

Maximising your development impact

Preparatory activity

Poster presentation: my development impact

We would like you to prepare a printed A3 poster on your research topic or area of study, highlighting its development relevance and impact. It is important that you **prepare this before the weekend and bring it with you when you attend**. There will be a session at the residential in which you will have three minutes to present this to fellow Scholars.

The poster should include the following:

- Your name
- Research title
- The [CSC theme](#) most related to your course of study or research
- Research summary: [150 words]
- Country of relevance
- [Country's HDI rank](#)
- [Sustainable Development Goal\(s\)](#) (SDGs) which most relate to the anticipated result: [SDG number or title]
- Photos, maps and graphics that illustrate your research impact
- Anticipated development impact of your research [~150 words]
- Target beneficiaries of your research – primary and secondary [~75 words]
- Partnerships: key organisations with development interests that you are involved in relation to your research (e.g. NGOs, associations, community and action groups, foundations, research groups; companies etc.) or could work with while in the UK and in your own country – see list in Annex 1 for suggestions.
- Ways you have engaged with them (or could engage): [~50 words]
- Links to relevant websites, blogs etc.

An example of what we're looking for, presented by a CSC Scholar, can be found on the next page.

Development Impact: A multilevel mixed methods study of neonatal mortality in Ghana

Shadrach Dare

Institute of Health and Wellbeing, 1 Lilybank Gardens, Glasgow G12 8RZ

Research Summary

The fourth Millennium Development Goal could not be achieved because of neonatal deaths in developing countries. Of the 7 million children who die each year before the age of five, 3 million die within one month, and almost all of these deaths occur in developing countries.

While the neonatal mortality rate is 3 per 1,000 live births in the United Kingdom, it is 29 in Ghana. This is likely to be an underestimate because many births and deaths occur at home and are not recorded by vital registration systems. Previous studies have also not explored other birth practices which may contribute to neonatal deaths.

Without a clearer understanding of the true burden of neonatal mortality and factors contributing to newborn deaths, planning appropriate community level interventions is extremely difficult.

The main aim of my research is to determine the rates and most frequent causes of neonatal deaths in Ghana, then using Scottish rates as a benchmark, determine the scale of unmet need in Ghana and potentially identify modifiable risk factors in Ghana.



Map of Ghana showing the sites for the three Health and Demographic Surveillance systems

Country

Ghana

HDI Rank

0.579

Relevance to SDGs

Sustainable Development Goal 3

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Targets & Indicators

Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

Indicator 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate (NMR)



Anticipated Development Impact

- Estimating the NMR in Ghana and understanding birth practices and risk factors which contribute to those deaths will lead to evidence based policy interventions to reduce NMR
- Policy changes: Improve access to skilled birth attendance, regardless of a mother's socioeconomic status. This will include availability of mobile clinics and technology to report maternity cases
- Reduce the proportion of mothers who deliver at home by improving free access to maternity services to remove other financial barriers
- Reduce the proportion of babies who die within one month of birth by intensifying antenatal and postnatal care attendances
- Continuous monitoring and research

Target Beneficiaries

- Policy makers
- Non-governmental Organisations
- Academics and Researchers
- Mothers
- Children

Partnerships

Ministry of Health, Ghana; Ghana Health Service, Health Research Centres in Kintampo (KHRC), Dodowa (DHRC) and Navrongo (NHRC), United Nations Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organisation (WHO)

Engagement

- Publishing manuscripts from PhD thesis
- Presenting findings at academic and non-academic conferences
- Sharing policy messages as executive summaries
- Funding to implement research findings

Links to website

http://www.mamaye.org/sites/default/files/Ghana%20Newborn%20Strategy_2014.pdf

http://www.childmortality.org/files_v20/download/igme%20report%202015%20child%20mortality%20final.pdf

www.gla.ac.uk



Photos from a field study in Navrongo, Kintampo and Dodowa in Ghana from October to December 2015.

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