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Progress with the MDG countdown in SA

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03 December 2014

Millennium Development Goals

- There are 395 from 2 Dec 2014 days to December 2015
- But even fewer days to September 2015 when the United Nations will be discussing country reports 303 days
- There is much work to do before these deadlines to ensure that we meet the MDGs and continue to work on those areas that will continue to be challenges post 2015

The Millennium Development Goals

1. Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieving universal primary education
3. Promoting gender equality and empowering women
4. Reducing child mortality rates
5. Improving maternal health
6. Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensuring environmental sustainability
8. Developing a global partnership for development.

MDGs contd

- **Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health**
- **Target 6.** Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio
- **Indicators**
 - 16.** Maternal mortality ratio
 - 17.** Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

MDGs contd

- ▶ **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases**
- ▶ **Target 7.** Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
- ▶ **Indicators**
 - 18.** HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years
 - 19.** Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate
 - 19a.** Condom use at last high-risk sex
 - 19b.** Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS
 - 19c.** Contraceptive prevalence rate
 - 20.** Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years

MDGs contd

- ▶ **Target 8.** Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
- ▶ **Indicators**
 - 21.** Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria
 - 22.** Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures
 - 23.** Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis
 - 24.** Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS (internationally recommended TB control strategy)

South African MDGs (4 and 5) child and maternal mortality

- ▶ What are our 2015 targets using 1990 as the baseline?
 - Maternal mortality ratio: 38/100 000
 - Infant mortality rate: 18/1000
 - Under 5 mortality rate: 20/1000
- ▶ Our 2013 report to the UN suggested that we had achieved:
 - Infant mortality rate of 38/1000 by 2010
 - MMR – we are at 269/100 000
 - <5 mortality we are at 53/1000

Post 2015 development agenda

- ▶ Even as we push towards meeting the MDGs, discussion on the post 2015 development agenda has started
- ▶ There is global agreement on three things that relate directly to health:
 - The 2015 agenda relating to MDGs 4, 5, 6 are not complete and need to be part of the post 2015 agenda;
 - Non-communicable diseases (especially their prevention) needs to be a major part of the post 2015 agenda;
 - Universal health coverage (NHI) must be included

The Lancet

South Africa's Health: Departing for a Better Future?



National Development Plan: targets for 2030

Reduce maternal and child mortality

- Reduce maternal mortality from 500 to less than 100 per 100 000 live births
- Reduce infant mortality from 43 to below 20 per 1 000 live births
- Reduce under-five child mortality from 104 to below 30 per 1 000 live births.

National Development Plan: role of CHWs

Community health workers can successfully undertake a range of interventions in maternal, neonatal and child health (MNCH), as well as acute and chronic disease management. Although community health workers' activities in South Africa have been limited to a few areas, especially HIV/AIDS care and prevention, community workers are performing a wide range of tasks in a growing number of countries , especially in relation to maternal, neonatal and child health. Research has accumulated evidence of the effectiveness of community health workers in providing comprehensive health care, including treatment of common, acute, mainly childhood illnesses.

Partnership Maternal, Newborn and Child Health

In the remaining days of the Millennium Development Goals and beyond 2015, we commit ourselves to accelerate progress for women and children's health through smart investments, in line with a country's unique needs:

- ▶ **Invest in universal access to integrated sexual and reproductive health information, education, services and supplies,.**
- ▶ **Invest in poor and marginalized populations and in other groups requiring special attention, such as newborns and adolescents**
- ▶ **Invest in high-impact health interventions**, such as immunization; quality care for mothers and newborns; access to contraception; prevention, diagnosis and treatment of HIV and TB,
- ▶ **Invest in high-impact, health-enhancing interventions in other sectors** to improve access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene; nutrition
- ▶ **Couple these investments with long-term strategies that ensure sustainability** through innovations and strengthening health systems

Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health

We call for the health and human rights of women, newborns, children and adolescents to be prioritized in the post-2015 Sustainable Development

- ▶ **Include, at a minimum, a standalone health goal** to uphold health as a human right and to maximize access to health and wellbeing
- ▶ **Endorse global targets for 2030** to reduce child mortality, newborn mortality, and to reduce maternal mortality
- ▶ **Commit to differentiated targets and indicators** to guarantee focus on key populations including adolescents, marginalized groups,

Partnership contd

- ▶ **Establish shared goals with health-enhancing sectors**, such as education, nutrition, water and sanitation, rural electrification, roads,
- ▶ **Strengthen the capacity of civil society** and ensure the meaningful engagement of young people and other key populations
- ▶ **Develop civil registration and vital statistics systems.**
- ▶ **Support good governance and leadership** at all levels of government, civil society, the private sector and the global **community**, strengthened by the use of timely, reliable data and evidence

By 2015, 15 interventions could save 10,000 maternal and child lives

Newborn and child interventions				Maternal interventions			
	Intervention	Lives saved	% lives saved		Intervention	Lives saved	% lives saved
1	Antenatal corticosteroids for preterm labour	1542	12%		Labour and delivery management*	615	49%
2	Labour and delivery management*	1315	10%		Early detection and treatment of HIV (pregnant women)	350	28%
3	PMTCT	1195	9%		TB management in pregnant women	158	13%
4	ORS - oral rehydration solution	1153	9%		Clean birth practices	47	4%
5	Hand washing with soap	898	7%		Inter-facility transport	20	2%
6	Case management of severe neonatal infection	885	7%				
7	Water connection in the home	591	5%				
8	ART for infants and children	503	4%				
9	Pneumococcal Vaccine	490	4%				
10	Therapeutic feeding - for severe wasting	462	4%				
11	Treatment of injuries	435					
	Lives saved as % of total	9469	75%		Lives saved as % of total	1190	94%

In conclusion...

- ▶ We must be committed to meeting the MDGs or getting as close as possible to them – this is why I spent time talking about them in some detail
- ▶ There is much that we have done since 2009 but much more is needed
- ▶ We know what needs to be done and have significant resources
- ▶ Even as we strengthen the management of our services (which we must do) we must also empower our patients and the community

THANK YOU