

# Engaging policy makers in research on inequalities in maternal and newborn health



Dr Joanna Morrison, Priyanka Josson, Glyn Alcock, Dr Tanja Houweling & EquiNaM team



## Background: evidence gap

Unfortunately, **little** is known about:

- **how to effectively reach** poor and otherwise disadvantaged groups
- **how to address** socio-economic inequalities in mortality
- Where **effective interventions** are known, they **rarely reach** those who who need them **most**



# Our approach

To support equitable improvements in newborn and maternal health we integrate:

## **Research**

generate evidence using high-quality data collected in cluster randomised controlled trials

*and*

## **Stakeholder engagement**

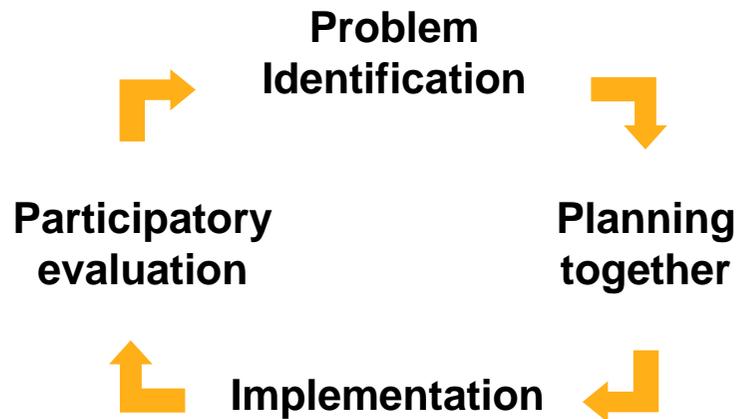
learn from & engage with stakeholders to support uptake of our newly generated evidence base



# Our research

Cluster RCTs of women’s group interventions working through participatory learning and action cycles in **India (2), Nepal (2), Bangladesh (1), Malawi (1)**

**37%** reduction in maternal mortality and **23%** reduction in neonatal mortality (*Prost et al. Lancet 2013*)



# Research questions

EquiNaM

building evidence to support equitable improvement  
in newborn and maternal health

Quantitative and qualitative research to understand:

*1. What were the socio-demographic and socio-economic differences in attendance in women's groups?*

- Secondary analysis of trial data
- Combined population > 2 million
- Prospective surveillance of birth outcomes through post-partum interview

*2. Where there were differences, why was this the case, and how can these be changed?*

- Purposive sampling of women attending/not attending groups, focus group discussion & interview

## Research questions:

*3. What are the differential effects of the women's group intervention on Neonatal Mortality Rates among lower and higher socio-economic groups?*

- Secondary analysis of trial data from 4 cRCTs having impact on neonatal mortality

*4. Where there were differences or similarities, why was this the case, and how can this be changed/maintained?*

- Purposive sampling of those affected, interviews FGDs
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# Stakeholder engagement Methods

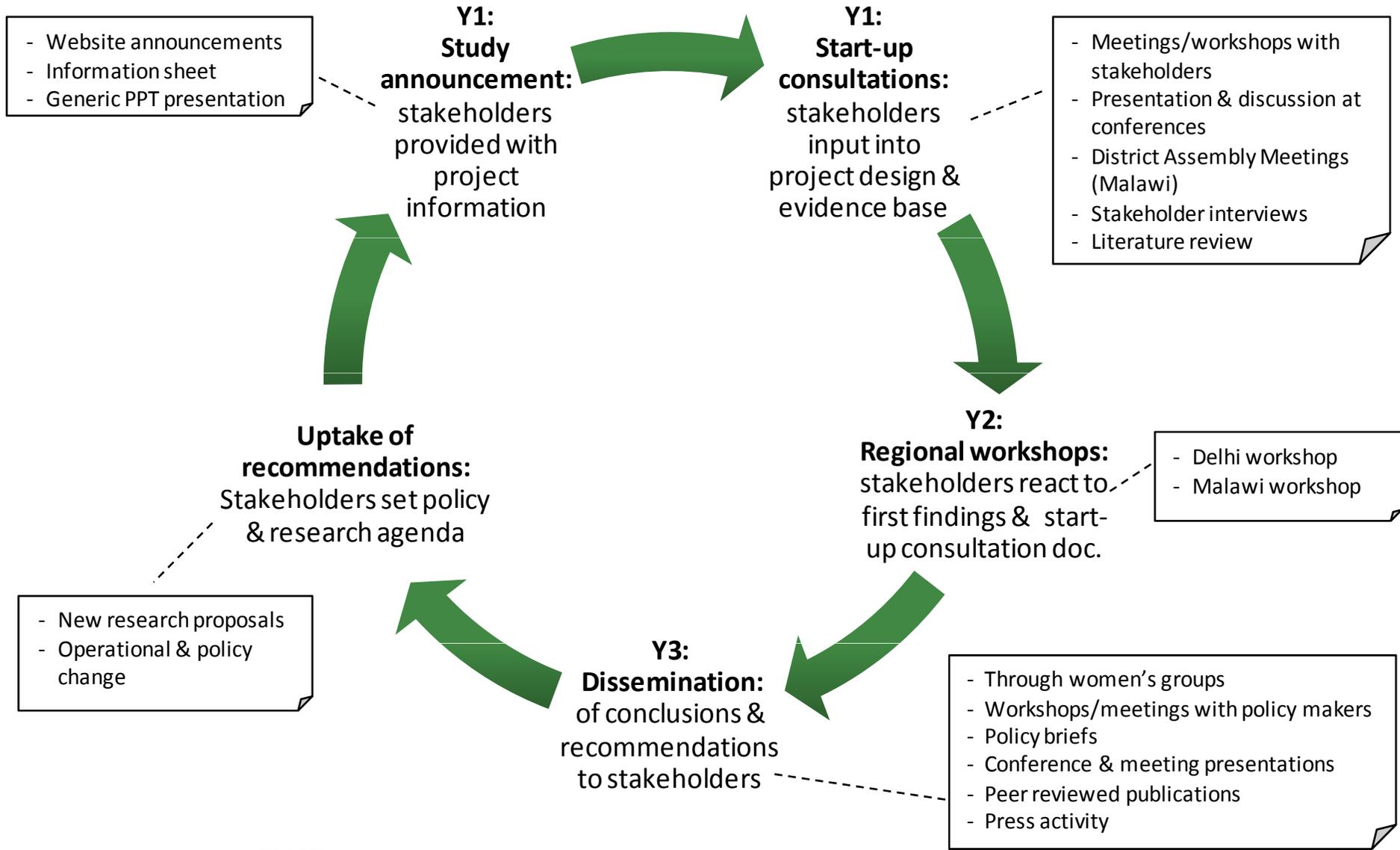
## Engaging with and learning from stakeholders to:

- draw on **experiential learning** regarding:
  - what works to reach lower socio-economic groups
  - how to reduce inequalities in newborn and maternal health.



- **increase awareness** about the large inequalities in maternal and newborn mortality
- **increase uptake** of evidence

# Stakeholder engagement



# Stakeholder engagement

## Year 1: Start-up consultations (March-May 2012)

### Main objectives:

- to **incorporate learning** from stakeholders regarding what works to ensure an equitable achievement of MDG4 and 5;
- to **build a platform** for ongoing engagement.

### Methods:

Purposive sampling at each site of stakeholders for roundtable discussions (n = 7 round tables)

Purposive sampling at each site for semi structured telephone interviews (n = 11)



## We asked:

In your experience...

- What works to address inequalities?
- What are the barriers to reducing inequalities in maternal and newborn health?
- Where are the evidence gaps?



# Data management and analysis

- Written consent to participate, some gave consent to be identified
- Data from interviews were transcribed verbatim
- Roundtable discussions were minuted, and reports made of the minutes, some recorded
- Reports were circulated to participants who found no discrepancies



# Participants

- Round table discussion participants from:  
NGO/INGO (60); Bilateral donors (2); Academic (5); Local and national government (13); Other (10)
- Interviews  
Government (1); INGO/NGO (5), Bilateral donor (2); Academic (3)



# Results

- Results were more similar for rural sites of Nepal (Dhanusha and Makwanpur), Bangladesh, India(Jarkhand and Orissa), and Malawi.
- There were some different results from the urban Indian site (Mumbai)
- There was triangulation between the data coming from interviews and focus group discussions



# What works to reduce inequalities?

- Taking services and activities to the community, working directly with the marginalised
- Engage the community in planning and implementing programmes



- Free/subsidised programmes
- Many examples shared, which we documented and shared with participants

# What are the barriers to reducing inequalities?

- Who are the marginalised?
- Universal vs Targeted
- Lack of decentralisation
- Geography, scattered populations
- Low quality of care
- Lack of awareness of entitlements, and lack of awareness about what is good for health



# What are the barriers to reducing inequalities?

- Discrimination and social hierarchy (particularly in Asian sites)
- Lack of co-ordination among NGO and government, lack of disaggregated data, difficulties in identifying the marginalised



# Where are the evidence gaps?

- Routine monitoring and sharing of data - barriers to writing down what works and how
- Disaggregated data to monitor the impact of programmes on the marginalised
- Effect of interventions at scale
- What works to motivate health workers?
- Few sites: what is the impact of involving men in maternal and newborn health discussions?



## Limitations

- Barriers to addressing inequalities are not necessarily addressed by research – structural constraints
- Engage those already interested in the issues
  - strengths and weaknesses
- Limited involvement of government officials and public health practitioners, health workers
- Women and families were not integrated – separate data collection with them to explore secondary trial analysis
- Didn't take things forward immediately – who will continue past the end of the grant?

# How does our research fit with tacit knowledge?

Some similarities:  
Community based  
Low cost/no cost  
Local employees  
Supporting CB HW  
Addressing awareness



Some sites target marginalised, larger reductions in Neonatal Mortality Rate (*Tripathy et al. 2012*)  
Disaggregated data analysis

# Dissemination

## Year 3: Regional workshops with research teams and stakeholders

- Asia: India (Delhi)
- Africa: Malawi



Disseminate findings from secondary analysis of trial data and qualitative data

Disseminate findings from stakeholder engagement process – sharing of what works

Discuss how to utilise findings



**DFID** Department for International Development



# More information:

<http://equinam.global-health-inequalities.info>



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