

GF Round 10

Review of Key Issues: Maternal and Child Health

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HWG Mock TRP - Dakar, 29 June 2010

Intervention packages for improving child health (MCH)

Universal packages (recommended in all settings)		Situational packages (where warranted)
Care during pregnancy	Antenatal care: Tetanus toxoid immunization Birth and emergency planning Detection and management of complications Detection and treatment of syphilis Information and counselling on self-care, nutrition, safer sex, breastfeeding, family planning for birth spacing	Intermittent preventive therapy (IPT) for malaria Sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
Care during labour, birth and 1-2 hours after birth	Skilled care at birth: Monitoring progress during labour Social support (companion) during birth Immediate newborn care (resuscitation if required, thermal care, hygienic cord care, early initiation of breastfeeding) Emergency obstetric and newborn care: Detection and clinical management of obstetric and newborn complications	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

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Intervention packages for improving child health (MCH)

Universal packages (recommended in all settings)		Situational packages (where warranted)
Postnatal/ Newborn care	Routine postnatal care of mother and newborn: Exclusive breastfeeding Thermal care Hygienic cord care Extra care of LBW infants Prompt care-seeking for illness Immunization Management of newborn illness	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
Care during infancy and childhood	Community case management of diarrhoea, pneumonia, malaria and malnutrition IMCI (first-level health facilities): Algorithm-based management of diarrhoea (with ORT and zinc), pneumonia, malaria , malnutrition and newborn illness; care for HIV-exposed and HIV-infected children IMCI (referral facilities): Management of severe infant and child illnesses Community IMCI: Community mobilization and communication to promote: Exclusive breastfeeding Safe and appropriate complementary feeding starting at 6 months with continued breastfeeding Hand washing and proper disposal of faeces Care-seeking for preventive interventions (e.g. vaccines) Home care for illness Care-seeking for illness EPI: Delivery of essential vaccines	Sleeping under an insecticide-treated bednet to prevent malaria Prevention of HIV Care of HIV-exposed and HIV-infected children Vitamin A supplementation

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Interventions for Improvement of Child Health (MCH) along the Continuum of Care

	Home and Community	First-level health facility	Referral facility
Pregnancy	Promote and support antenatal care (ANC) Information and counselling on self-care, nutrition, safer sex, breastfeeding, family planning Birth and emergency planning Sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets	Tetanus toxoid immunization Birth and emergency planning Detection and treatment of syphilis Intermittent preventive therapy (IPT) for malaria Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) Detection of complications of pregnancy	Management of complications of pregnancy
Birth and 1-2 hours after birth	Promote and support skilled care at birth Promote and support key practices, e.g. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. - Clean delivery 2. - Social support (companion) during birth 3. - Early initiation of breastfeeding 4. - Newborn thermal care 	Monitoring progress during labour Social support (companion) during birth Immediate newborn care (resuscitation if required, thermal care, hygienic cord care, early initiation of breastfeeding) Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV Detection of obstetric complications	Clinical management of obstetric complications

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Interventions for Improvement of Child Health (MCH) along the Continuum of Care

	Home and Community	First-level health facility	Referral facility
Newborn period	Promote and support key practices, e.g. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. - Exclusive breastfeeding 2. - Thermal care 3. - Hygienic cord care 4. - Extra care of LBW infants 5. - Prompt care-seeking for illness 	Exclusive breastfeeding Thermal care Hygienic cord care Extra care of LBW infants Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV Management of newborn illness Immunization	Management of severe newborn illness
Infancy and childhood	Promote and support key practices, e.g. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. - Exclusive breastfeeding 2. - Complementary feeding 3. - Sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets 4. - Handwashing and proper disposal of faeces 5. - Care-seeking for preventive interventions (e.g. vaccines) 6. - Care-seeking for illness Community case management of diarrhoea, pneumonia, malaria and malnutrition	Immunizations Vitamin A supplementation Standard case management including: - ORT and zinc for diarrhoea - Antibiotics for dysentery - Antibiotics for pneumonia - Antimalarials Care for HIV-exposed and HIV-infected children - Co-trimoxazole prophylaxis - ART	Management of severe infant and childhood illness

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GF Board Decision (GF/BM21/DP20)

- At its 21st meeting, the Global Fund Board endorsed its strong support and encouragement to countries and partners to work together to urgently scale up investments in maternal and child health.
- Particular mention is made with regards to the opportunities to do this through grant reprogramming and/or new requests for funding (including Round 10).

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- What is the Global Fund's position in terms of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) and achieving MDGs 4 and 5?

- The Global Fund

- recognizes the importance of integrated approaches to achieve the health-related MDGs.
- strongly encourages applicants to identify opportunities to scale up integrated health responses that include MCH in their disease proposals including in requests for cross-cutting health systems strengthening.

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Implications of this decision

- Can applicants request Global Fund support to accelerate progress towards MDGs 4 and 5?
 - Yes. The Global Fund supports integrated approaches linking HIV, TB and malaria services with those for maternal, child and sexual and reproductive health in order to support the achievement of the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

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Integrating MCH-related activities within proposals

- **what sort of interventions can be included in a funding request?**
 - fit within the mandate of the Global Fund and funding requests for MCH interventions should not displace existing funding sources.
 - All funding requests for MCH related activities should directly or indirectly contribute to the mitigation of the impact of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis or malaria.
- ***Maternal and neonatal health:***
 - Malaria prevention (Insecticide-Treated Nets (ITNs), IPTp, Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS))
 - Malaria diagnosis and treatment
 - ANC services
- ***Child health:***
 - Malaria prevention (ITNs, IRS)
 - Malaria diagnosis and treatment

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Integrating MCH-related activities within proposals

- **MCH-related activities that will not be supported by the Global**
 - The Global Fund cannot currently support any interventions or commodities that fall outside its core mandate of fighting the three pandemics (HIV/Aids, tuberculosis and malaria).
 - Examples of interventions that Global Fund will not support at this time include, but are not limited to,
 - large scale capital investments such as building hospitals;
 - immunizations;
 - nutritional supplements (e.g. Vitamin A, zinc, other micronutrients)
 - procurement of antibiotics, etc...

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