20% Reinvestment Initiative

The journey so far and results for 2013

All summaries are accurate at time of publication (September 2013)
Introduction

Through the 20% Reinvestment Initiative, GSK re-invests 20% of profits made in least developed countries (LDCs) back into healthcare infrastructure.

Currently this investment is focused on supporting expansion of capacity and capability of frontline health workers to help improve the lives of millions of people living in rural areas, where access to healthcare is limited.

Implementation is driven by three NGO partners:

- AMREF in East & Southern Africa
- Save the Children in West & Central Africa
- CARE International in Asia.

This report summarises the work which has been undertaken to date to help improve the lives of people living in the least developed countries.
A chronic shortage of trained and supported frontline health workers within communities is one of the major barriers to accessing basic healthcare in least developed countries (LDCs). GSK’s partnership with AMREF aims to increase the number of trained health workers in rural communities and specifically, to help improve the health and wellbeing of children and pregnant mothers.

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<td><strong>Angola</strong></td>
<td>In Huila Province, southern Angola, funding is used to support a community based health project focused on maternal and neonatal health. This is delivered through the local NGO Africare. A key aim through training and educating community health workers is to improve the quality of care of mothers and children under five suffering from malaria, acute respiratory tract infections, diarrhoeal diseases, to improve nutrition in people’s homes and to encourage clean-up campaigns in villages.</td>
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**Results to date:**
- 803 community health workers (CHWs) have been given refresher training
- 91% (29,159 families) of households reached through health talks in public places, complementing the house visits by CHWs.
- 1,055 people were referred for treatment and vaccinations by CHWs.
- CHWs have been conducting regular clean up campaigns in their villages and neighbourhoods in an effort to improve hygiene and sanitation.
- Over 9,082 latrines constructed since the beginning of 2012.

| **Burundi** | The project in Burundi is due to start in late 2013 and is implemented by AMREF and ADRA (Adventist Development and Relief Agency in Burundi) in the Cibitoke province. Cibitoke was considered one of the most dangerous places in the country in the 1990’s due to being severely effected by fighting between government forces and rebels. This led to fewer international organisations working in this province leading to a further decline in health care. Therefore this project aims to help the Burundi Health Sector reach its goals of reducing maternal, child and neonatal mortality, reduce mortality from communicable diseases and strengthen the health system. |

| **Djibouti** | Health training institutions in Djibouti are severely under resourced. A key aim is to increase access to training resources (e.g. books/learning materials) for middle level health workers (MLHWs), which in turn will lead to improved access to essential health care for mothers and children. |

**Results to date:**
- 180 copies of 60 medical books have been provided to the Djibouti Institute of Health Sciences (ISSS) to aid training of MLHWs
- An e-library is being developed to aid training of these key workers
- 405 students (114 midwives) have been supported through the strengthening of the training system by provision of medical training books.
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| **Ethiopia** | In Ethiopia, the Health Extension Programme (HEP) is a Ministry of Health initiative designed to achieve universal coverage of primary health care, through training Health Extension Workers (HEW). With co-funding from the Barr Foundation this project aims to upgrade 3,000 of the total workforce of 30,000 HEWs from level III to level IV by 2015.  

**Results to date:**  
- In 2012, the HEW upgrading programme was registered, training modules were developed and distributed to 20 Health Science colleges and the career path of HWs was reviewed in collaboration with the MOH and Regional Health Bureaus  
- Joint supportive supervision and technical support was provided to the programme by AMREF and the MOH in 10 colleges.  
- To date 1,289 students have graduated, while more than 2,000 students are registered in 7 regions across the country. |
| **Lesotho** | In Lesotho, funding is used to improve the quality and quantity of graduating health care workers to provide better access to health care services for mothers and children living in rural areas. In these rural areas mortality and morbidity rates remain high for women and children, with the main causes of death among children below 5 being HIV/AIDS, pneumonia and diarrhoeal diseases. This programme is delivered through a local NGO - The Christian Association of Lesotho (CHAL), and commenced in May 2013.  

**Results to date:**  
- A meeting with all Principals of the four CHAL run schools to review the work plan and budget.  
- Committee formed to coordinate implementation of the project.  
- The procurement process for learning materials and skills lab has begun. |
| **Madagascar** | Madagascar is a country with a critical shortage of health workforce. The funding from this project aims to help strengthen health training institutions by providing learning materials and books for middle level health workers (MLHWs).  

**Results to date:**  
- 183 copies of 70 medical books have so far been distributed to training institutes/schools for MLHWs  
- An e-library for the training of MLHWs is being developed.  
- The project is currently procuring additional medical training books which will be distributed by approximately October 2013. |
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| Mozambique    | There are two projects ongoing in Mozambique. The first is aimed at improving access to quality health care for mothers and children through expanded training of middle level health workers (MLHWs). This was done by setting up and furnishing six new classrooms in Tete Health Training Institute. This project is implemented directly by the Ministry of Health (MoH).  
**Results to date:**  
- 330 extra students enrolled in the institute since May 2012, 140 of whom were nurse-midwives  
  
The second project, implemented in partnership with Save the Children in Gaza Province, focuses on developing the support and training of community health workers (CHWs) to help them deliver better health services in the community. This support is combined with funding from other donors to improve and sustain support to the Ministry of Health with the aim to reach 12,400 children under the age of 5. In particular, this project has focused on strengthening links between CHWs and their middle-level supervisors at the Ministry of Health (MOH) to ensure they get the right level of support and in-role training.  
**Results to date:**  
- Training materials were procured and supplied and 82 CHWs were trained on the new curriculum in Mabalane, Guija, Chicalacualu, Chigubo and Massengena districts  
- The project procured 55 CHW manuals and distributed these to reference health facilities so that they could be used for reference during supervisions.  
- 30 supervisors from the CHW training centers were trained on supervision and data monitoring and 85 supervisory visits were carried out  
- 270 Community Health Leaders were trained on Community Case Management and Health Sanitation  
- 17,200 sick children were attended to by CHWs, 10,396 of these cases were treated.  

| Rwanda        | Access to maternal and neonatal healthcare in Rwanda is greatly impacted by lack of adequate health workers at health facilities on the periphery. The funding provided by GSK is used to address barriers that stand in the way of allowing the Ministry of Health to meet the quality and quantity of health workers needed. These barriers include lack of training resources such as resource centres and skills laboratories.  
**Results to date:**  
- Byumba and Kibungo Schools of Nursing and Midwifery received Simulation models and equipment. Five day training for this was given to tutors and clinical instructors—With 26 participants in total.  
- 300 students are benefitting from this training resource.  

| South Sudan   | South Sudan has a heavy burden of disease which affects the already poor health status of mothers and children. Access to healthcare remains low and in South Sudan maternal mortality ratio is one of the worst in the world. This community level project aims to up-skill existing CMWs with the objective to reduce maternal and infant morbidity, mortality and disability associated with pregnancy, child birth and related. It will also focus on increased supportive supervision from County Health Teams as continued mentoring and coaching.  
A review of current training for practicing community midwives in South Sudan was undertaken. A 10-day refresher training course was subsequently developed with input from the MOH. The course was entitled “Management of Obstetrics Emergencies and Family Planning” and ran in November 2012.  
**Results to date:**  
- 76 CMWs have attended a 10 day residential refresher training since 2012. |
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| **Tanzania** | The programme in Tanzania aims to benefit the communities and health infrastructure through enhancing nurses training through eLearning. This project was launched in April 2011 and uses the existing national curriculum to upgrade nurses from Certificate to Diploma level.  

**Results to date:**  
- A total of 35 tutors and 30 mentors are now trained on how to support nursing students in an eLearning/Virtual classroom set up.  
- 16 mentors were trained on mentorship.  
- 26 subject matter experts trained on medical editing  
- 21 computers have been purchased and the installation of the ICT infrastructure and eLearning materials in e-Centres has been completed.  
- The nursing upgrading programme commenced on 22nd April 2013 with an enrolment of 93 students in four pilot schools in Mbeya, Mtwara, Tanga and Dodoma. |

| **Uganda** | With just one midwife to every 5,000 mothers, Uganda is currently unable to deliver quality maternal and neonatal health care. Alongside this is the issue that the majority of midwives can only train to a minimum ‘enrolled’ qualification level which means they are only able to perform basic procedures. The funding of this programme goes towards ‘upskilling’ nurses and midwives through innovative methods such as eLearning. This will enable them to handle and manage many more health issues. A pilot programme for eLearning for midwives began in April 2012.  

**Results to date:**  
- Curriculum for the diploma for midwives was reviewed and standardized and approved by the Ministry of Education and Sports;  
- 37 mentors and 20 nursing tutors were trained, as well as 3 ICT focal persons in 3 pilot schools  
- The pilot intake of students started at the end of April 2012 and to date the pilot student population stands at 73 in 4 learning centres.  
- Online LMS is now fully in place in all four midwifery schools.  
- The econtent has been fully loaded onto the LMS, students are now able to access their learning materials at any time. |

| **Zambia** | Zambia has a significantly low number of health workers for the population and this especially effects those who live in rural areas. The MoH aim to double the annual number of healthcare graduates by 2015. Working with this objective in mind, GSK aim to help improve healthcare for mothers and children through expanded training of MLHW’s. This project is in partnership with Chainama College of Health and Sciences.  

**Results to date:**  
- Additional textbooks for training of CHWs were made available in the CHW Training College library in Ndola  
- 22 computer monitors/keyboards and 3 desktop computers and accessories were procured and set up.  
- 32 computers booths and furniture were provided to the resource centers, as well as connection to a reliable internet  
- An additional 100 students enrolled in January 2013.  
- 1,100 students now have access to health learning materials up from the initial 800 in 2011. |
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| Afghanistan | Following three decades of conflict, Afghanistan faces considerable challenges in rebuilding its health system. Although there have been advances, it has one of the highest maternal mortality ratios in the world. Since April 2012, CARE Afghanistan has been implementing a community based maternal and child health surveillance and health delivery project in 20 communities of District One in Kabul. Experience has shown that improving women’s awareness and education and involvement of community educators leads to improved health outcomes for newborns and their mothers. This will be implemented in two ways; by training Community Based Educators (CBE’s) to disseminate information and messages on safe motherhood, infant care and birth planning to 3,000 women. Secondly, CARE will establish community support groups to raise community awareness on the danger signs of birth complications and address underlying causes stopping women from accessing health care. **Results to date:**  
  - Two community based centres established  
  - 10 Community based educators (CBEs) and 4 community midwives (CMs) recruited. They have supported over 2,056 households.  
  - 12 training sessions conducted for CBEs and CMs on maternity and child health and community surveillance techniques  
  - Community midwives delivered services to 319 pregnant women and identified 88 high risk pregnancies. |

| Bangladesh | In rural Bangladesh, a shortage of qualified health professionals and a surplus of untrained helpers contribute to poor quality and limited access to maternal and neonatal health services. CARE Bangladesh is implementing a multi-year project to improve access to essential Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health services through expanding the number of skilled birth attendants within the community. **Results to date:**  
  - A 3 year Public-Private partnership between Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and CARE Bangladesh established to improve access to health services for remote communities  
  - 123 Community health workers trained on antenatal, postnatal, essential newborn care and family planning counselling  
  - 79 Community Support System Groups established to increase communities’ knowledge on danger signs on maternal and neonatal health issues and to raise emergency funds for referral to formal health services  
  - Refresher training to 28 community health Workers.  
  - Organised and facilitated 12 ‘pop up’ clinics.  
  - Selected 56 participants for the first phase competency based training for Private Community Based Skilled Birth Attendant. |

GSK and CARE International are working together through the 20% Reinvestment initiative to help improve the health of those living in the poorest communities in Asia by helping to increase access to quality health services in the community.
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| **Cambodia** | In Cambodia, postpartum care coverage reaches only about 40% of mothers and in some rural areas this can be as low as 20% (Cambodia Health Information 2010). CARE aims to improve the effectiveness and quality of health services delivered to remote villages of Cambodia in the Koh Kong Province. This will be achieved through providing training and mentoring to health workers by facilitating 250 outreach sessions to reach 11,000 people. **Results to date:**  
- The project start up has began with the work-plan, indicators and budget all reviewed to ensure they would meet the needs of frontline health workers.  
- Submitted memorandum of understanding (MoU) to the Ministry of Health (MoH)  
- Reached 252 people with the 12 key health messages |
| **Myanmar** | In rural Myanmar a lack of skilled health workers and poor quality health care services contributes to high maternal mortality. This project propose to improve health care for mothers and children by providing refresher training to 175 midwives—auxiliary and professional. Alongside this, the project will upgrade health facilities to improve sanitation and quality of health care. It is being implemented in three townships: Lashio, Mindat and Kayah situated in the north-east, south-east and western parts of Myanmar. **Results to date:**  
- 68 mother groups formed with over 3,000 women from 68 project villages in Lashio and Kayah  
- 68 Village Emergency Referral Systems established  
- Approval Received from the Department of Health to upgrade or improve water and sanitation facilities in a total of eight Rural Health Centres in in Mindat, Kayah and Lashio.  
- 74 Community Auxiliary Midwives (AMW’s) received training on birth spacing and Family Planning counselling refresher training in Lashio and Kayah.  
- AMW’s trained 4,752 people on birth spacing, family planning and gender equality training. |
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| Nepal   | CARE International and GSK are working in 3 districts in Nepal; Doti, Kailali and Dadeldhura to implement and strengthen the health care systems to benefit maternal and neonatal health. The project is working closely in collaboration with the Ministry of Health & Population (MoHP), centrally and on a district and local level, to enhance skills of Health Workers, facilitate effective supervision and strengthen community support and health care systems to allow HW’s to provide high quality services for the communities.  
To date the project has reached over a million people through project activities and over 31,000 expectant mothers through the following:  
**Results to date:**  
- Trained 212 Health Workers and 665 Female Community Health Volunteers on Family Planning, Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health and HIV/AIDS  
- Trained 512 Peer Educators on Sexual and Reproductive Health, Maternal and Neonatal Health and HIV/AIDS  
- Provided operational support to 11 Drop-In Centres to provide Maternal and Neonatal Health and HIV/AIDS information.  
- Provided support and equipment to 26 health facilities, two emergency Obstetric Care Centres and 14 birthing centres.  
- Trained a total of 227 HW’s on the Community Based Newborn Care Program in Doti and Dadeldhura |
| Laos    | In Laos, maternal mortality rates remain high and a woman’s lifetime risk of maternal death is 1 in 33, the highest in South East Asia. It is widely reported that over 80% of people in Laos live in remote rural areas of the country without access to basic services.  
With funding from GSK, and working in partnership with UNICEF, CARE and the District Health Services would be able to provide this essential training and supportive supervision for 43 Village Health Volunteers. GSK funds would also support the installation of 200 latrines in remote ethnic communities where there are currently no sanitation facilities.  
The project start up commenced in January and it is anticipated that the project activities will reach 12,094 beneficiaries across three districts. Over 1,200 family and community members will benefit from the installation of the 200 latrines.  
**Results to Date:**  
- Reviewed and selected Village Health Volunteers based on feedback from 43 villages.  
- Trained 36 village health volunteers in basic first aid, health and hygiene.  
- Installed 125 latrines in 5 villages. |
Save the Children and GSK are working in partnership through the 20% Reinvestment Initiative, aiming to improve the health of those living in some of the world’s poorest communities. By training health workers and raising awareness of services available, providing basic health education and building the capacity of local organisations, the projects aim to contribute towards national child and maternal mortality reduction targets.

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| **Benin**                | For children growing up in Benin, the largest killers are easily preventable illnesses, including pneumonia, diarrhoea, respiratory infections and malaria. Women are at risk during pregnancy and labour, particularly due to a lack of trained healthcare professionals. Working with Agence de Médecine Préventive (AMP), Save the Children is committed to improving Health Resources for Health (HRH). This project aims to train 225 health professionals across Benin as HRH advocates. HRH advocates will be supported to conduct campaigns to make available skilled and motivated health workers, for safe healthcare to the neediest people, who are mainly children and their mothers. Results to date:  
  - Conducted a baseline survey to assess the current HRH situation, disseminated the results to all key stakeholders and initiated a coalition to monitor progress moving forward  
  - Officially launched the Advocating for Available skilled Manpower in Africa (ADAMA) project and web platform  
  - Identified a focal point from the Ministry of Health (MoH) to champion the project and secured endorsement from 41 additional key people from ministries and health partners across Benin. |
| **Burkina Faso**         | Lacking in adequate training and resources, there are few health workers and facilities in Burkina Faso. Health centres often do not have enough resources or staff and are a long journey from the communities they serve. This project aims to improve the local health system and increase access to healthcare for women and children living in the province of Sanematenga. Results to date:  
  - Reached 76 health professionals with training to diagnose, treat and provide follow up services for children, mothers and pregnant women  
  - Provided refresher training to 600 existing Community Health Workers (CHW) ensuring they maintain their skills to educate community members, diagnose and treat children suffering from common childhood diseases—these CHWs have so far reached 35,235 children through community sensitisation and screening activities. |
| **Central African Republic** | CAR has one of the highest child mortality rates in the world. One in six children dies from predominantly preventable and treatable illnesses before they reach the age of five. In 2011, CAR faced a serious cholera epidemic. An under funded health system faces huge challenges and there are increasing fears of the impact of future outbreaks of cholera. Ongoing instability in CAR makes the operating environment challenging. Working with Agence de Médecine Préventive (AMP), Save the Children aims to build the capacity of health workers to prevent and control future epidemics. Results to date:  
  - Completed an initial assessment of the cholera situation in CAR  
  - Finalised and begun piloting a training package on the management of cholera epidemics, including guidelines for trainers and trainees  
  - Build engagement and partnerships with health authorities and networks. |
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| Chad         | With one of the highest child mortality rates in the world, mothers and children face huge challenges accessing quality healthcare in Chad and, as in CAR, there are increasing fears over the possibility and impact of future outbreaks of cholera. The operating environment in Chad is extremely challenging for a variety of reasons, including limited capacity and weak infrastructure. Working with Agence de Médecine Préventive (AMP), Save the Children aims to build the capacity of health workers to prevent and control future epidemics. **Results to date:**  
  - Completed an initial assessment of the cholera situation in Chad  
  - Finalised and begun piloting a training package on the management of cholera epidemics, including guidelines for trainers and trainees  
  - Build engagement and partnerships with health authorities and networks. |
| DRC          | Save the Children’s programme in the DRC is focusing on improving the community management of acute malnutrition and treating preventable diseases in children under 5 in Kasai Oriental province by training health workers on disease surveillance and case management of malnutrition, raising community awareness and improving drug provision in health centres. **Results to date:**  
  - 180 health professionals trained on a system to quickly contain outbreaks of childhood disease and 110 health professionals trained on the management of malnutrition and infectious disease  
  - 704 new community health workers trained to screen for and treat malnutrition and to promote positive health practices in the community  
  - 190,955 children under five and 60,631 men, women and caregivers reached through screening and community health awareness messages. |
| Guinea (Conakry) | The Guinean region of Kankan is remote and difficult to access; long distances and a lack of healthcare coverage mean few people can access the health services they need. Together, GSK and Save the Children are working together to strengthen community and health-centre based care to improve maternal, newborn and child healthcare services. **Results to date:**  
  - Provided capacity building training for two local NGOs - the Association for Development (AJVDM) in Mandiana and Group Support to Farmers Self-Promotion and Protection of the Environment (GAAPE) in Kouroussa  
  - Trained 80 Community Health Workers (CHWs) to treat common childhood illnesses and promote good health practices  
  - Provided 40 villages with essential supplies of drugs and medical equipment, which will be available to the trained CHWs. |
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| Haiti   | Rapid urbanisation in Haiti has exacerbated the already urgent need for improved sanitation facilities. As part of a European Commission Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programme, and in close alignment with government plans for the construction of water and sanitation infrastructure, funding from the 20% Reinvestment Initiative is currently supporting training for market latrine committees and hygiene promotion staff, helping to increase local capacity to manage, operate and maintain sanitation facilities and to build partnerships with local authorities, NGOs and communities. Overall the programme aims to increase sanitation coverage for 44,600 residents in the poorest urban and peri-urban areas of Jacmel city.  

The inception phase of the project has recently been completed, which involved an updated needs assessment of the area, engagement and the formalising of agreements and participation with all key stakeholders, including schools and key officials from local government and ministries. |
| Liberia | GSK has supported Save the Children’s work in Liberia’s Montserrado County to improve the education of community health workers and to improve the nutrition status of thousands of children under five in nine communities. This one year project, which formed part of a wider health programme, is now complete.  

**Results to date:**  
- Train 45 Community Health Volunteers (CHV) to identify and refer children suffering from malnutrition – a total of 7,862 children were screened, 498 of whom needed referral for treatment  
- Train 40 midwives to counsel mothers on practices to prevent malnutrition in children, such as exclusive breastfeeding, and the importance of seeking ante and post natal care – these midwives have so far reached 5,350 women  
- Produced resources to spread good nutrition messages to an estimated 23,940 community members, such as posters and child friendly reading materials. |
| Mali    | Since March 2012, Mali, a country which already has the fourth-highest mortality rate globally for children under five, has been facing both a political and a humanitarian crisis. The government has now gained control of much of the north of the country and fighting is rare, although the crisis has displaced thousands of people and disrupted many basic services.  

GSK and Save the Children are working together to equip Community Health Workers with the tools they need to deliver basic lifesaving healthcare to rural communities and raise community awareness in the regions of Kayes and Sikasso.  

**Results to date:**  
- Reached more than 300,000 people with messages on community health via CHWs, local media and radio and an estimated 2.8 million people through national television  
- Equipped 425 CHWs with kits of basic medical equipment and supplies and reached 16,225 children and mothers through the delivery of health services  
- Engaged with 60 parliamentarians to advocate for the adoption of a law on community health and to encourage recognition and promote the work of CHWs. |
### Mauritania

**Programme overview**

Children living in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania in West Africa are at risk of preventable diseases such as pneumonia, diarrhoea, respiratory infections and malaria. Women are at risk during pregnancy and labour, particularly due to a lack of trained healthcare workers.

Working with Agence de Médecine Préventive (AMP), Save the Children is committed to improving Health Resources for Health (HRH). This project aims to train 225 health professionals across Mauritania as HRH advocates. HRH advocates will be supported to conduct campaigns to make available skilled and motivated health workers, for safe healthcare to the neediest people, who are mainly children and their mothers.

**Results to date:**

- Conducted a baseline survey to assess the current HRH situation, disseminated the results to all key stakeholders and initiated a coalition to monitor progress moving forward
- Officially launched the Advocating for Available skilled Manpower in Africa (ADAMA) project and web platform
- Identified a focal point from the Ministry of Health (MoH) to champion the project and secured endorsement from 44 additional key people from ministries and health partners across Mauritania.

### Niger

The Maradi region of Niger continues to suffer from a chronic lack of health resources with a small number of healthcare providers relative to population size. Working in partnership with the MoH in the Maradi region of Niger, with GSK’s support, Save the Children is strengthening health systems and improving access to healthcare through community-based initiatives. As part of a wider co-financed project over the last 2 years we have:

**Results to date:**

- Trained 925 CHWs to identify sick and malnourished children, 331 of whom were trained during the last 6 months. Of the total number of children screened by CHWs this period, 62,330 were referred for further treatment
- Supported CHWs to deliver community health education sessions to the benefit of 95,990 community members (1,147 sessions this period; 2,670 in total)
- Successfully advocated the government using the combined efforts of a national NGO network – earlier this year, the Nigerien government posted an additional 627 health professionals to the most under-staffed health facilities.

### Sudan

In support of the State Ministry of Health (MoH) Darfur Recovery Strategy, Save the Children is using GSK’s 20% Reinvestment to improve maternal and newborn health care services in camps for internally displaced people (IDP) in West Darfur, training community health workers to identify and treat preventable diseases and to raise awareness of healthy behaviours. More widely, we will work to build the capacity of state healthcare providers and advocate at a national level for increased financial resources for health across Sudan.

Although the start of project implementation was delayed by an emergency yellow fever outbreak, to which Save the Children was heavily involved in responding, the project is now progressing well.

**Results to date:**

- Trained ten health staff as facilitators (via Training of Trainers) who so far have provided training for a further 115 new and existing health workers and CHW
- Supported CHWs to promote local health services to 48,152 people
- Supported 43,497 women and children to access vital health care, including vaccination services, treatment for common childhood illnesses and reproductive health care.
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| **Senegal** | In Senegal, the under-five mortality rate is estimated at 65 per 1,000 live births and the lifetime risk of maternal death is 1 in 54. Children under five are dying from preventable diseases such as diarrhoea, malaria and pneumonia. Many of these deaths are caused by limited access to basic healthcare services. In the Fatick region of Senegal, Save the Children is building on the achievements of a previous GSK health and sanitation project, reaching women and children with improved healthcare services and focusing on improving hygiene behaviour.  

**Results to date:**  
- Trained 101 nurses, improving their knowledge of immunisations, audits of maternal and neonatal deaths and post-abortion care, and 49 community health workers on home delivery care and raising community awareness  
- Trained 36 health workers and community leaders on Community-Led Sanitation and 12 bricklayers on Ventilated Improved Latrine (VIP) construction  
- Cleaned and disinfected water sources, ensuring a safe water supply for 34,187 people. |
| **Sierra Leone** | Following successful implementation of a one year grant from GSK in Pujehun district, through which over 1,000 Community Health workers (CHW) were trained in the integrated community care and management of childhood illness (ICCM), the programme has been expanded into neighbouring Kailahun district, in partnership with UNICEF and using additional funding from GSK.  

**Results to date:**  
- Provided training for 1,229 new and existing CHWs on ICCM and treatment for 15,239 children with pneumonia, 11,151 children with diarrhoea and 24,738 children with malaria  
- Trained 67 local health staff on ICCM and maternal and newborn care to strengthen their implementation and supervision skills and ensured the provision of essential drug supplies to district-level health facilities. |
| **Togo** | Children growing up in Togo are at risk from preventable diseases such as pneumonia, diarrhoea, respiratory diseases and malaria. Women are at risk during pregnancy and labour, due to a lack of trained healthcare workers.  

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**Results to date:**  
- Conducted a baseline survey to assess the current HRH situation, disseminated the results to all key stakeholders and initiated a coalition to monitor progress moving forward  
- Officially launched the Advocating for Available skilled Manpower in Africa (ADAMA) project and web platform  
- Identified a focal point from the Ministry of Health (MoH) to champion the project and secured endorsement from 33 additional key people from ministries and health partners across Togo. |
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| Yemen   | Six rounds of internal conflict have taken place in Yemen between 2004 and 2010, the last of which displaced more than 350,000 people, over half of whom were children. The primary healthcare system is failing, unable to cope with the internal displacement of such a large number of people. The most vulnerable people are living in remote regions without access to lifesaving healthcare. One in ten children are dying in Yemen before they reach their fifth birthday (DFiD Annual Report 2009). GSK and Save the Children are working together to improve access to and the quality of healthcare for 75,000 children under five and 30,000 women of child bearing age in the remote and vulnerable areas of Amran and Lahj governorates. **Results to date:**  
  • Trained 20 Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) to screen and refer malnutrition cases and to deliver health and nutrition messages within the community  
  • Recruited and equipped two Mobile Health Teams who are operational in Lahj and Amran, reaching rural communities with basic health services  
  • Conducted four meetings with director-level contacts at the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP) to engage government support for the
# Additional projects

In addition to the programmes delivered through three main partners; AMREF, Save the Children and CARE International, GSK’s 20% reinvestment initiative also works with other organisations on the programmes outlined below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Programme Overview</th>
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</table>
| **Bangladesh** | GSK is working with icddr,b an international health research organization which is providing low-cost, lifesaving solutions to health problems that affect billions of people living in poverty in Bangladesh. icddr,b’s multi-faceted research focuses on child and maternal health, nutrition, population sciences, reproductive health, poverty and health, and vaccine sciences, among others.  

Over two years icddr,b will improve three hospitals (2 non governmental and one governmental) in Bangladesh through training and improving standard of care. icddr,b will train around 500 health workers in Bangladesh.  

At full implementation, this project is expected to improve quality of care for up to 5.4 million poor and vulnerable patients. |

| **Myanmar** | GSK is also working with Friendship Bangladesh which specialises in delivering primary health care services to hard to reach people in Char communities, where land-based operations are impractical. Friendship has developed a river-based health service delivery system using floating hospitals, Satellite Clinics, Friendship Community Medics, River Ambulances, specialized health camps and mHealth project. mHealth (mobile health) stands for the provision of health-related services using mobile communication technology.  

To date, Friendship has currently 50 trained Friendship Community Medics (FCMs) from Char communities in nearly 33 chars (each FCM covering 250-300 households) in Kurigram District. Each Char has up to 3 FCMs depending on the number of households. They usually visit 10-15 households per day. They also carry some basic medicines and supplies (family planning materials, nutrition supplements, painkillers, ORS). FCMs are properly complete patient registration then treatment by this mobile phone. If the patient is complicated they refer their complicated cases to these SCs, and these patients are further referred to Emirates-Friendship Boat Hospital when they cannot be treated on site. Higher order referral sites include nearby government clinics and hospitals. |

| **Myanmar** | In Myanmar, GSK is working with Marie Stopes International (MSI) to contribute to prevention and control of cervical cancer in Myanmar. The main objectives are to increase awareness of cervical cancer in the community, to provide cervical cancer screening through Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid and to facilitate referrals for those patients needing further investigations and treatment in 25 townships across 7 states/regions of Myanmar.  

Results so far:  
- MSI has identified appropriate channels and approaches for awareness raising and linking with current healthcare service provision.  
- MSI has started distribution of cervical cancer awareness pamphlets (developed by GSK Myanmar) to patients at its clinics and youth centres. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>GSK is working with Plan International to construct health centres in two areas in Cambodia with the aim to:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Improve access to primary healthcare services to about 19,000 people</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Contribute towards the reduction of under-five and maternal mortality rates</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Enhance the education of community members to manage their health facilities</td>
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<td>GSK is also working with Reproductive and Child Health Alliance of Cambodia (RACHA). It is a partner of the Ministry of Health in Cambodia and is working to strengthen maternal-child health services in the Country.</td>
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<td>GSK’s funding will help with the construction of a new health centre which will bring essential services to people in hard to reach areas in Cambodia who are deprived of basic healthcare.</td>
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<td>The Spean Sreng commune is located 72km away from the centre of Banteay Meanchey Province. The catchment area covers eleven villages with a total population of 7,823. This remote area is located far from the existing health centres.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

All summaries are accurate at time of publication (September 2013)