

**iCCM 2014** 

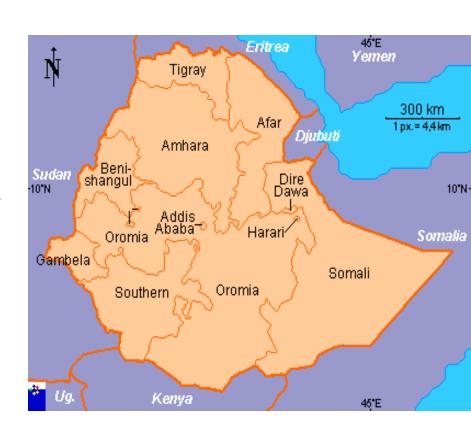
Integrated Community Case Management (iCCM): Evidence Review Symposium

3-5 March 2014, Accra, Ghana

#### **Background**

#### **Country Overview**

- ✓ 2014 population is 89 million. (2007 population & housing census)
- ✓ 9 regions, 2 city administrations, 824 districts, 16,000+ rural kebeles
- ✓ 84% rural
- ✓ 13 million <5s



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#### **Background**

#### **Health situation**

✓ Ethiopia achieved MDG4 target by reducing child deaths by 67%, from 204 per 1000 live births in 1990 to 68 per 1000 live births in 2012 (UN IGME report 2013).



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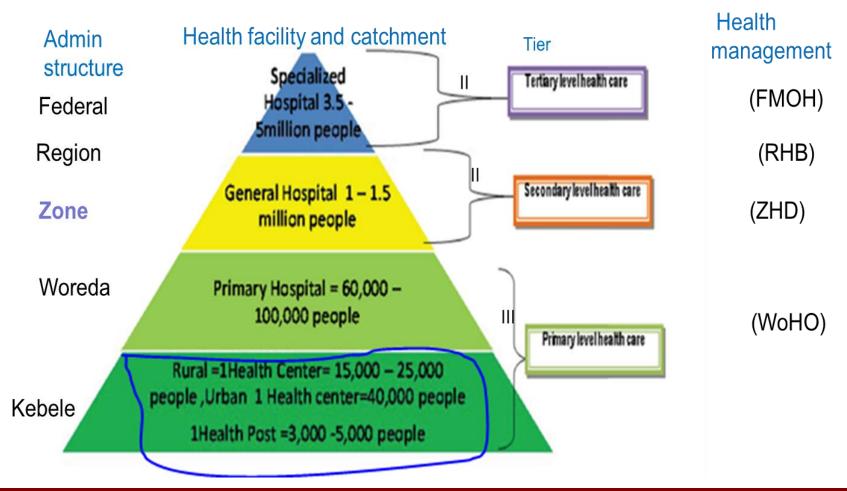
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#### **Background**

- Nearly 205,000 children still die each year mostly from preventable or treatable diseases
- ✓ More than 70% of the deaths due to pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria, newborn conditions and malnutrition (WHO/CHERG 2010)

	Common contributors of the deaths and illness in Ethiopia			
Type of Illness	Pneumonia	Diarrhoea	Malaria	Newborn conditions
death (#, %)	36,000 (18%)	26,000 (13%)	14,000 (7%)	67,000 (33%)
illness (#)	3,500,000	39,000,000	-	300,000

#### **Ethiopian Health System**



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# Integrated Community Case Management (iCCM)

#### Goal

 Ensure the achievement of MDG 4 by 2015, through Integrated Community-Case Management of Common Childhood Illnesses (iCCM)

 To contribute to the country goal of reducing under five mortality to below 20/1000LB by 2035

# **Health Extension Program**

- Flagship health program
- Introduced in 2003-4
- Philosophy: if the right health knowledge and skills are transferred, households can take responsibility for producing and maintaining their own health.
- HEWs deliver 16 health intervention packages in the community
  - Maternal & child health (5)
  - Hygiene & sanitation (7)
  - Communicable disease prevention & control (3)
  - Health education & communication (1)



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# **History of CCM in Ethiopia**

- To decrease under five mortality, Ethiopia initiated CCM before the era of MDG.
- The most appropriate way of increasing access to the rural & poorest families is treating common childhood illness through community-based approach with the human potential available at community level.



# **Objective**





Increase <u>Access</u> to case management of common childhood illnesses at the community level



Malaria



Malnutrition

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#### Major activities

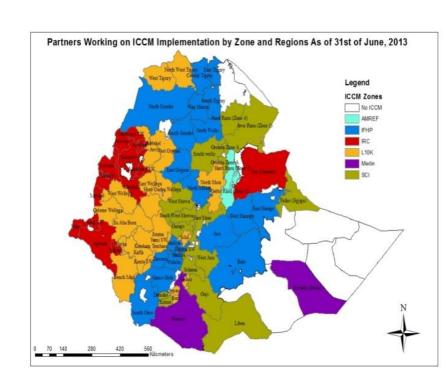
- Establish strong coordination among partners
- Prepare training guides, job aids, and standard list of drugs and supplies
- Train
- Follow up and supervise post-training
- Conduct Performance Review and Clinical Mentoring
- Distribute supplies
- Mobilize communities and communicate for behavior change
- Monitor and evaluate



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#### **Achievement**

- >29,900 HEWs (14,500 health posts) in Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR, Tigray, BG, Gambella, Afar and Somali Regions started iCCM
- >8000 health workers equipped with iCCM facilitation & supervision skills and IMNCI skills
- >36,500 training kits distributed
- 86% districts covered by iCCM
- ~4.6 million sick children benefited from iCCM between 2011 and 2013



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## **Program learning**

- Technical Working Group prioritized 5 operations research questions
- Many have generated evidence, including
  - Johns Hopkins University, Institute for International Programs
  - Medical Research Council of South Africa
  - Implementing Partners (JSI, IRC, IFHP, SC, etc.)
- Under review: a 2014 supplement to Ethiopian Medical Journal; a "national case study" of iCCM at scale with 16 papers and 4 editorials

### **Opportunities**

- Strong political commitment and government leadership
- Mature HEP platform with >34,000 salaried rural HEWs can shoulder iCCM
- Primary Health Care Unit linkages (1 health center + 5 health posts)
- Health Development Army (HDA)
- Committed development partners supporting HEP and iCCM



## **Challenges**

- Low service utilization, particularly by sick young infants
- Supply chain management system
- HMIS not yet fully capturing new interventions
- Regular supportive supervision by PHCU and district
- Primary Health Care Unit not yet strong
- Continuous need to train newly deployed HEWs

#### **Lessons learned**

- Strong government leadership is necessary for successful implementation monitoring and evaluation
- HEWs can deliver quality iCCM service if well trained, supplied and supervised
- HEWs' commitment and strong community mobilization through the HDA are critical for iCCM use
- Strong national and local partnership helps ensure speed and quality of iCCM implementation at scale
- Clinical mentoring, supervision and review meetings are important for improving quality of services
- Pre-service training is important for sustainability
- iCCM alone will not be enough to reach the young infant population

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### **Next steps**

- Consolidate the iCCM programme in the four big regions, focusing on quality improvement, utilization, supervision and supply chain management
- 2. Complete iCCM role-out in the developing regions, hand-in-hand with HEP improvement
- 3. Scale up community-based newborn care, including newborn sepsis management by 2015



# Thank you

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