Safe Motherhood Promotion Project (SMPP)

Activities and Achievements

2006 – July 2008

Overall goal

Approaches of Reproductive Health (RH) services extracted from the project are standardized and applied in other districts

Project Purpose

Health status of women of reproductive age and neonates is improved in the target district

Target Groups

Community people, particularly women of reproductive age and neonates

All level relevant staff under Directorate General of Health and Family Planning: district, upazila and union



- Feedback on lessons learnt from the Project is given to the central level and necessary actions are put into practice
- Management of Health and Family Planning Offices at district and upazila levels is improved
- □ Safe delivery service system is strengthened
- Reproductive Health (RH) services are more utilized by target community people in cooperation with private sectors

Interventions

Community-based interventions:

- Model union approach: Development of Union Level action plan involving the local government, service providers and stakeholders
- Development of community support system in collaboration with CARE-Bangladesh

Interventions contd...

- Community-based interventions:
 Social and community mobilization
 - Awareness on 5 danger signs of pregnancy
 - Promotion of birth planning
 - Development of effective referral system

Interventions contd...

□ Facility-based interventions:

- Facility assessment for understanding the needs for EmOC services
- Development of facility-based action plan: DH, SH, MCWC, UHCs (5) and model unions (9) – Total 17 facilities

Supply of necessary equipment

Interventions contd...

□ Facility-based interventions:

- Renovation of facilities (especially the OT)
- Support for maintenance of equipment
- Human resources development: in-country and overseas training
- Strengthening of MIS

Implementation

- SMPP is implemented by both the wings of MOHFW
- Upazila Project Coordination Committee (UPIC):
 Chaired by UNO
- District Project Implementation Committee (DPIC):
 Chaired by Deputy Commissioner
- Joint Coordination Committee (JCC):
 Chaired by Joint Chief Planning, MOHFW

- Developed the CSBA MIS format, and is being used
- 590 field staff (HA, FWA) oriented on Safe Motherhood and 9 statisticians on computer
- 6 FWVs & 3 SSN received practical training on Midwifery in Japan
- □ Facility assessment done (17) for EmOC services
- Action plan developed for all the facilities including 9 model Unions

- Renovated OT of Raipura and Polash
- Provided equipment at MCWC, Raipura, Polash, Monohordi, and some of the FWCs (Daulatpur, Bhatpara, Danga, Narayanpur)
- Comprehensive EOC services initiated at Raipura and Polash
- □ Supporting maintenance of equipment
- Negotiating at policy levels to allocate HR to the project areas

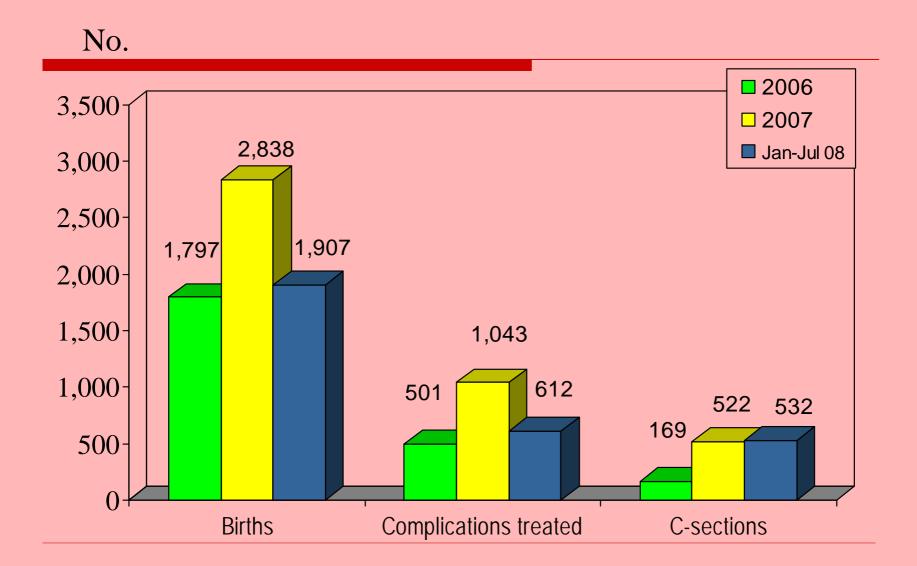
- Developed 60 Community Support System (CmSS) at Raipura and Monohordi in collaboration with CARE-Bangladesh
 - Identifies and maps pregnant women
 - Encourage them for taking ANC/PNC and EmOC services during needs
 - Negotiates with the service providers for services
 - Raise fund to support poor during needs
 - 137 MCH patients referred (up to June 08)

- Orientated the Community Change Agents (Village Doctors, TBAs, Teachers, UP members, Imams) on safe motherhood
- Observed Safe Motherhood Day as "ANC/PNC service delivery day"
- Study tour at Pubna and Chowgacha to share experience
- Special activity in char areas: training on CSBA

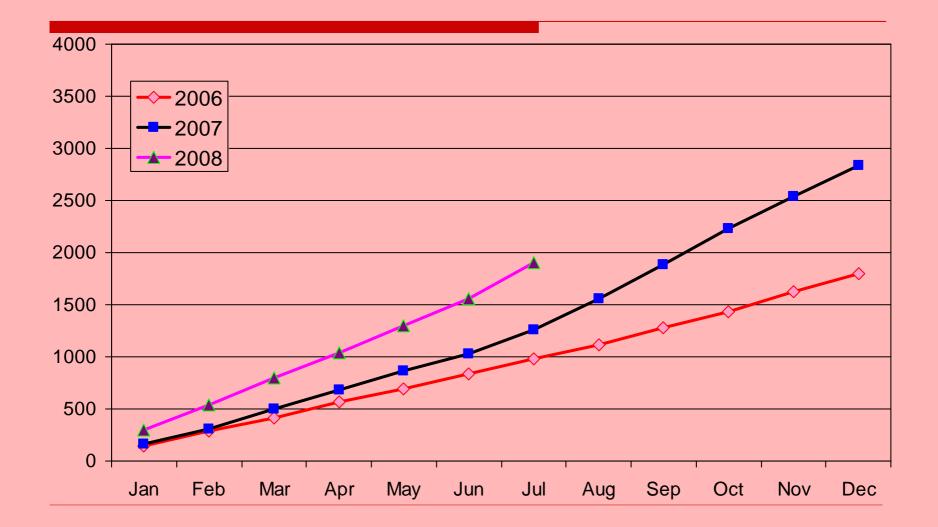
Local level initiative (local government and community participation)

- Developed Safe Motherhood fund: Funds collected from local institutions and from elites
- Budget allocated for Safe Motherhood from Union Parishad budget
- Provided Mini-ambulance (Danga, Narayanpur, Dulalpur)
- □ Supported FWC (with renovation, furniture etc.)
- Distributed "matir bank" to pregnant women to encourage savings
- Installed siren
- Observed Safe Motherhood Day as "service delivery day": More than 2,400 women received ANC

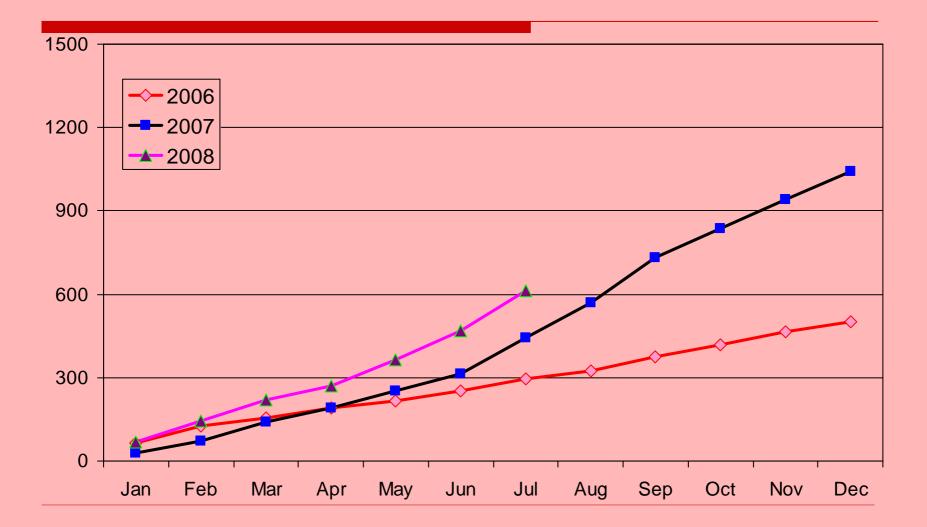
Births, complications treated and C-sections done at public EmOC facilities: 2006 – July 2008



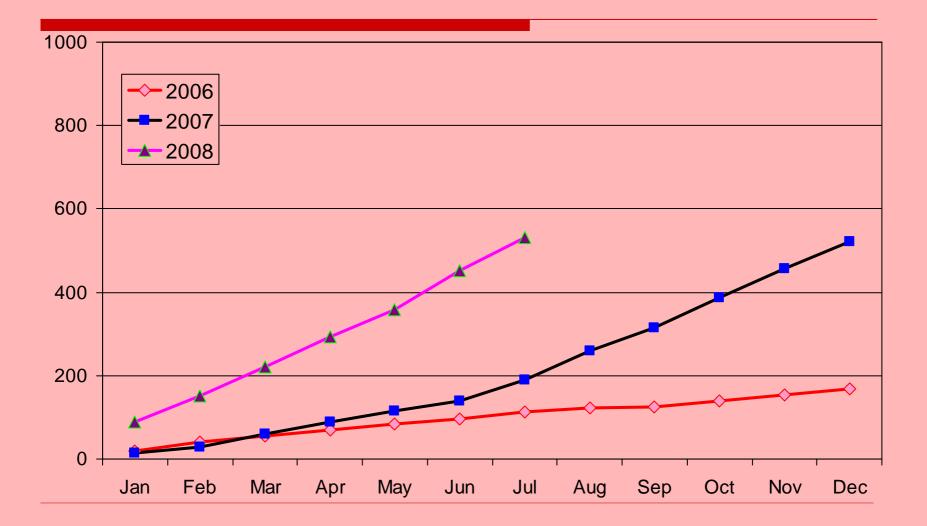
Cumulative no. of births conducted at GOB facilities by month: 06 – July 08



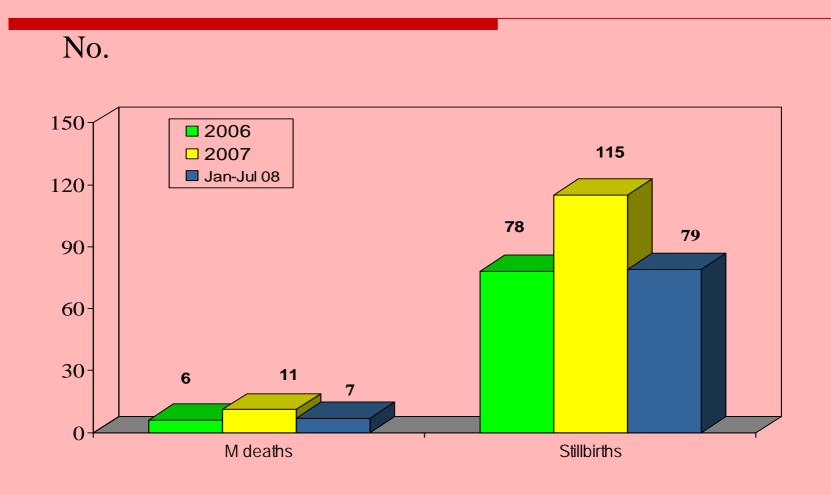
Cumulative no. of complications treated at GOB facilities by month: 06 – July 08



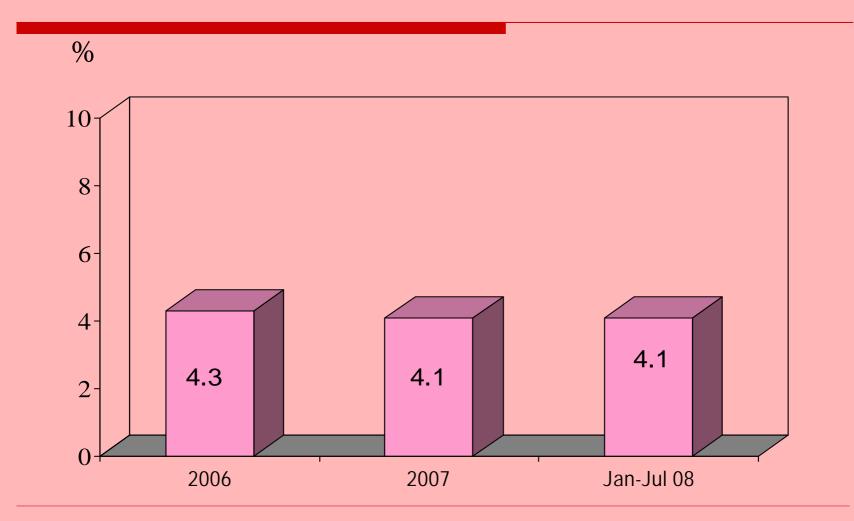
Cumulative no. of C-sections done at GOB facilities by month: **2006 – July 08**



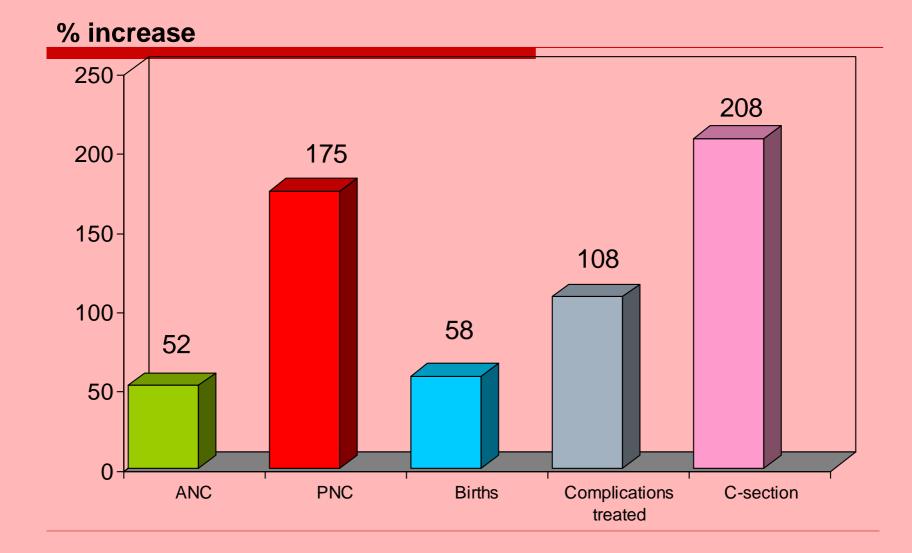
No. of maternal deaths and stillbirths at public EmOC facilities: 2006 – July 2008



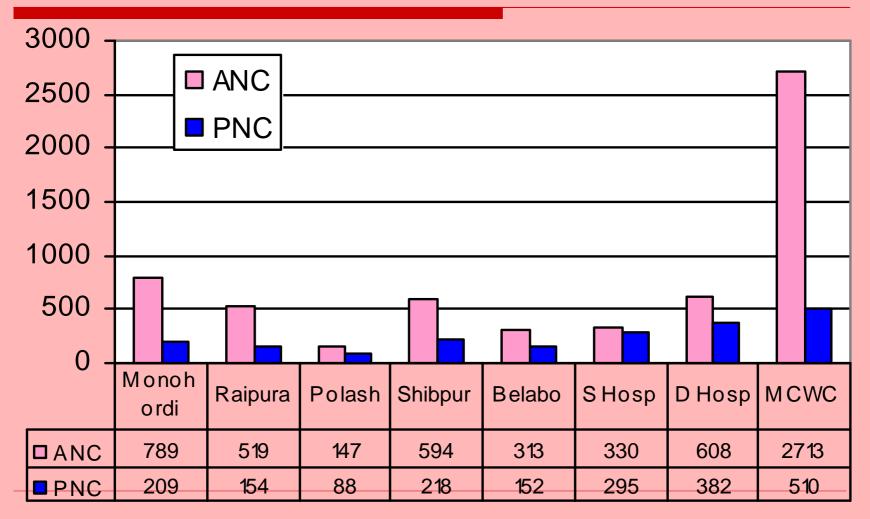
Stillbirths as a percentage of all births at public EmOC facilities: 2006 – July 2008



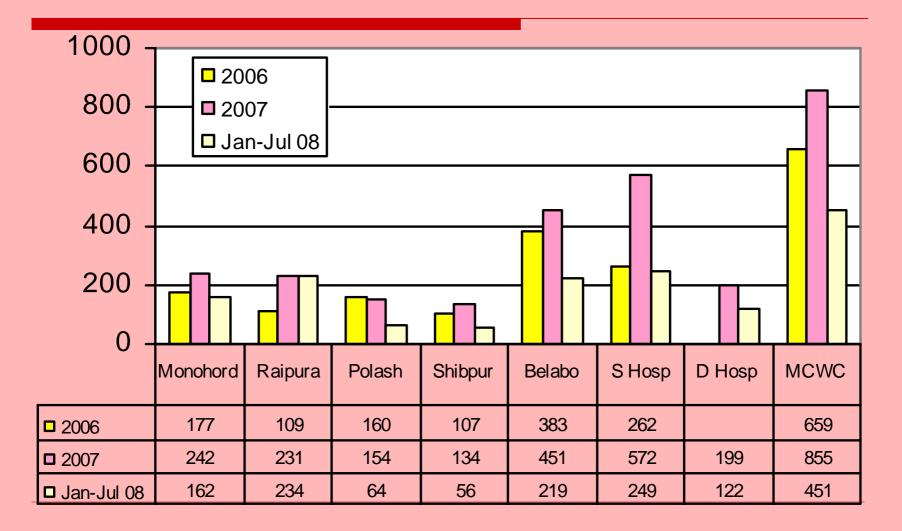
Percentage increase of facility performance in 2007 compared to 2006



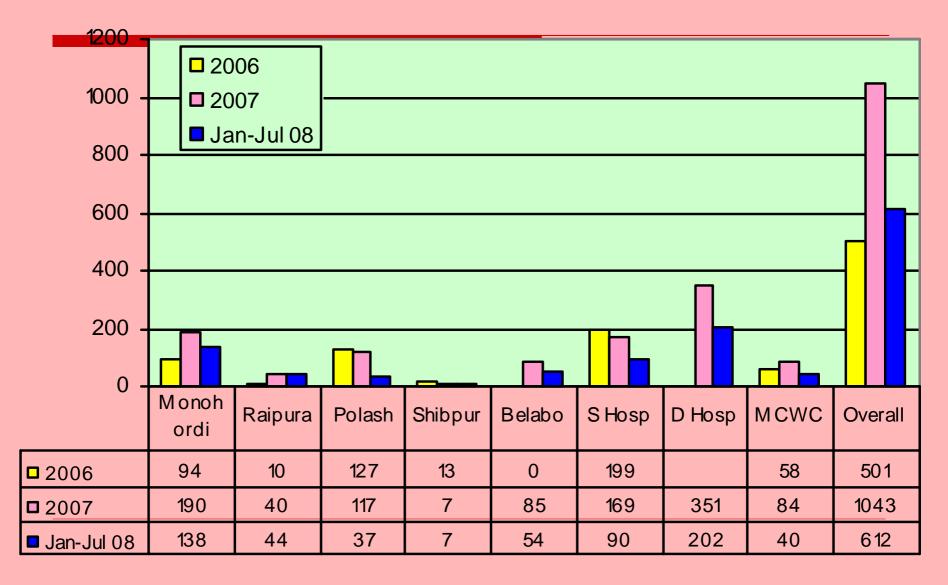
Number of ANC and PNC provided from Jan to July 2008 by facility



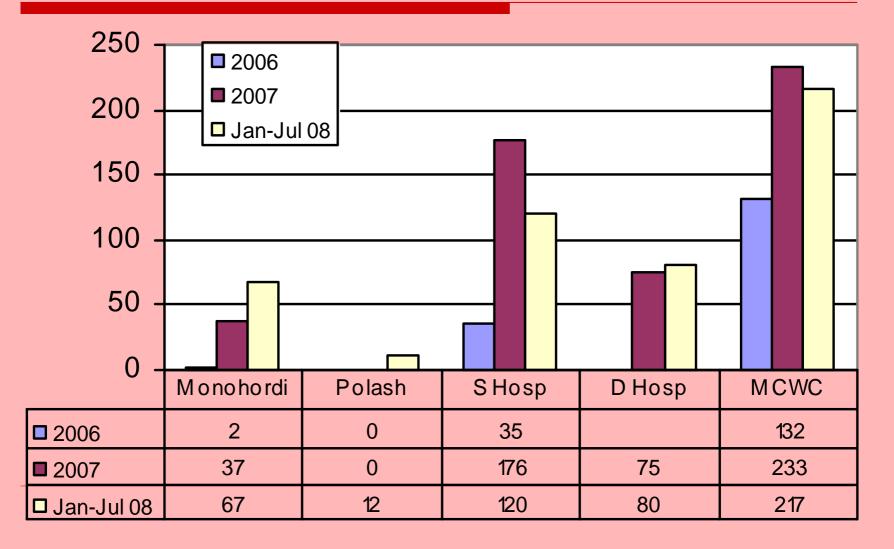
Deliveries conducted during 2006 to July 2008 by facility



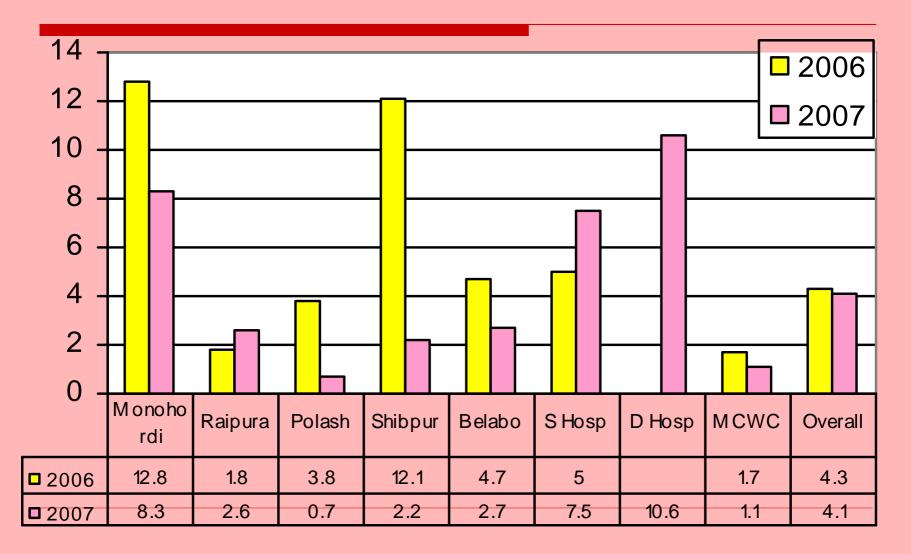
Number of complications treated from 2006 to Jul 08 by facility



Number of C-sections done: 2006 to July 2008 by facility



Still births as a proportion of all births in 2006 and 2007 by facilities



Some EmOC process indicators contributed by both public and private facilities at Norsingdi in 2007

Indicators	Expected No.	GOB facilities: No (%)	Private facilities: No. (%)	Total: No. (%)
Births (CBR: 26/1000 population) [Pop: 2,225,917]	57,874	2,839 (4.9% of all expected births)	4,672 (8.1% of all expected births)	7,511 (13% of all expected births)
Obstetric Complications (15% of expected births)	8,681	1,043 (Met need:12%)	501 (Met need: 5.8%)	1,544 (Met need: 17.8%)
Min. C-sections (5% of expected births)	2,894	522 (0.9% of all expected births)	3,492 (6.0% of all expected births)	4,014 (6.9% of all expected births)
Maternal deaths (3.2/1,000 live births)	185	11 (Overall CFR: 1.05%)	2 (Overall CFR: 0.4%)	13 (Overall CFR: 0.84%)
Neonatal deaths (37/1,000 live births)	2,141	4	15	19

What contributed to the achievements

- Strong commitment of the government at policy, district, upazila and union level
- □ Regular review at JCC, DPIC and UPIC meetings
- Involvement of local government (local level initiatives)
- Development of local level participatory planning

What contributed to the achievements

Effective CmSS

Experience sharing visits by the managers, service providers and UP chairmen

Prompt action on facility level problems, such as maintenance and supply of equipment

Close monitoring by government and JICA

Key Challenges

- Ensure 24-hour & 7 days a week EmOC services
- Ensure safe blood transfusion services
- Maintenance of equipment
- Ensure essential drugs and logistics, especially for the poor
- □ Further improve the quality of EmOC services
- Addressing the Char Areas: selecting appropriate strategy
- Merge Satellite Clinics with EPI center

Key Challenges

- □ Increase no. of quality CSBA
- Further improvement in utilization of services: Community mobilization to understand the 5 danger signs and take EmOC services during needs
- □ Shortage of human resources
- Motivating service providers to take responsibility and respect to women's human rights: Provide appropriate incentives to the service providers
- Continuous monitoring of the facilities and functions

Future Plan

□ Addressing char areas:

- CSBA training for the community people
- Increase awareness in general population on MNH
- Prevention of harmful practices
- Expansion of CmSS

□ Improve quality of EmOC services:

- Minor renovation of delivery room and OT
- Staff training: IPP, AMTSL, Neonatal resuscitation, etc.
- Supply of necessary equipment
- Develop monitoring system for quality EmOC
- Maternal and neonatal death review

Future Plan

Expansion of CmSS:

Within and outside the planned upazilas

Improve neonatal care at community:

- Increase awareness among population
- Prevention of harmful practices
- Improve quality of PNC and newborn care
- Improve referral linkage for neonatal complications