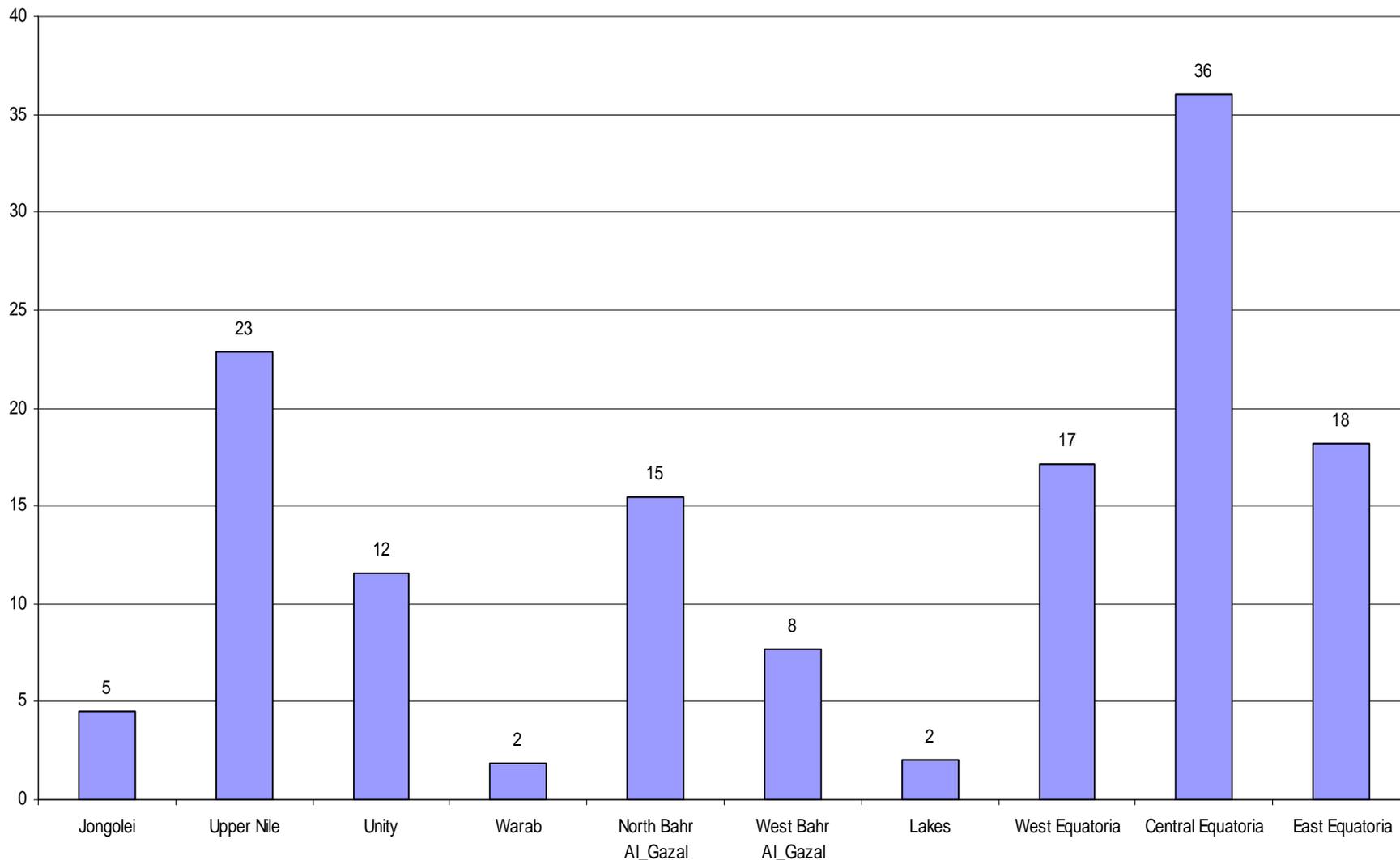
**TABLE HA.1: KNOWLEDGE OF PREVENTING HIV TRANSMISSION
PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS WHO HEARD OF
HIV/AIDS, S/SUDAN, 2006.**



Knowledge of "at least one way" of HIV/AIDS prevention: S/Sudan - Women 15 - 49 years old.

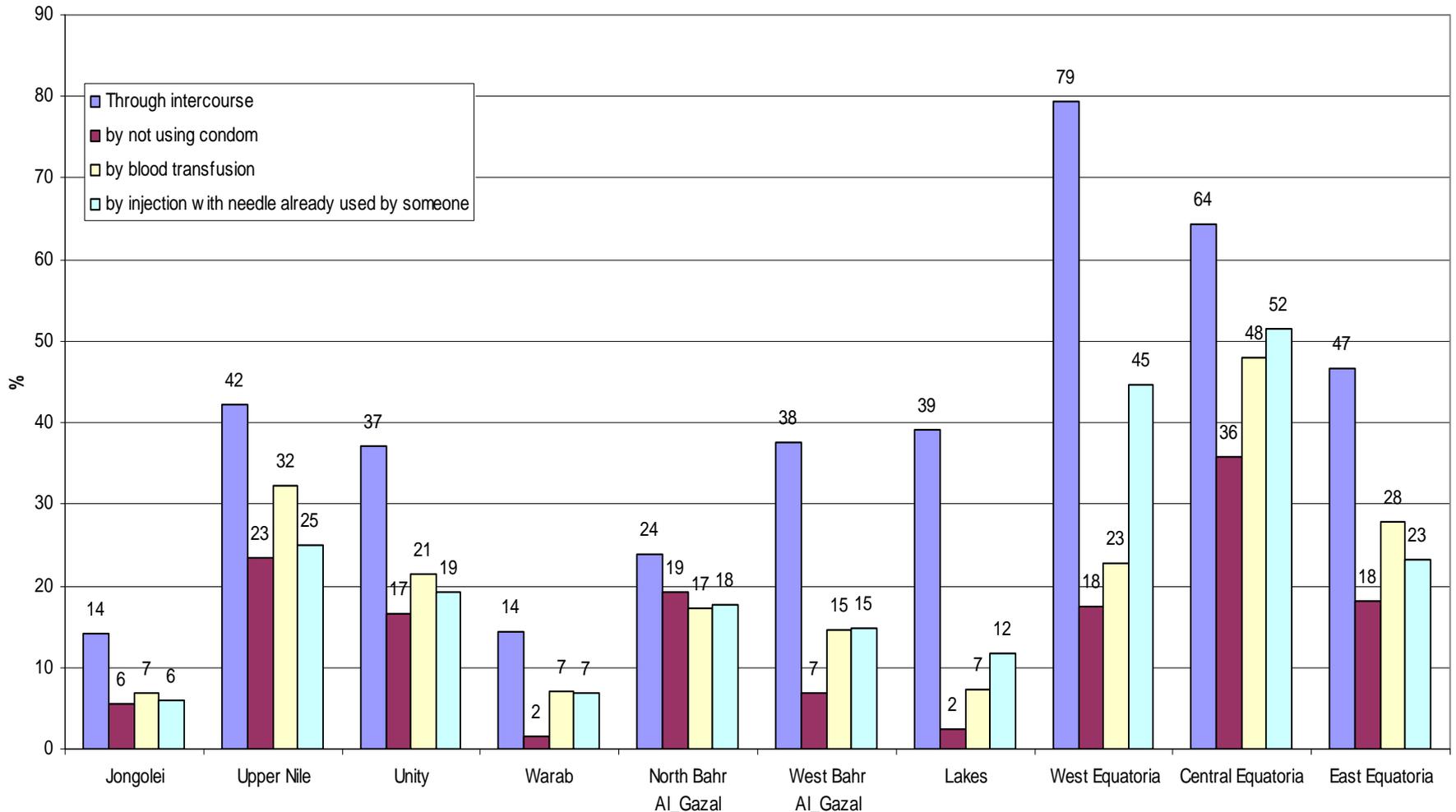


**Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who correctly identify two ways of avoiding HIV/AIDS infection/Transmission-S/Sudan.)
(MDG 6, Indicator 19b)**

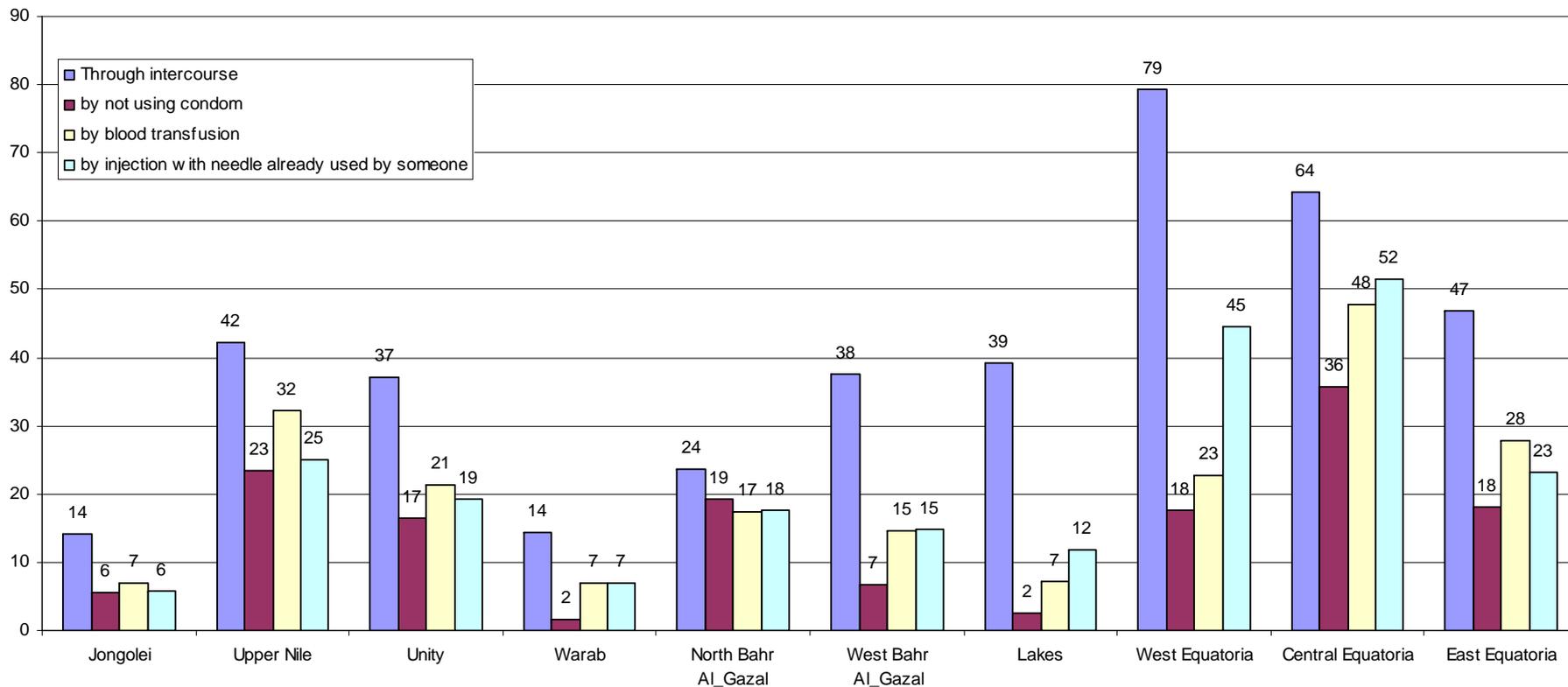


Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child: Know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to Child, S/Sudan

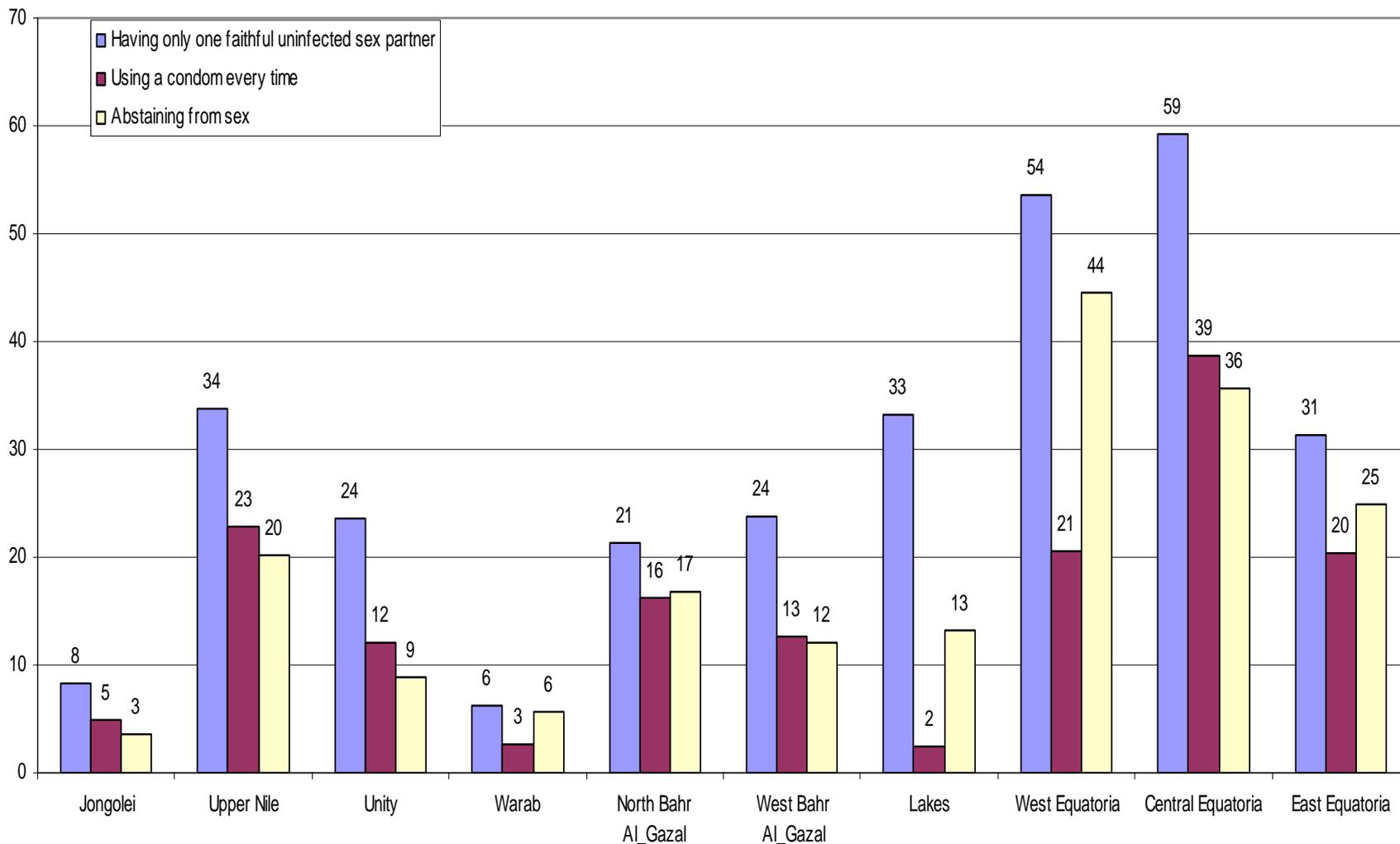


Knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, S/Sudan, 2006

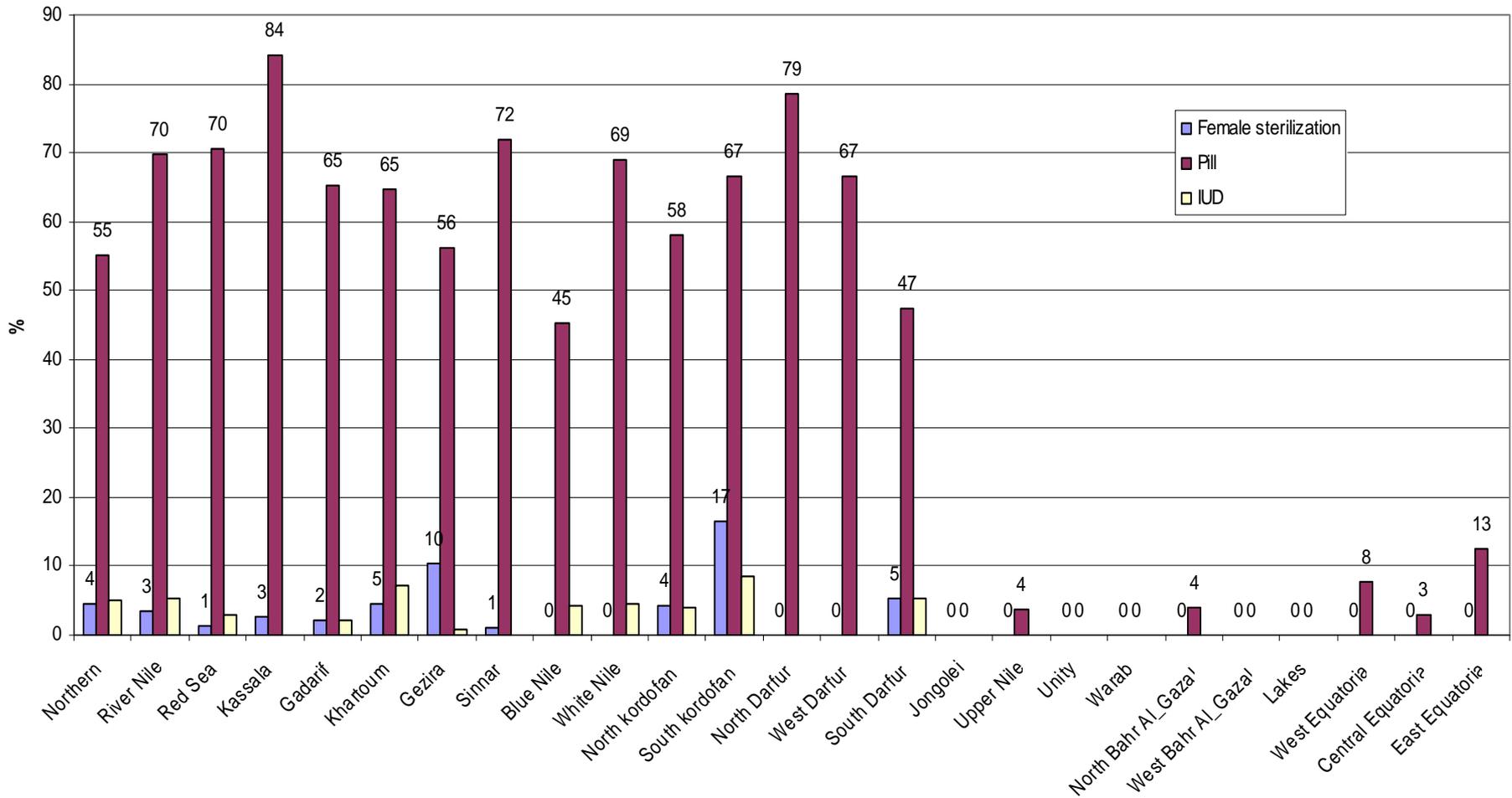


Knowledge of preventing HIV transmission Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, S/Sudan, 2006

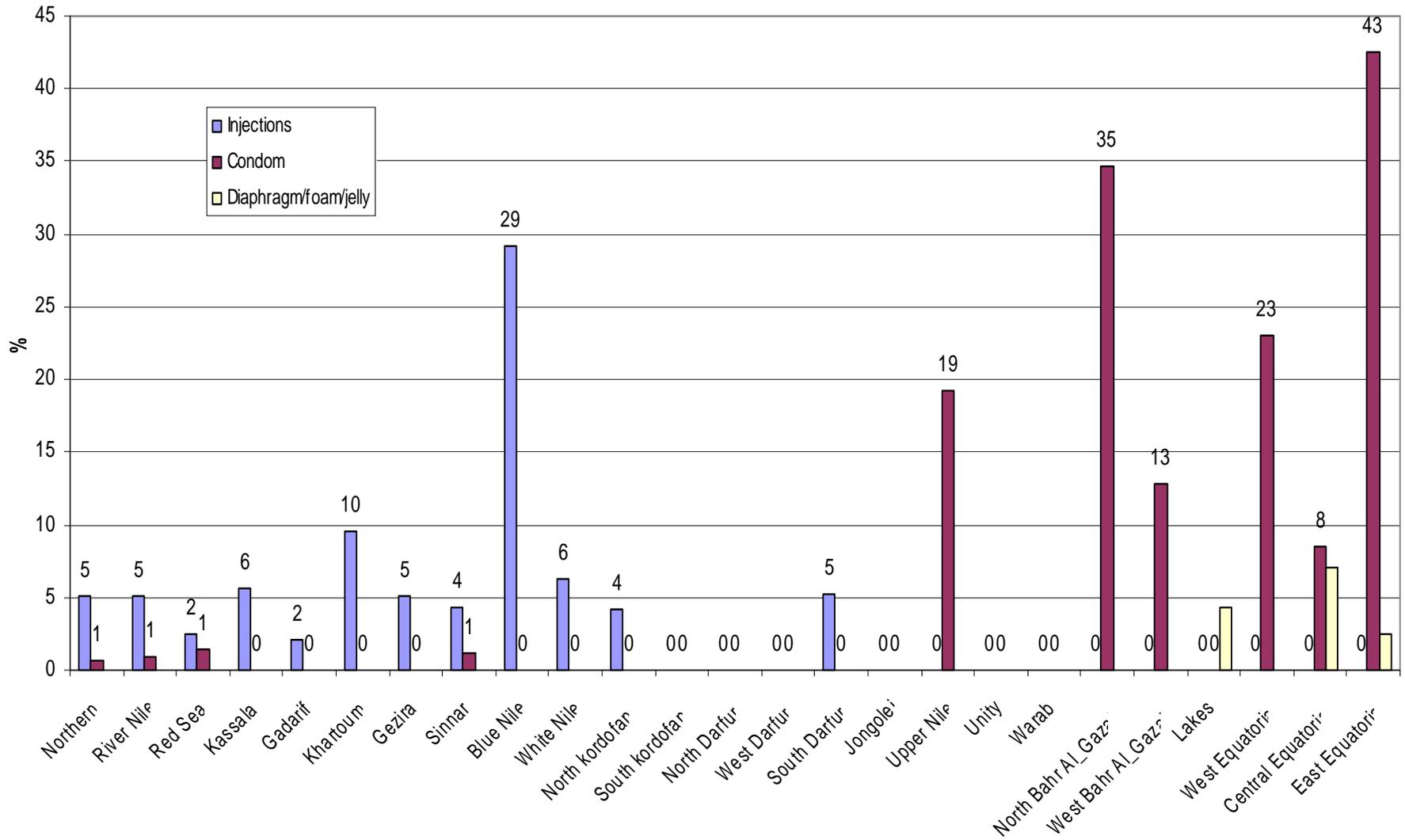
Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:



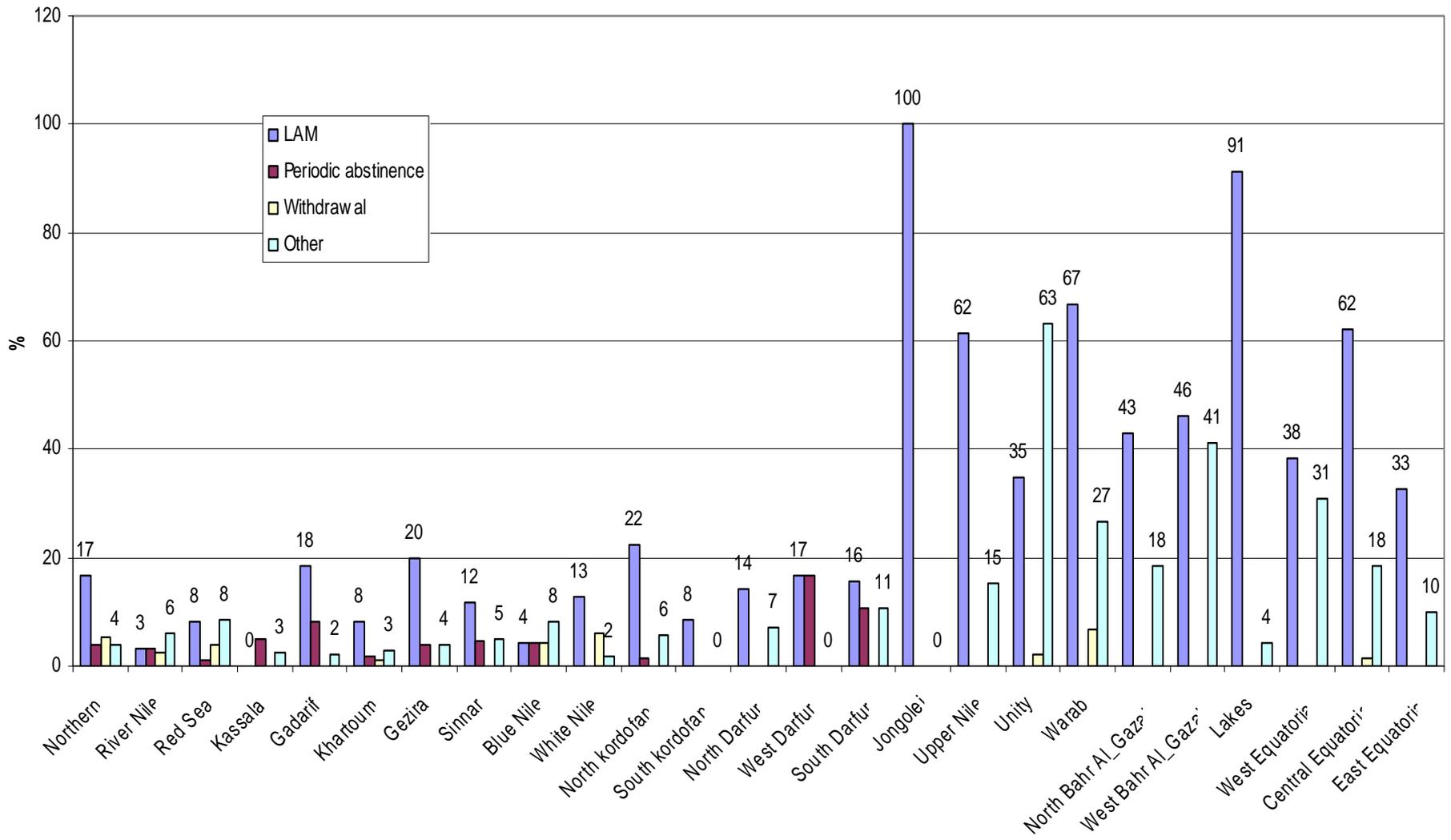
Contraceptive prevalence (Proportion of women currently married or in union aged 15-49 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method (either modern or traditional) (MDG 6, Indicator 19c)



Percentage of Women 15 - 49 years old, married or in union, using or whose partner is using contraceptive method, Sudan



Percentage of Women 15 - 49 years old, married or in union, using or whose partner is using contraceptive method, Sudan

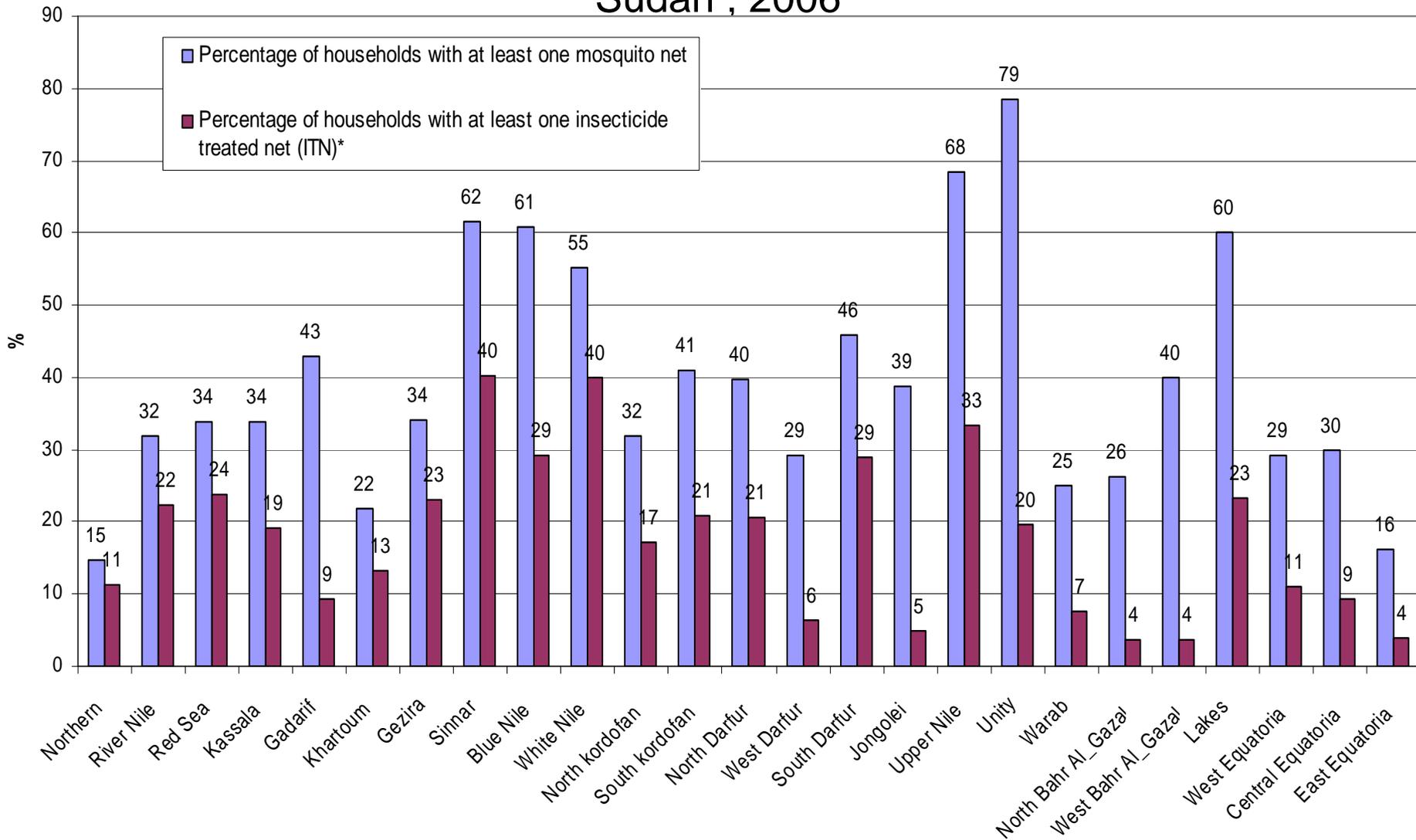


**Proportion of population using effective malaria prevention measures
(Proportion of children 0-59 months of age sleeping under insecticide-
treated nets) (MDG 6, Indicator 22)**

**Anti-malarial treatment (Proportion of children 0-59 months of age who were ill with fever in the last two weeks who received anti-malarial drugs)
(MDG 6, Indicator 22)**

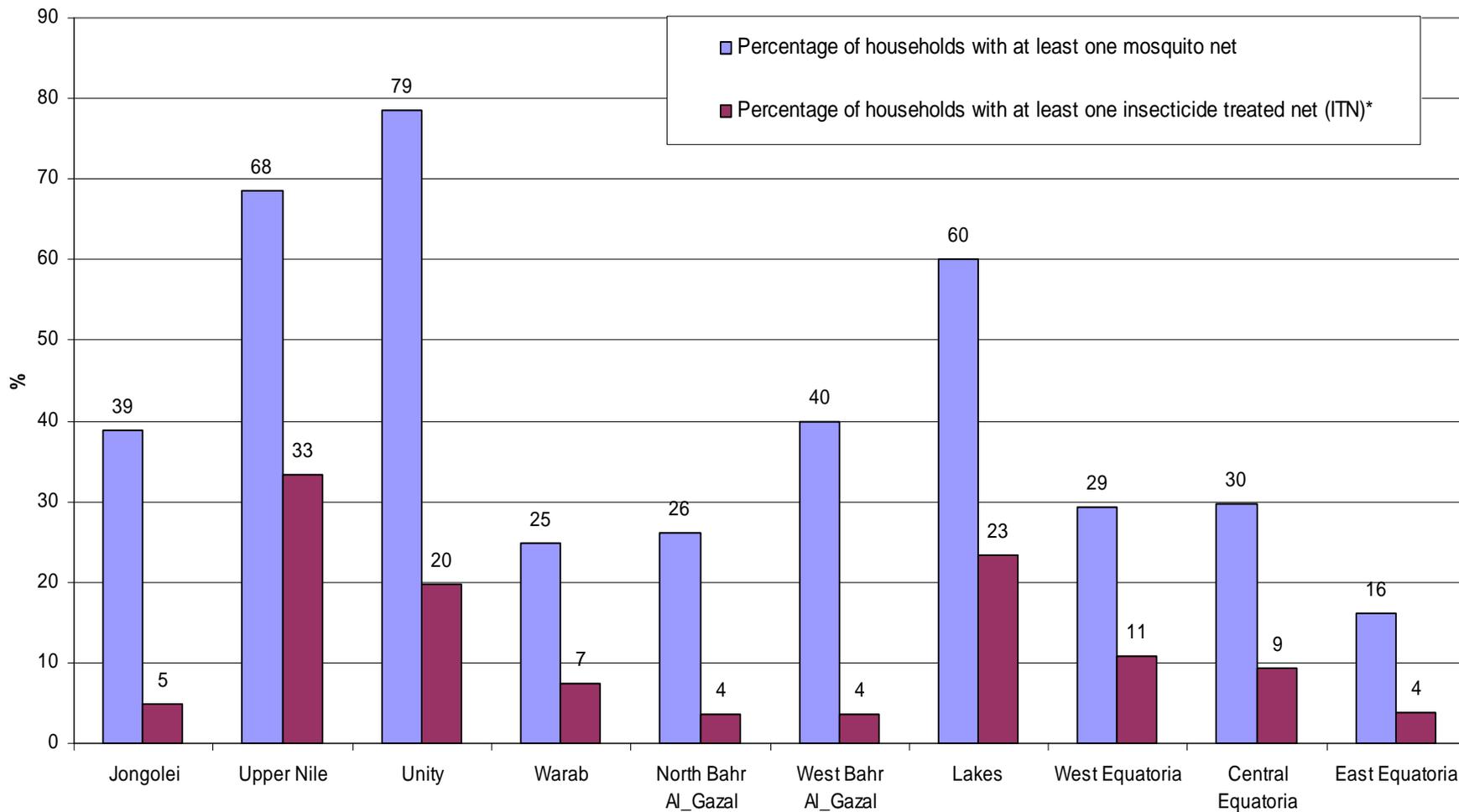
Availability of insecticide treated nets

Percent of households with at least one insecticide treated net (ITN), Sudan , 2006



Availability of insecticide treated nets

Percent of households with at least one insecticide treated net (ITN), S/Sudan , 2006



MDG7. Ensure Environmental sustainability

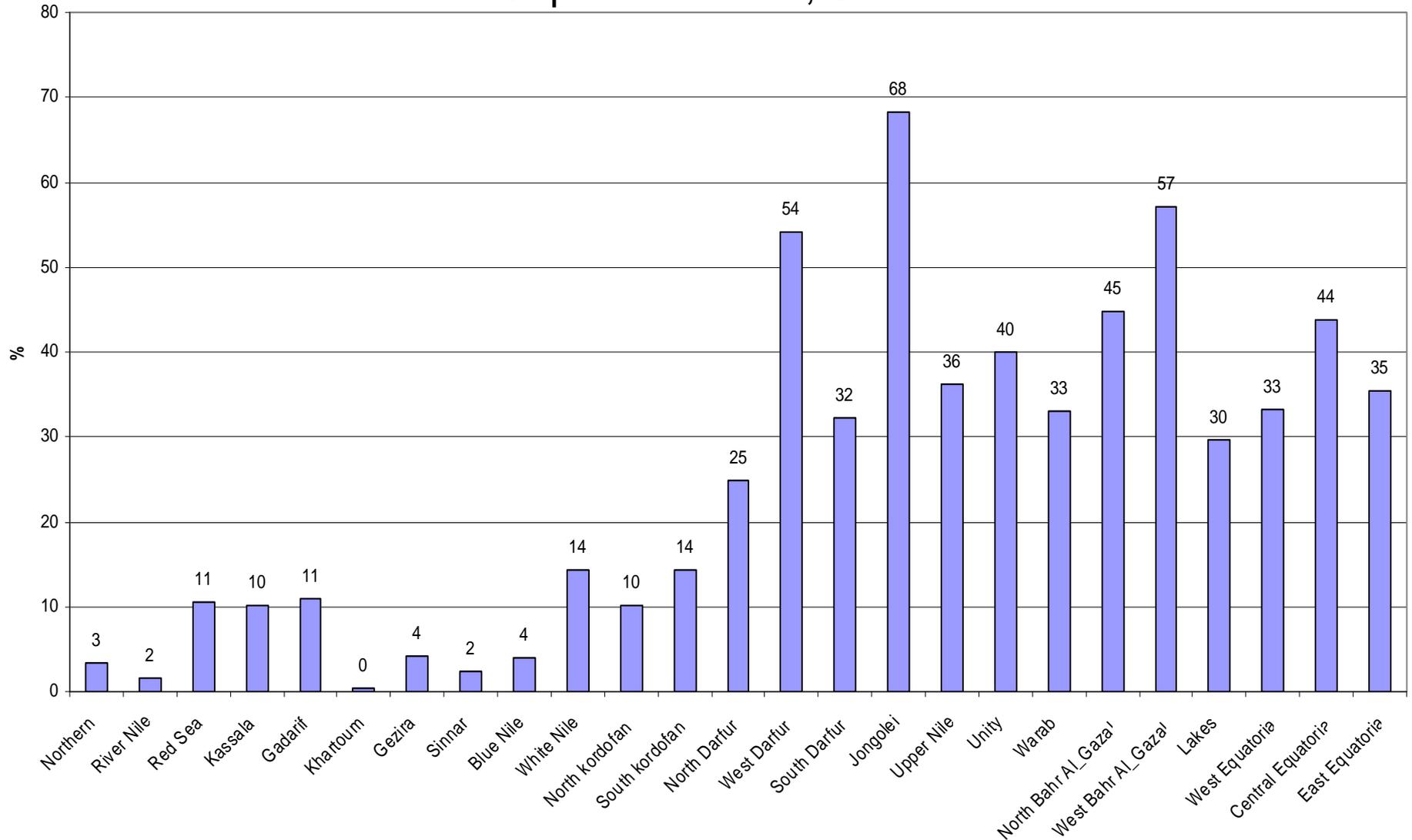
Targets:

- Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water
- Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

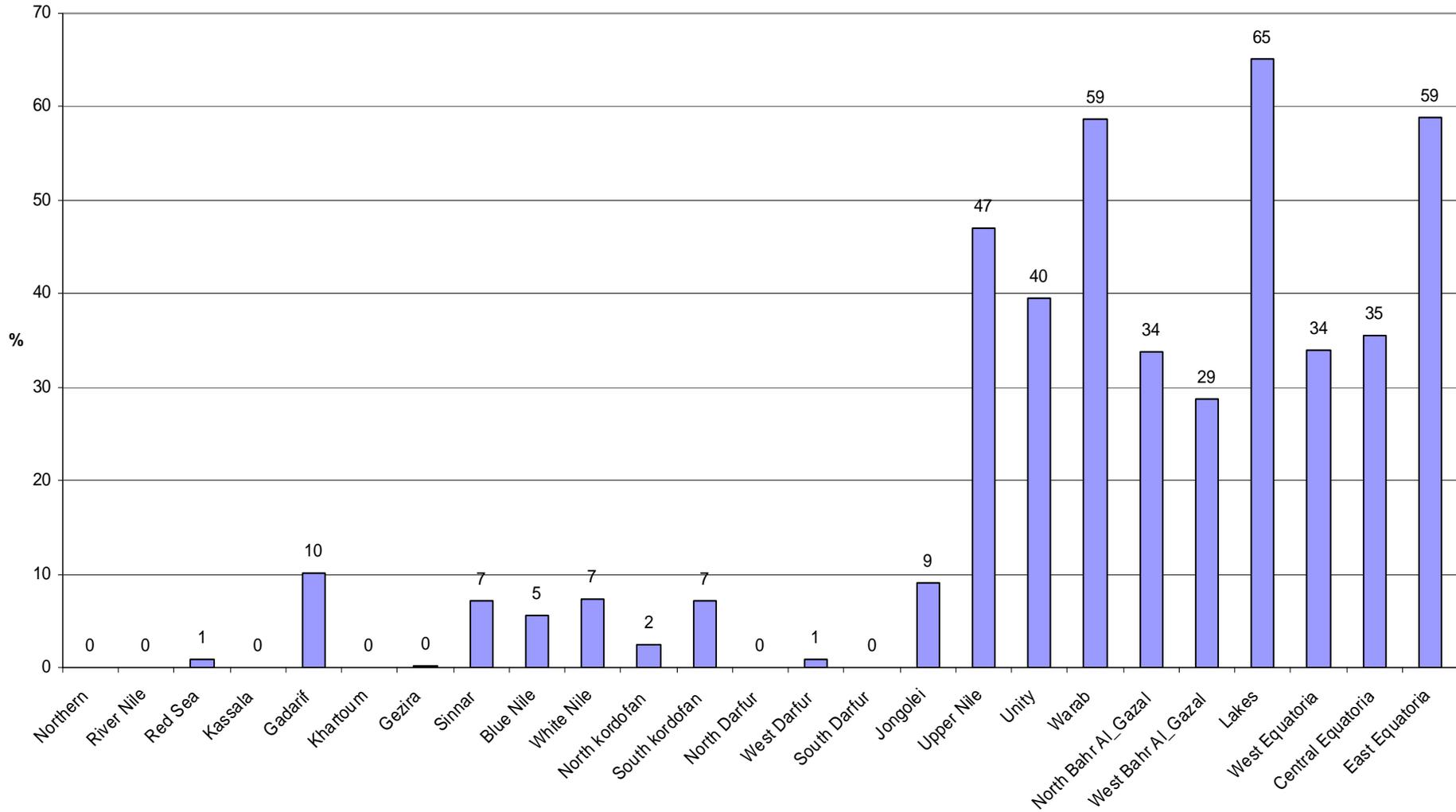
Indicators:

- Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source
- Use of safe water
- Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved sanitation
- Proportion of population using solid fuels

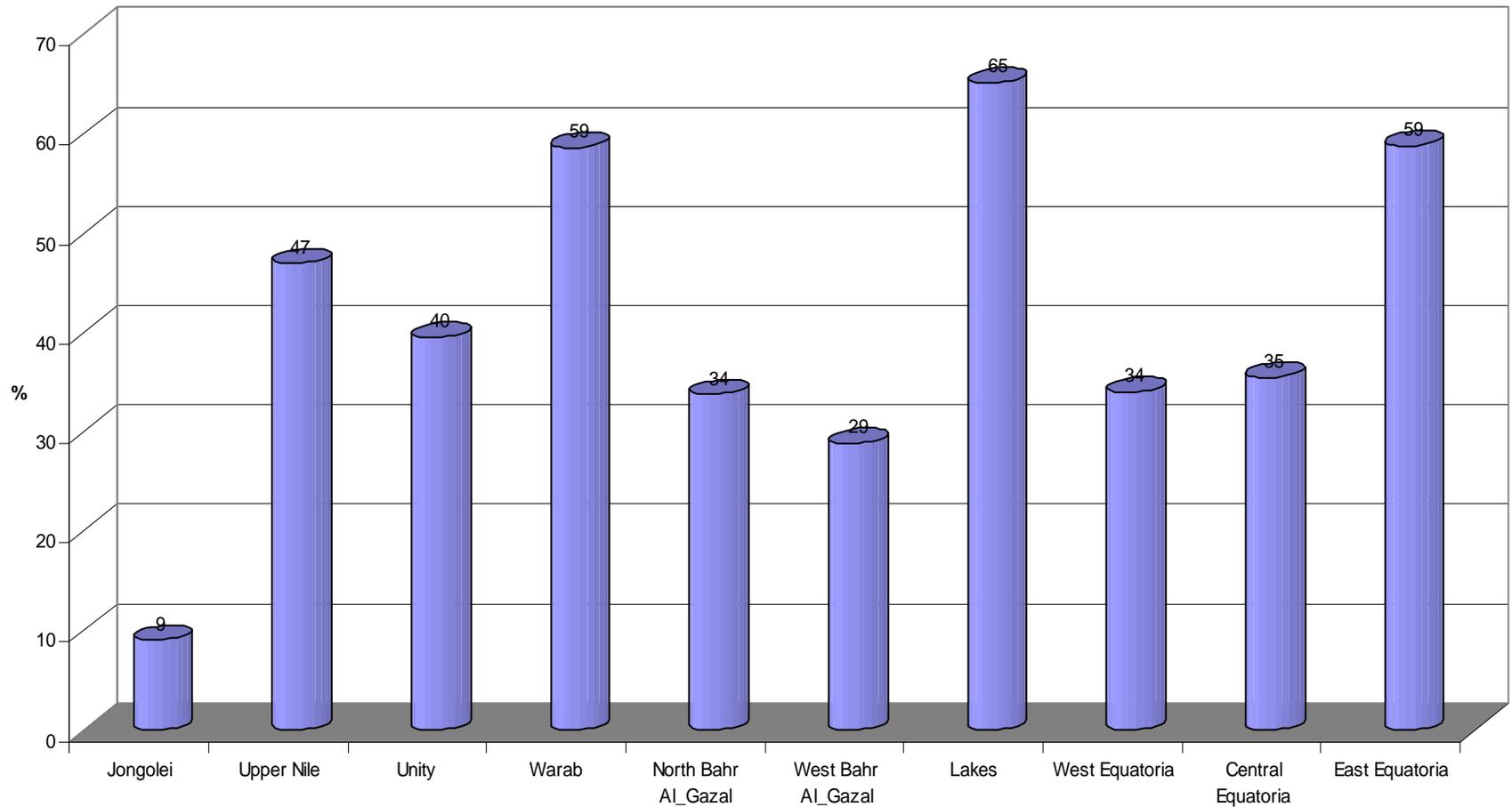
Un-improved sources of drinking water: Unprotected well, Sudan



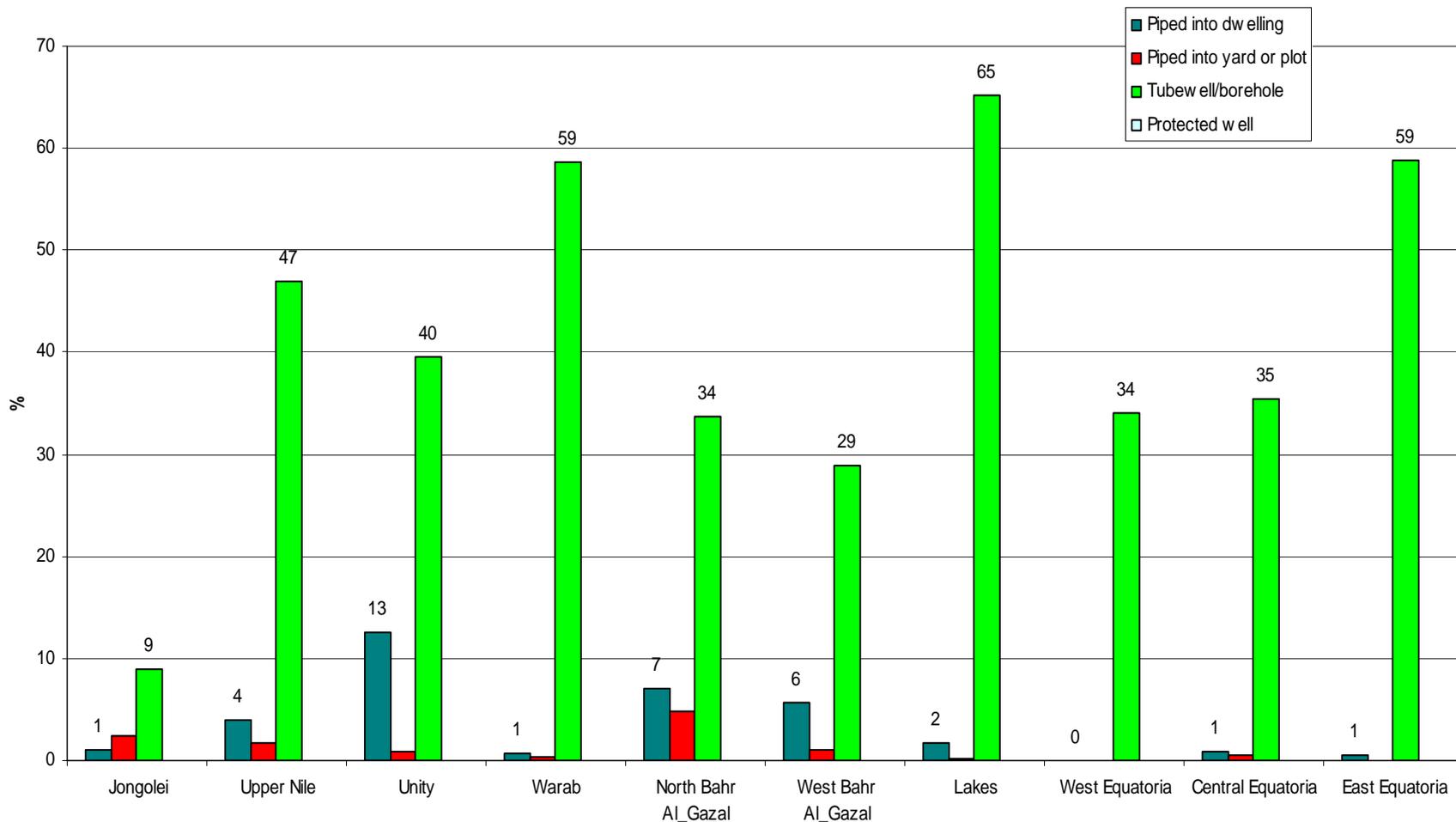
Main Sources of drinking Water: Tubewell/Borehole - Sudan



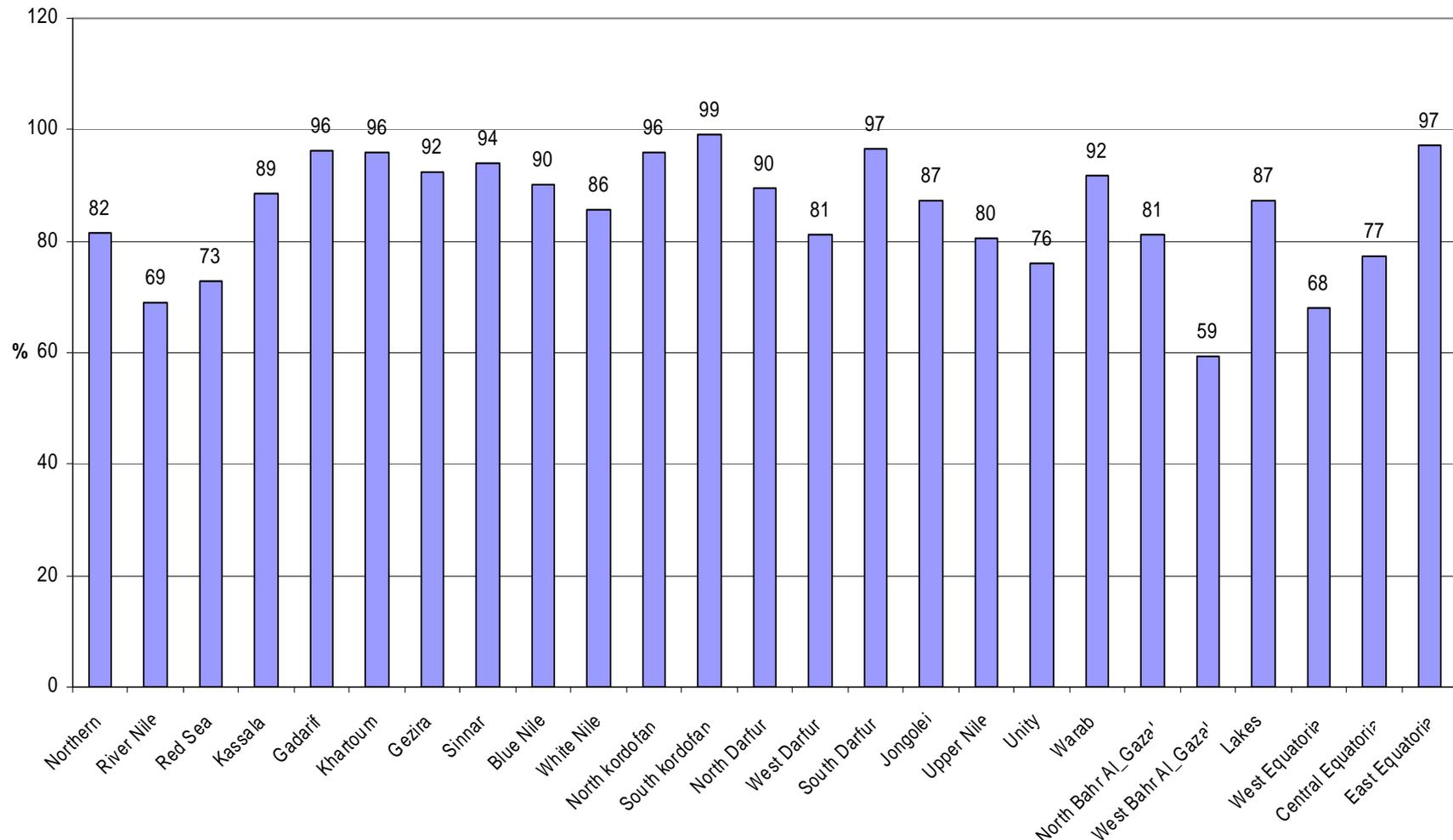
Main Sources of drinking Water: Tube-well/Borehole - S/Sudan



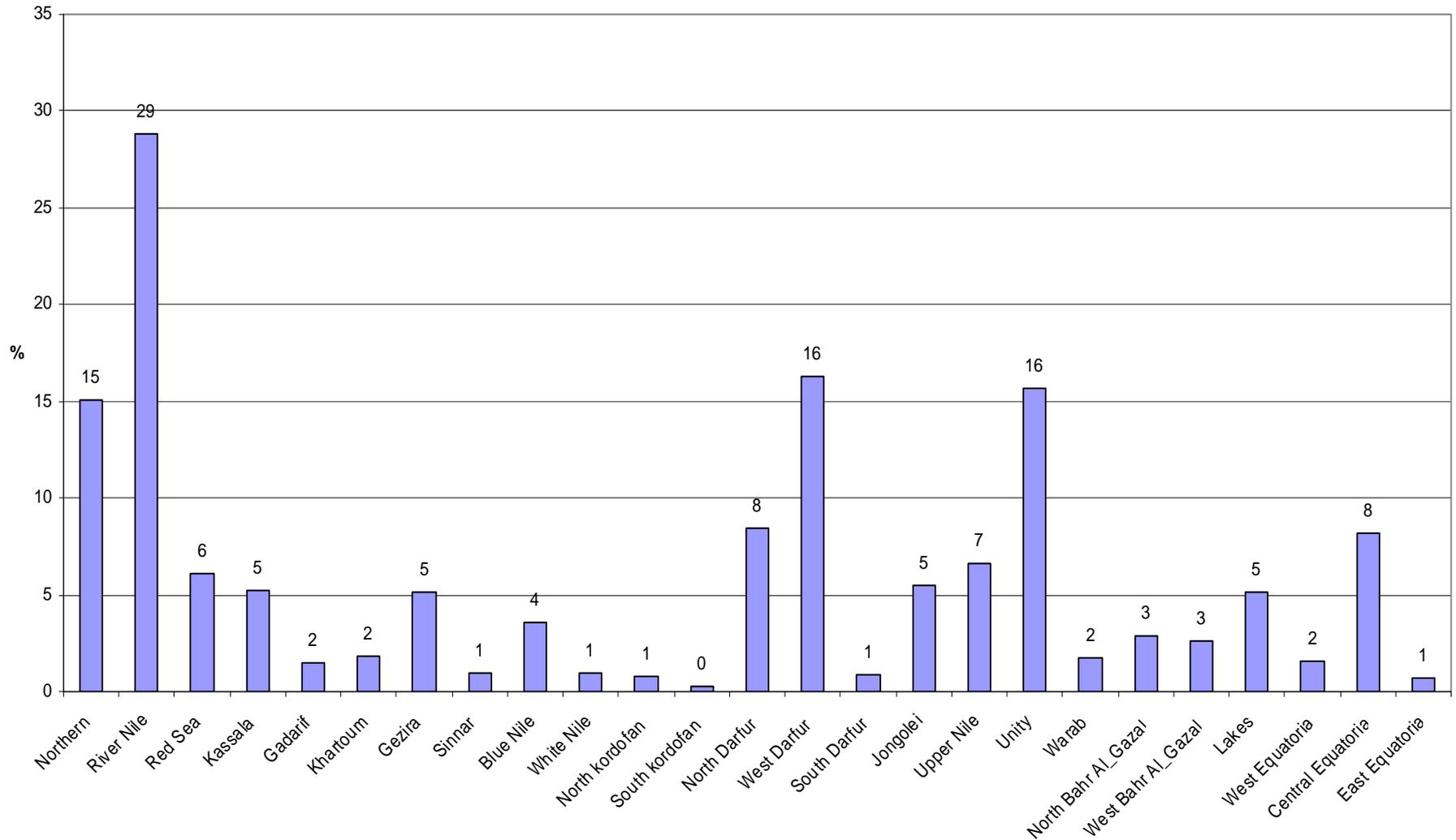
Use of improved drinking water sources : (Proportion of household members using improved sources of drinking water-Types of available sources of improved water only) (MDG 7, Indicator 30)



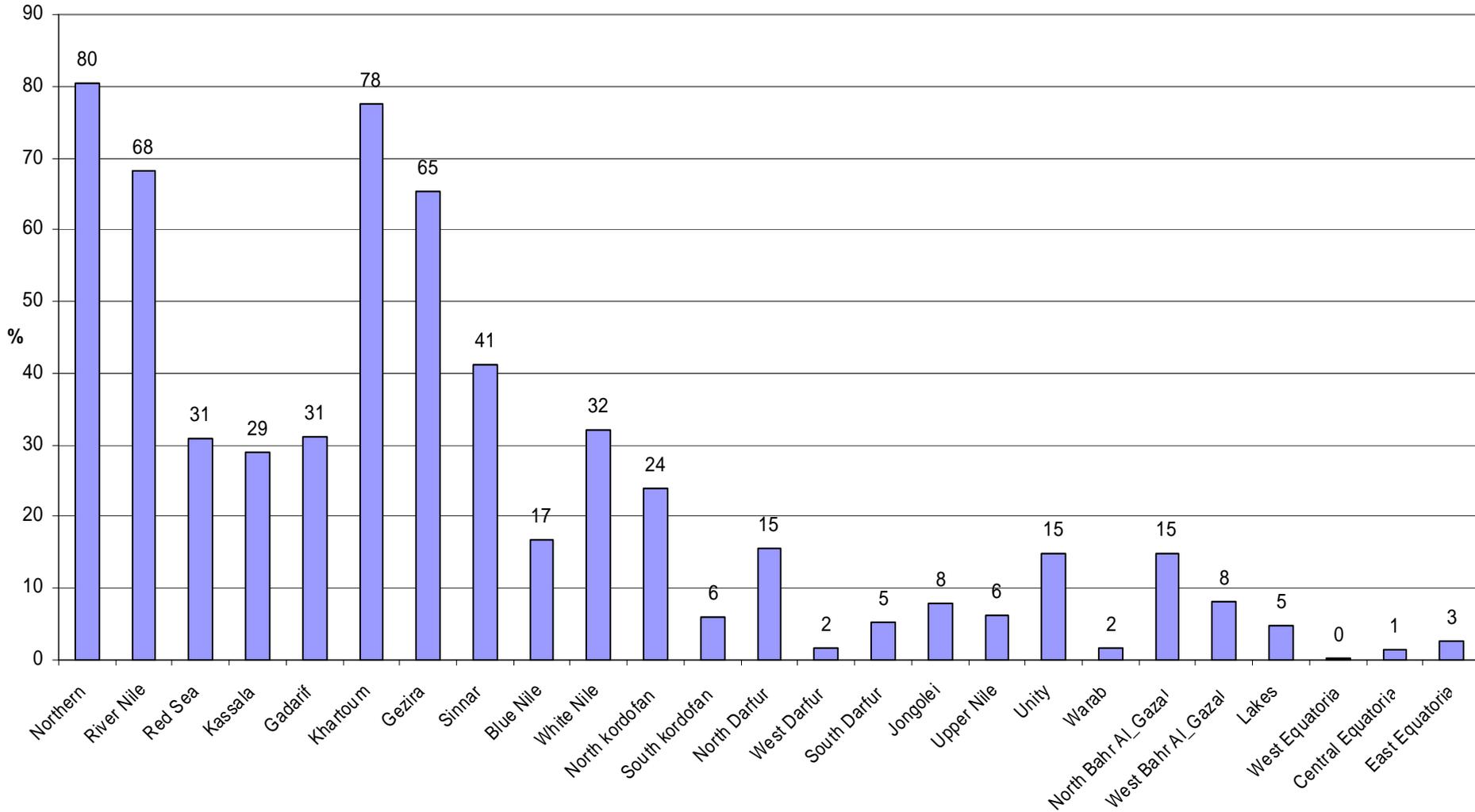
No household water is treated: Sudan



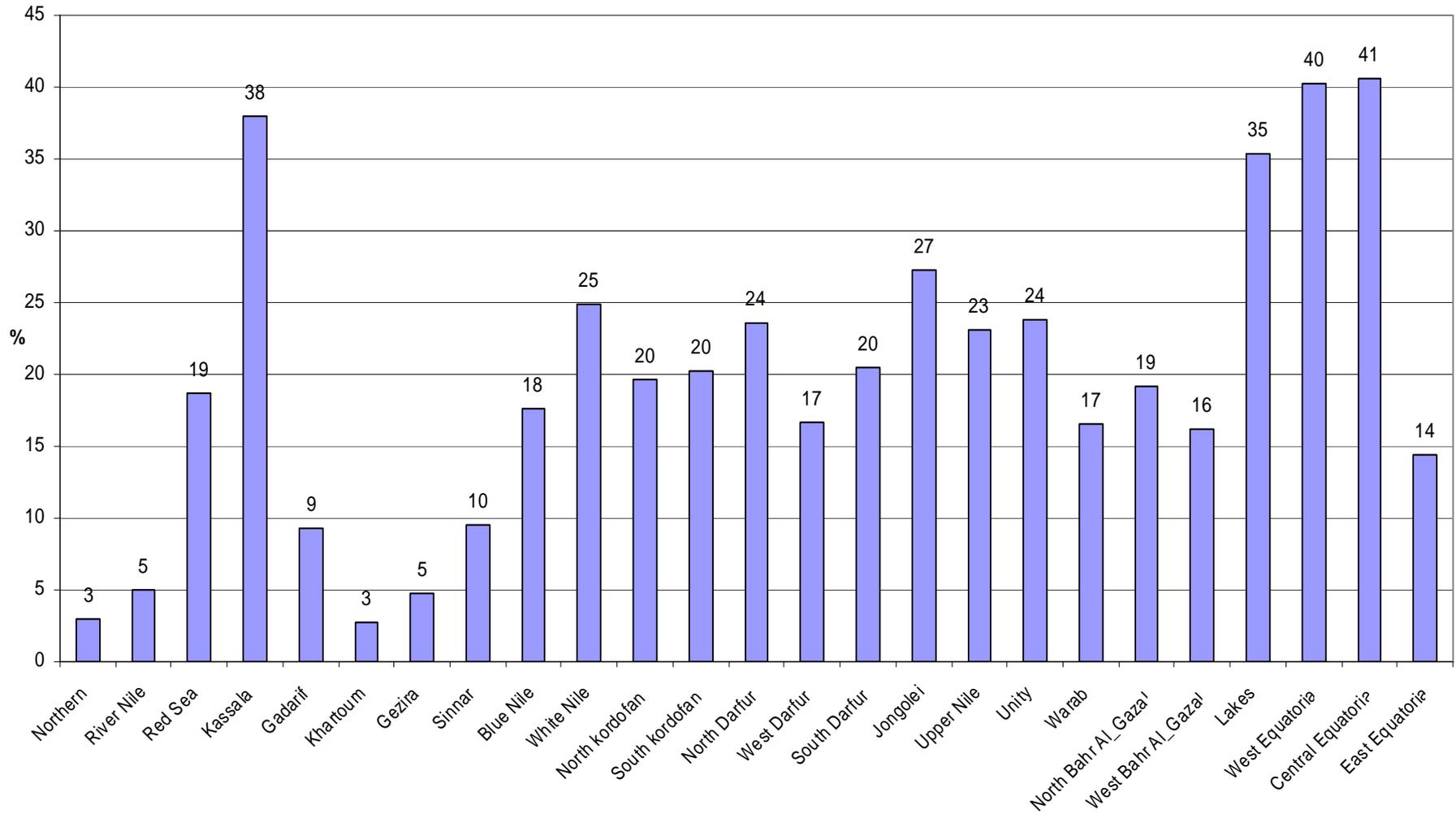
Water treated: "Let it stand and settle" method, Sudan



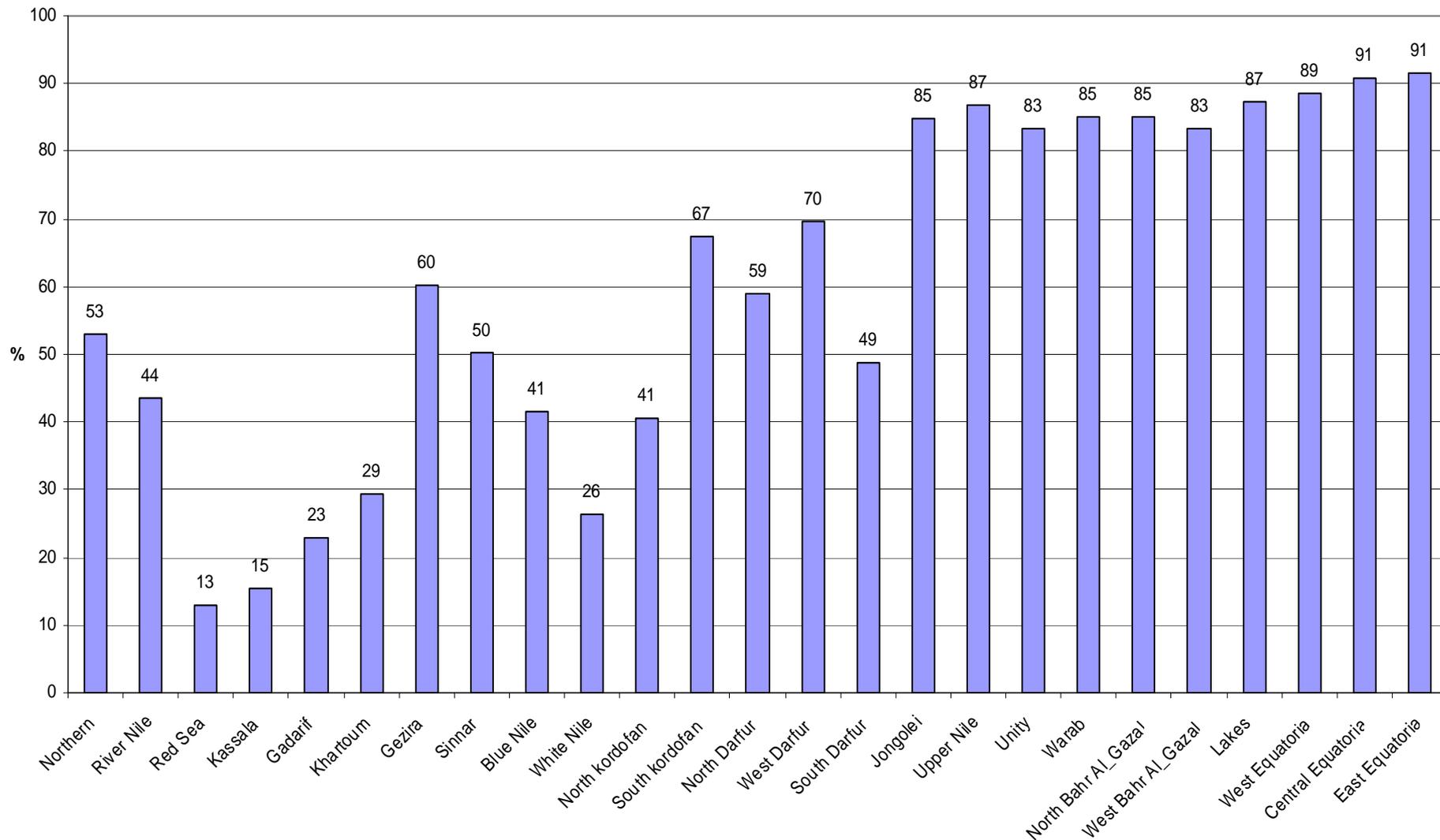
Water available on the premises, Sudan



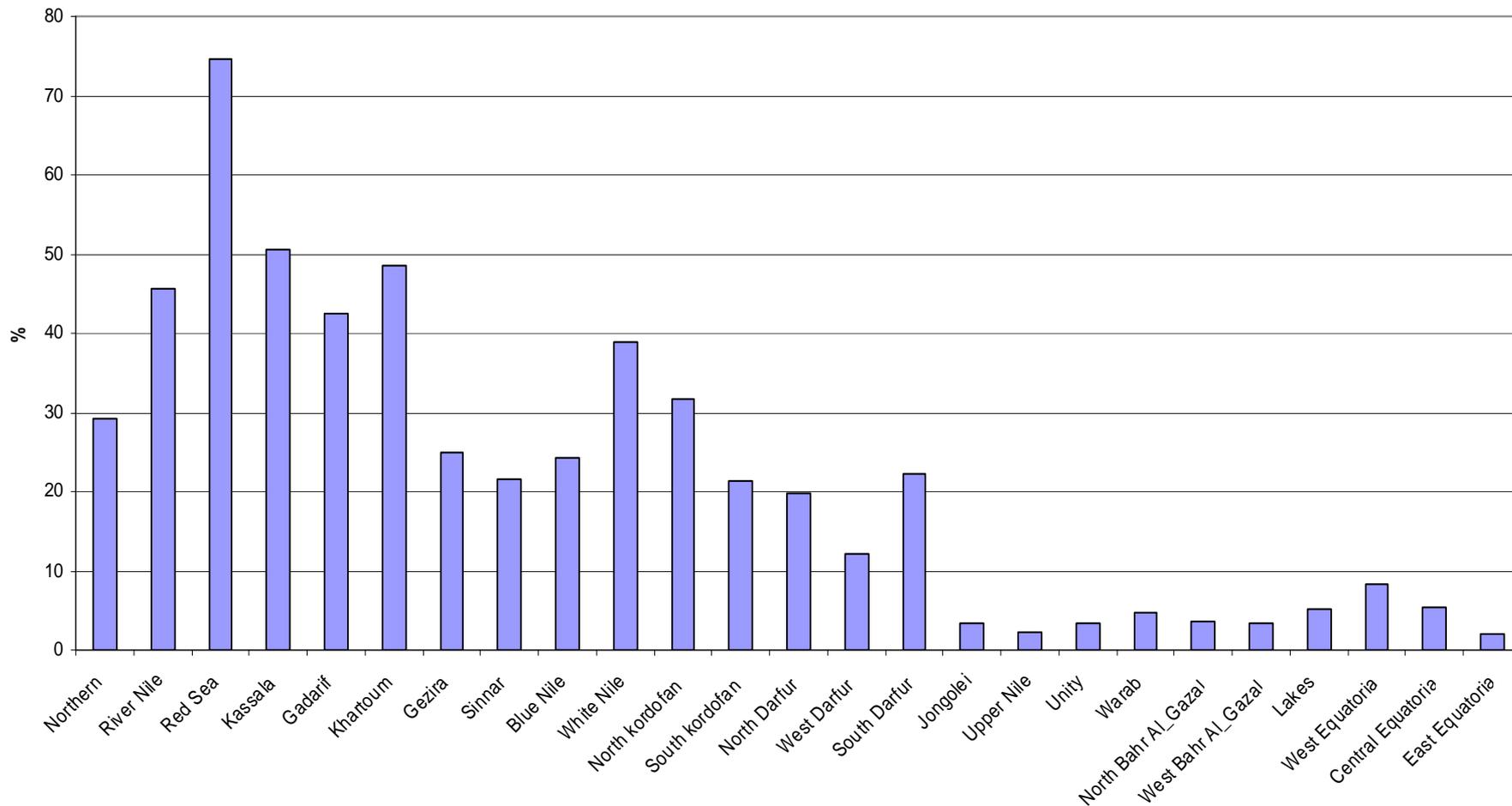
One hour or more time taken to the source of drinking water. Sudan



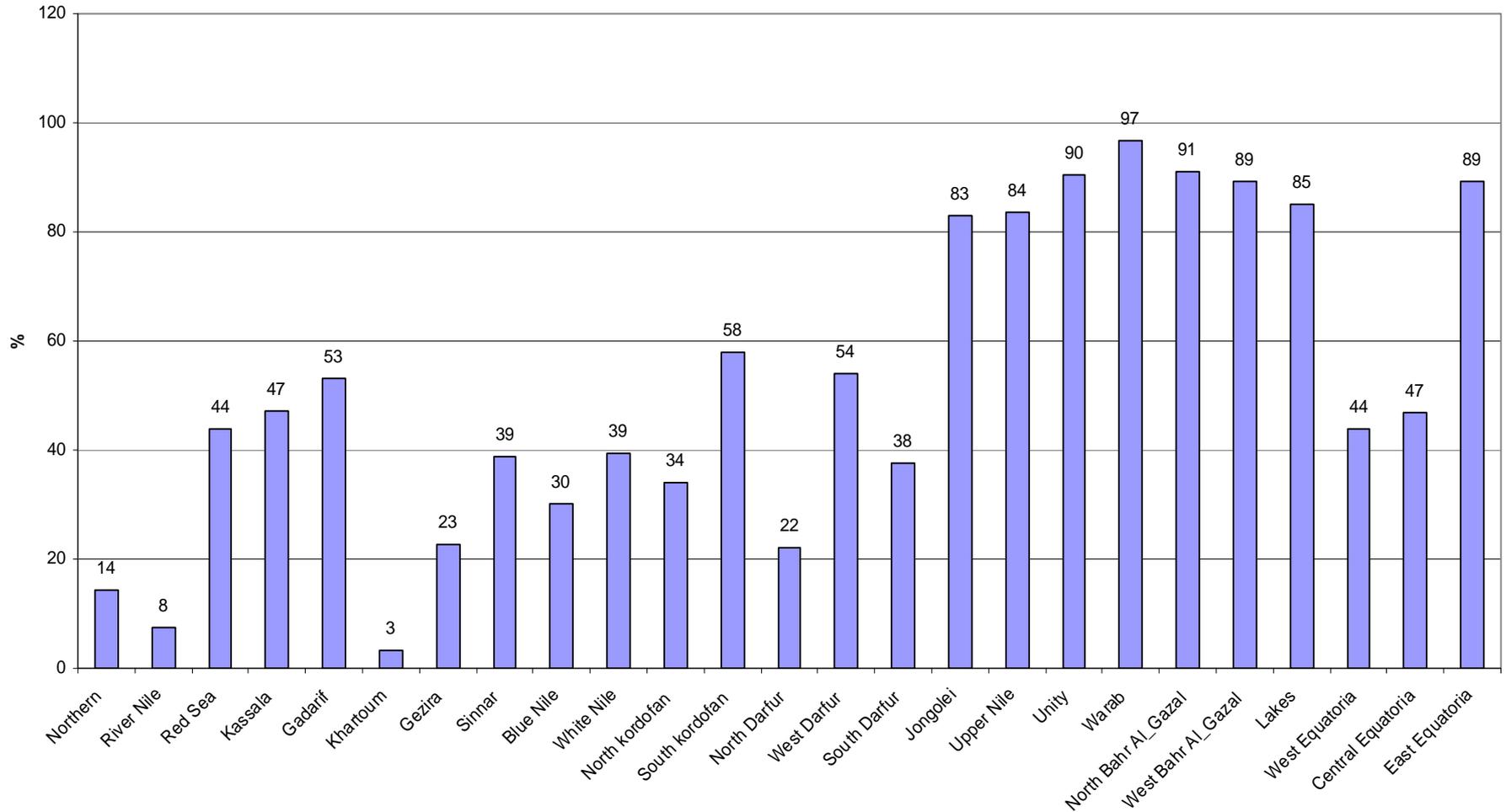
Adult women collect water in the household, Sudan



Adult men collect water in the household, Sudan

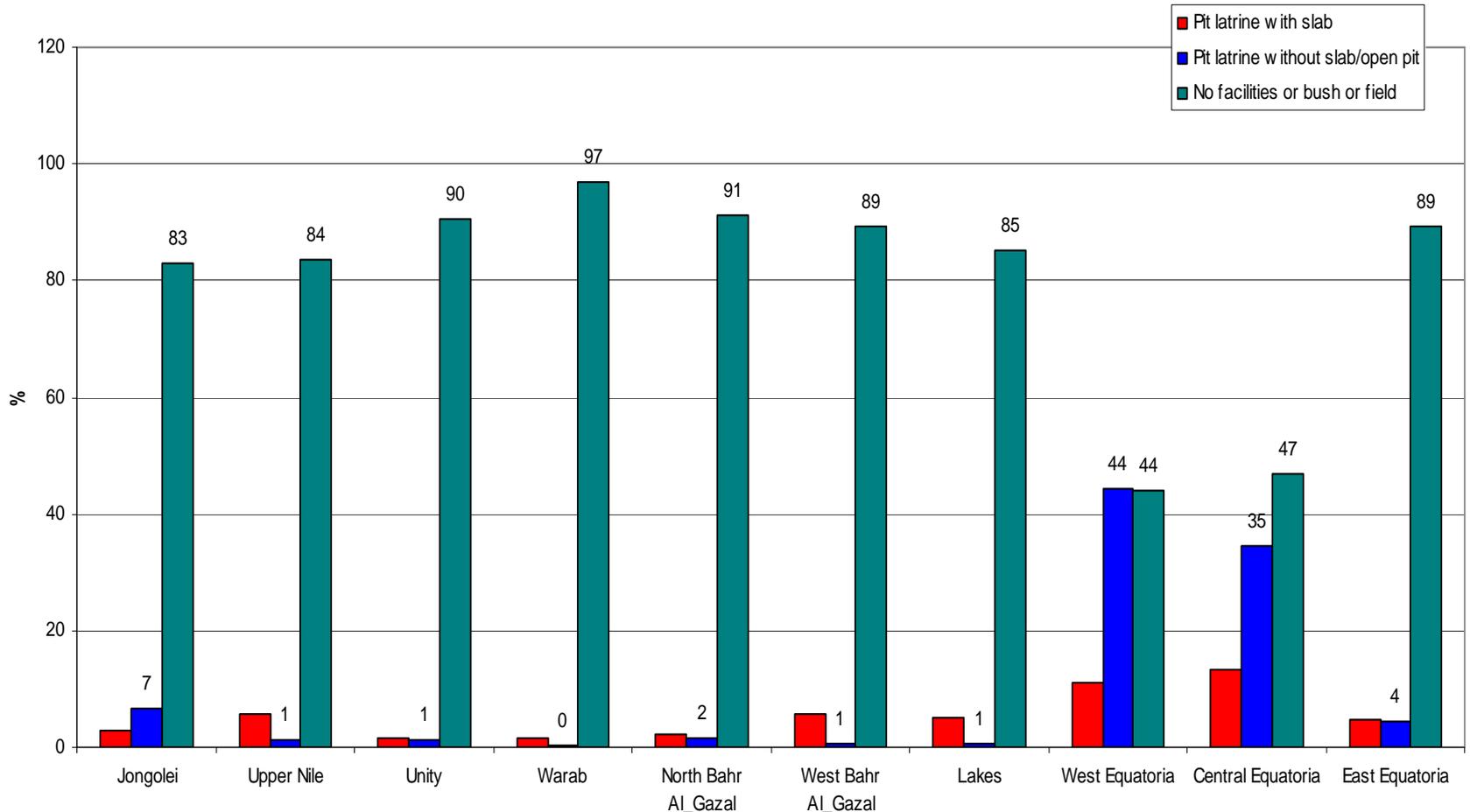


Un-improved Sanitation facility: No facility or bush, Sudan.

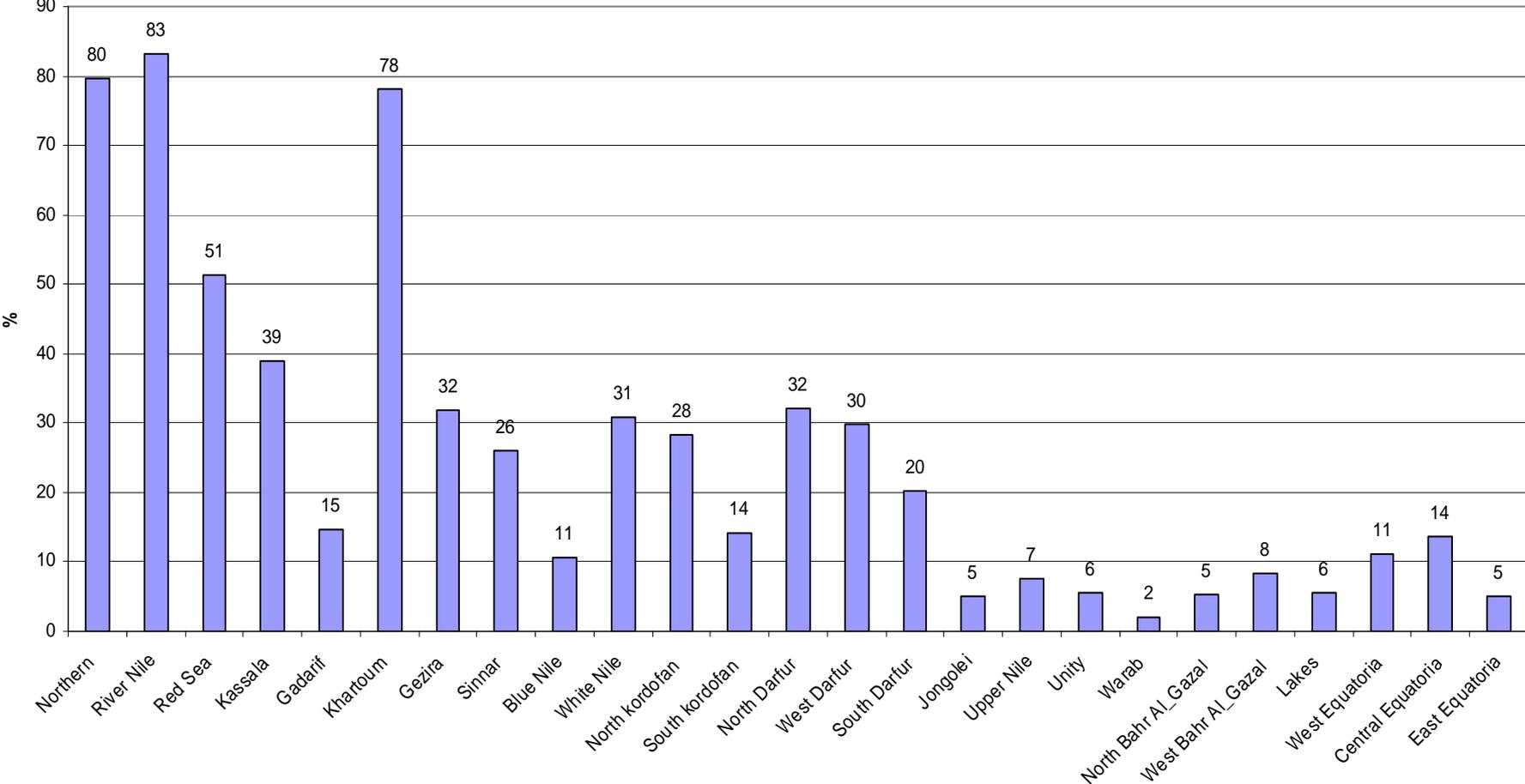


Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal

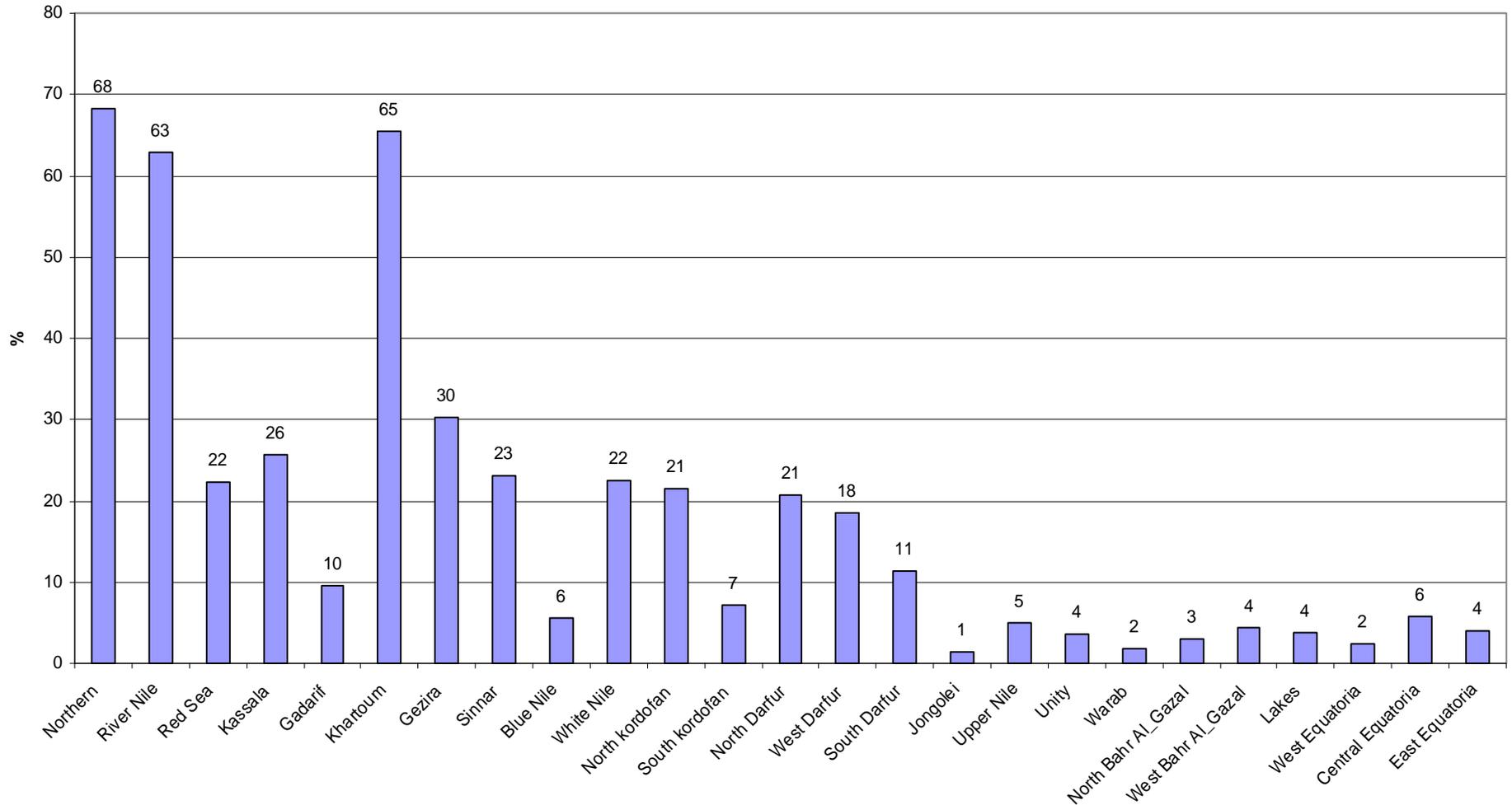
Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet used by the household and the percentage of household members using sanitary means of excreta disposal, S/Sudan, 2006



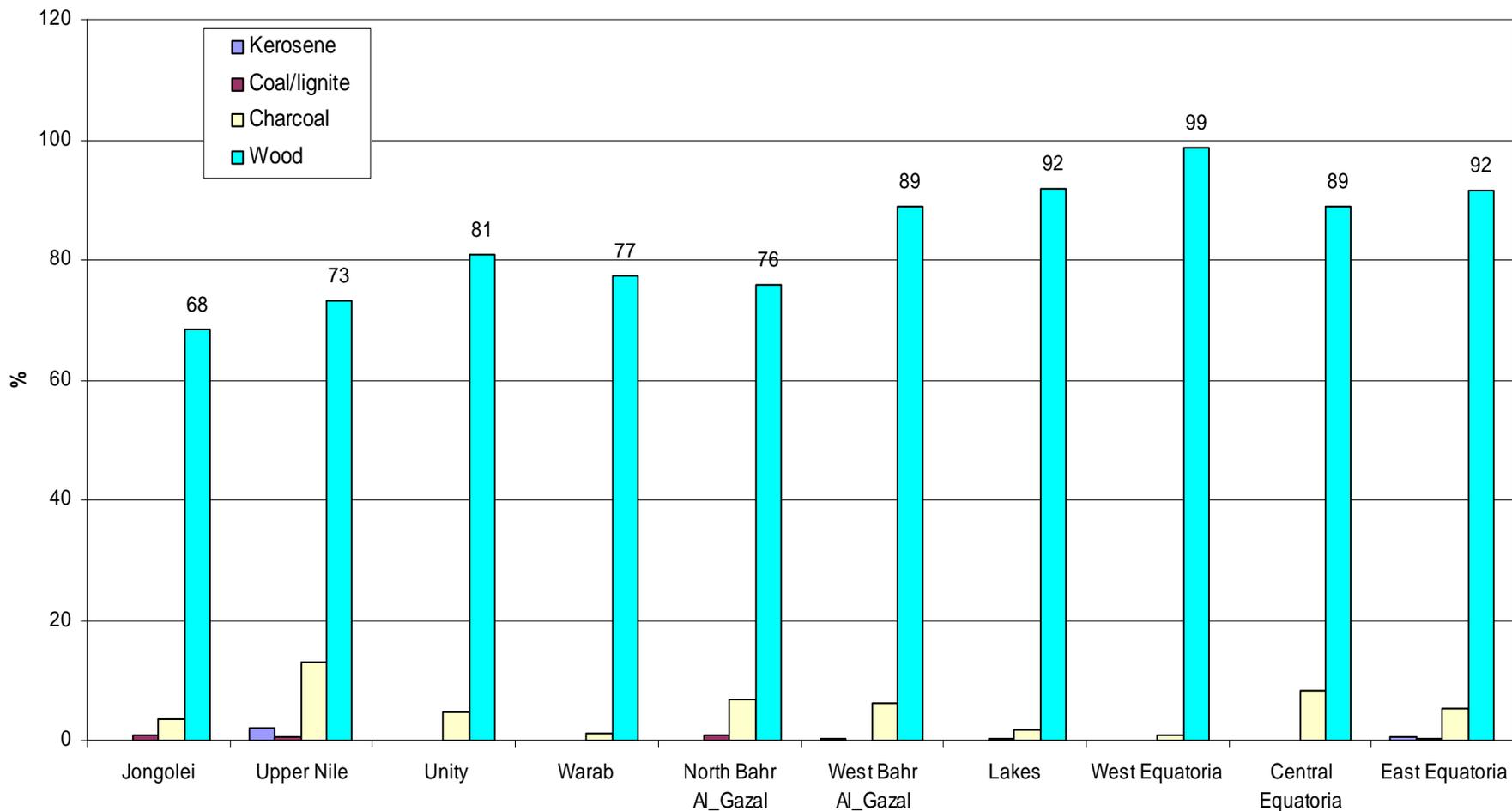
Population using sanitary means of excreta disposal, Sudan



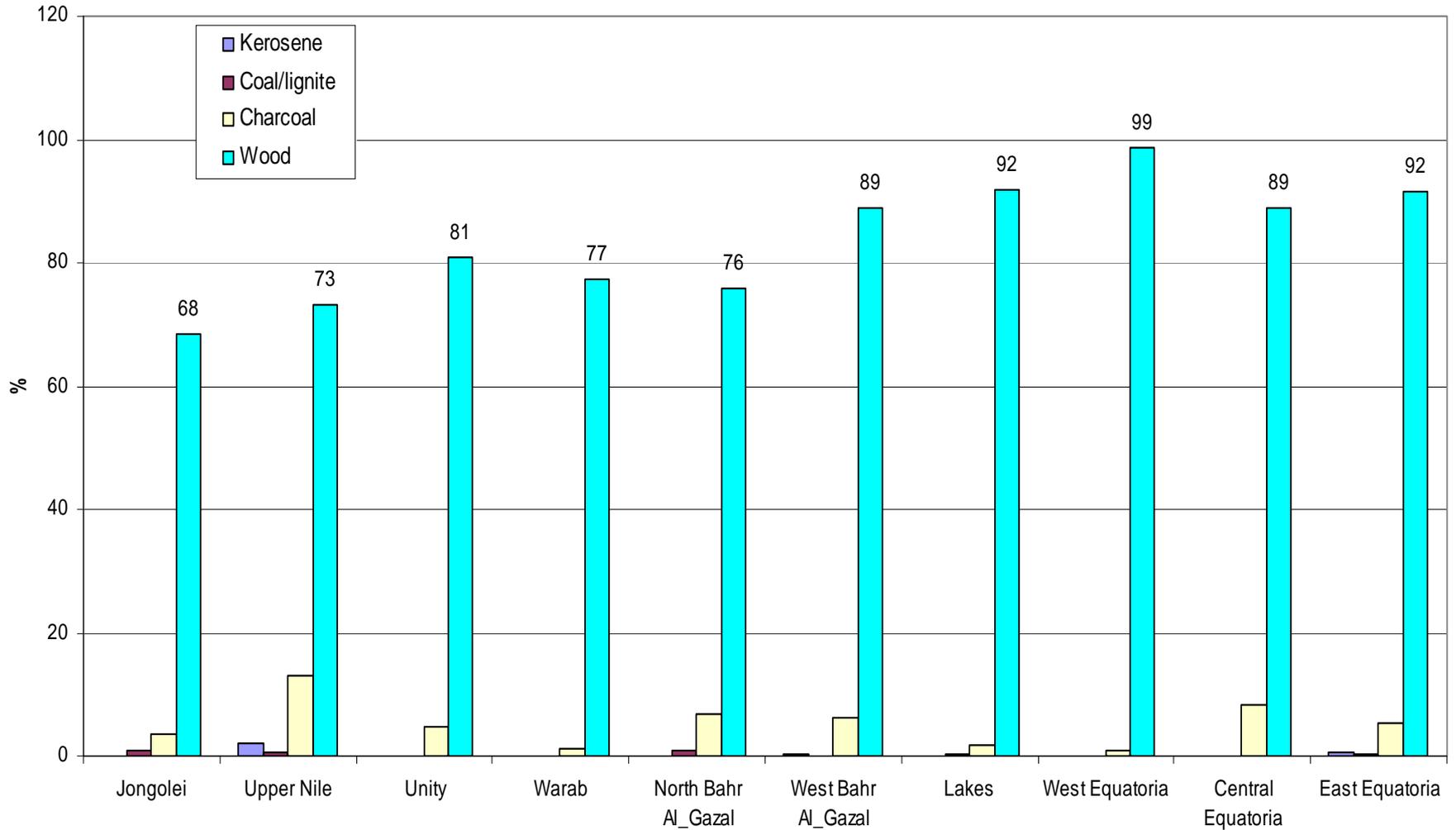
% of household population using both improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal, Sudan



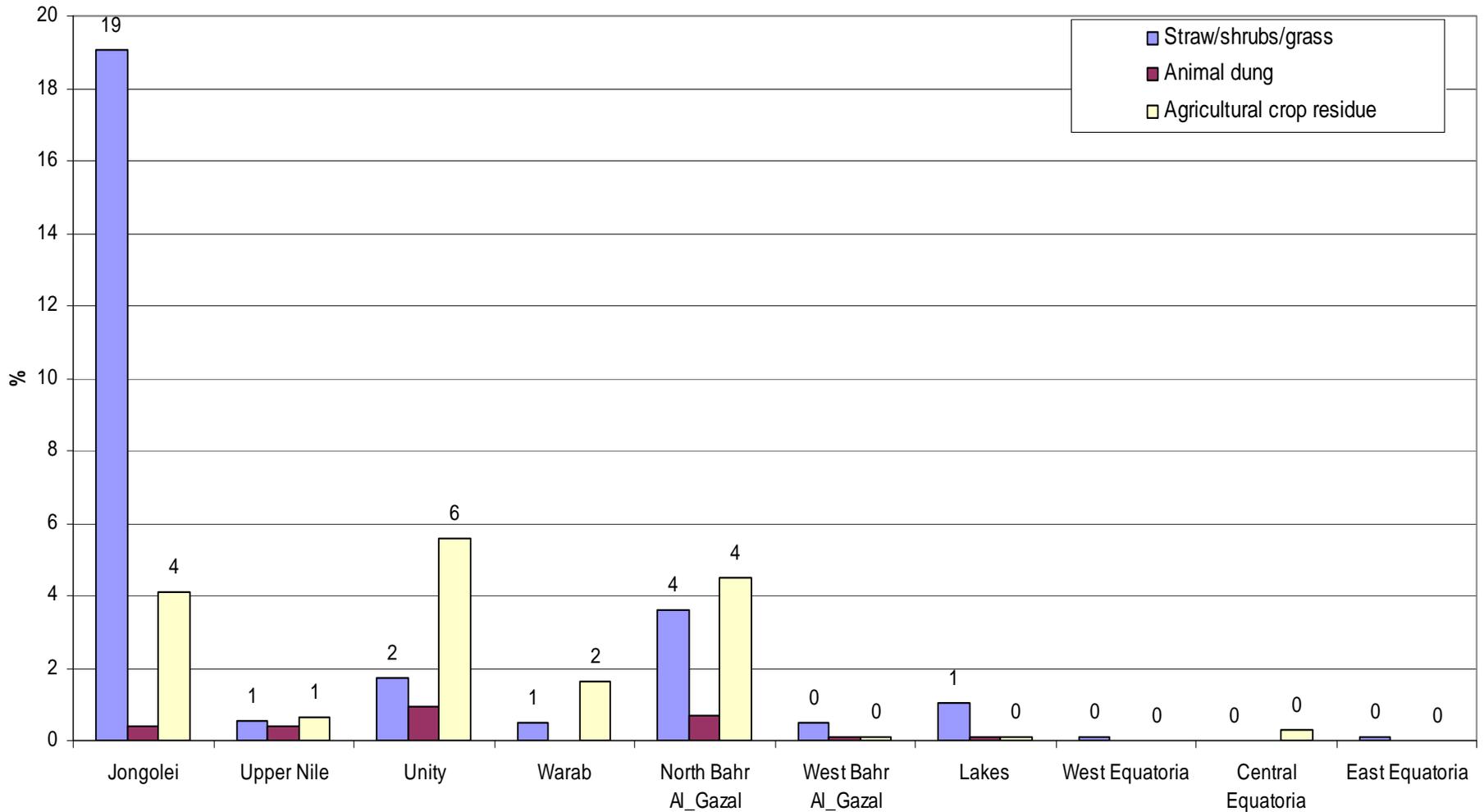
Solid fuel use (Proportion of residents in households that use solid fuels (wood, charcoal, coal lignite and Kerosene) as the primary source of domestic energy to cook (MDG 7, Indicator 29)



Solid fuel use Percent distribution of households according to type of cooking fuel, and percentage of households used solid fuels for cooking, S/Sudan, 2006

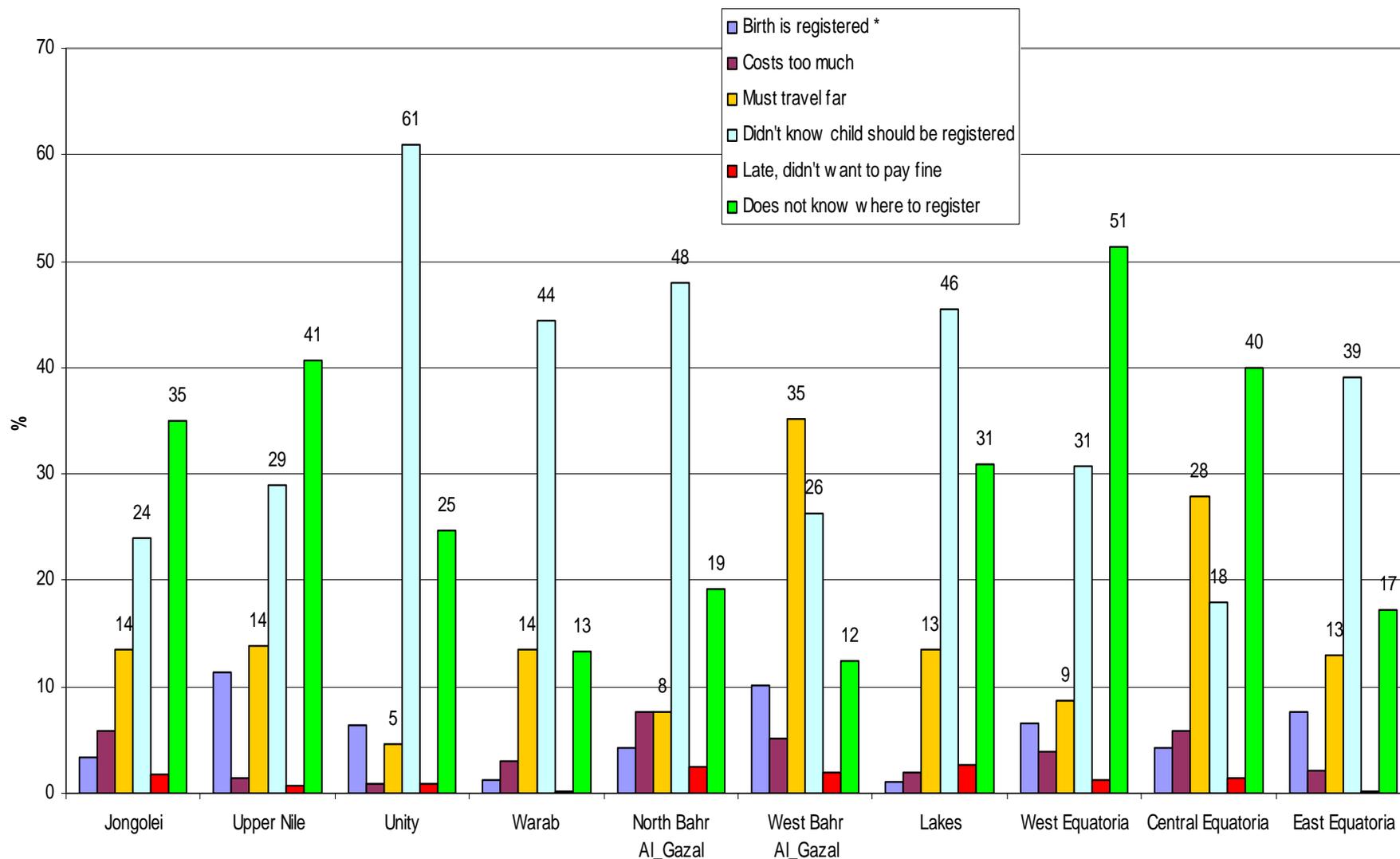


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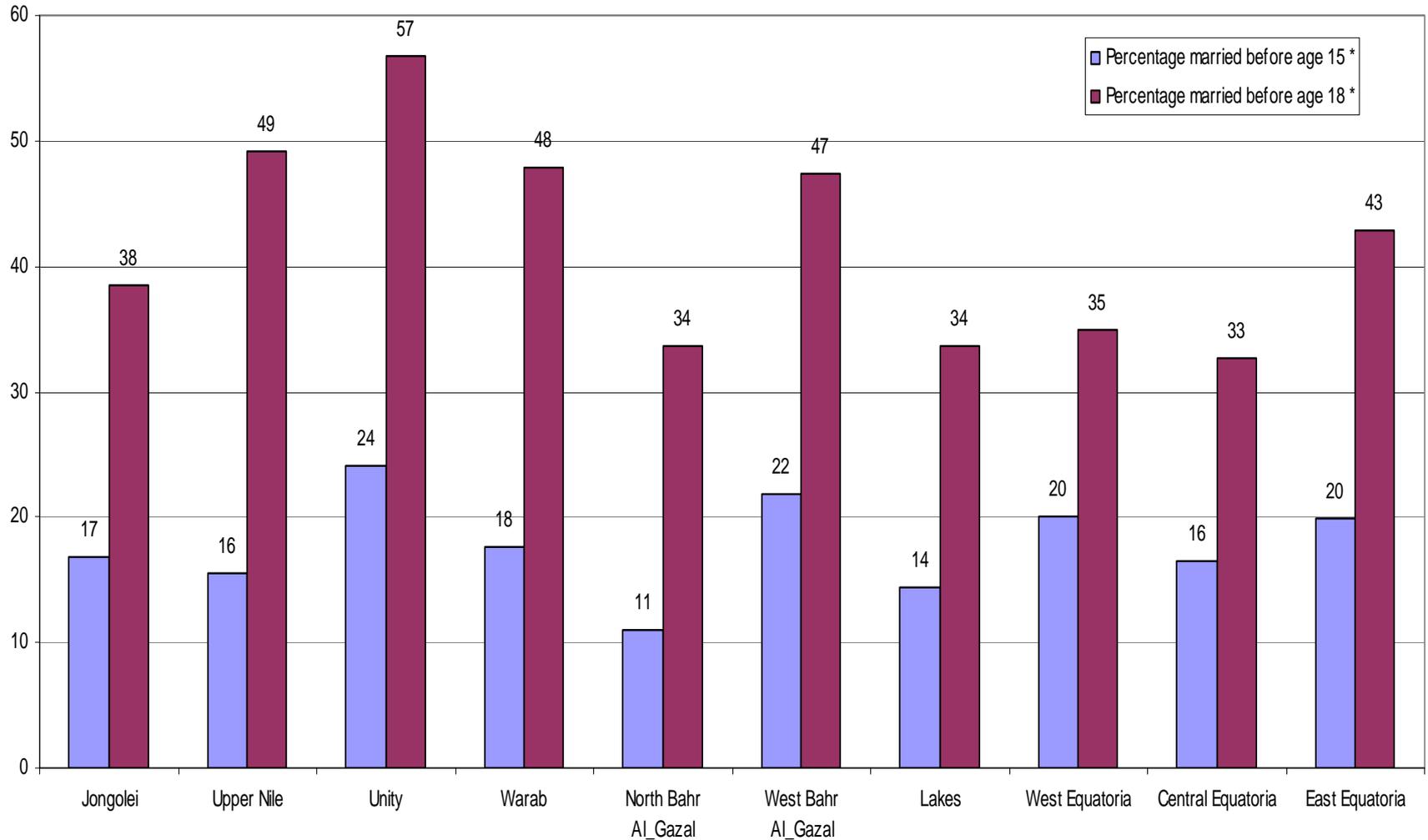


Birth Registration

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months by whether birth is registered and reasons for non-registration, Sudan, 2006



Early Marriage - Percentage of women aged 15-49 in marriage or union before their 15th birthday, percentage of women aged 20-49 in marriage or union before their 18th birthday, S/Sudan



Important emerging Issues-SHHS

- Need for state-based planning
- Allocation of resources based on needs
- Expansion of services with focus on under-serve areas
- Improvement of existing services
- Need for more efforts towards economic growth

Challenges

- Experience in large scale surveys/operations (field work management, selection of enumerators)
- Logistics & Transport (Infrastructure, Communication, Printing etc)
- Finances (Infrastructure, flow & delays)
- Coordination & Implementation (First post war joint activity)

Challenges

- Sensitization of key community leaders/local government
- Security & inaccessibility
- Heavy rains (Field work)
- Culture/taboo
- Data Entry (Equipment, personnel & space)

Thank You

