



A Study on the Available Government Health Facilities in Urban Slums and Role of CINI in Ensuring Health Service Uptake by Community



Background-

Globally an estimated 287,000 maternal deaths occurred in 2010, when the global maternal mortality ratio was 210 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. However, 81% of under-five child mortality takes place within one year of the birth which accounts nearly 10.5 lakh infant deaths whereas 57% of under-five deaths take place within first one month of life accounts 7.3 lakh neo-natal deaths every year in the Country. In 2010, India's child mortality rate (59 per 1,000 live births) almost equals the global average of 57. As per the report of Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group, maternal mortality has shown an annual decline of 5.7% between the years 2005 and 2010. In 2000, 189 nations made a promise to free people from extreme poverty and multiple deprivations. This pledge became the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to be achieved by 2015. As per MDG "Goal 4" and "Goal 5" are the focus area is to reduce child mortality and improve the maternal health.

Introduction-

Bringing Millennium Development Goals (MDG) back on track named as MACHAN –Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition project is a collaborative effort of CINI- India and Child Hope, UK under GLOBAL POVERTY ACTION FUND (GPAF) from UKAID. The project is being implemented from December 2012 in 9 wards of borough VII of Kolkata. In the year of 2014 a pilot project was launched known as BFM (Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism) within the GPAF project. The indicators of BFM were selected by community.

Through advocacy with government bodies at different levels the project aims to increase accessibility of JSY, ICDS, and Routine Immunization Programme etc. some of the milestones of the GPAF MACHAN project are- Women acquire the knowledge and skills to act as volunteer change agents and promote essential Maternal and Child services and increase MCH awareness among community members.

Enhanced capacity of stakeholders and service providers (CINI Staff, government ICDS, NRHM supervisors) enables quality services delivery.

Increased access to essential ANC and PNC services for mother and child nutrition services for 0-2 years of a child's life.

Increased knowledge of and access to the government funded JSY scheme for pregnant women in the communities.

Increased awareness involvement and coordination of stakeholders in JSY, ANC, PNC, ICDS services.

Objective-

Observe the availability of Government Health Facilities in Urban Slums.
Observe role of CINI in Ensuring Health Service Uptake by Community.

Methodology-

Study type- Descriptive study

Study Area- Kolkata Borough VII (ward no- 56, 59, 63 & 67)

Sample size- For JSY- The respondents are mothers who have delivered in last two years (n=106)

For Immunization- The respondents are mothers who have delivered in last two years (n=105)

Total Sanitation Facility- Taken from different households

	Ward No 56	Ward No 59	Ward No 63	Ward No 67
JSY	23	31	22	30
Immunization	22	31	22	30
Sanitation	30	40	30	30

Sampling Technique- Random Sampling

Data Collection Method- Focus Group Discussion

Duration of Study-8th April to 5th June 2015

Data Analysis– Univariate analysis using MS Excel

Learning's-

Urban slums structure

Different problems faced by the community to getting the government services or schemes

Role of steering committee & ward sabha

Role of NGO –

Technical Assistance and Training

Research, Monitoring and Evaluation

Advocacy for and with the Poor

Supporting Innovation, Demonstration and Pilot Projects

Suggestions-

Need to produce more community cadre or participants for better sustainability of project outcomes.

The incentive of field agents (Change Agents) is very less, so the incentive should be increase, which will also help the project in terms of producing better result.

Ward sabha or steering committee meetings should held on regular intervals (Once in a month)

