

# Project AXxes

## AMTSL and the newborn DR Congo AXxe's experience RDC

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POPPHI's Meeting

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**Project AXxes**  
IMA / ECC / CRS / WVI



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# I. Le projet AXxes

- Global Assistance package to health zones
- 57 health zones
- Covers over 8 million persons
- Reproductive health is given a prominent place

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# Alarming situation of mother and newborn in the DRC

**According to the national health survey (EDS 2007:**

**Maternal Mortality: 549** for 100 000 live births

**Neonatal Mortality: 42** for 1000 live births

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# Reproductive Health Package (AXxes)

1. Antenatal Care
  2. Assisted Birth
  3. Care of the newborn
  4. Post natal care
  5. Family planning
  6. Management of STIs
  7. Repair of vaginal fistulas
  8. GBV
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# Essential Components of Maternal and NewBorn Care

1. Care of the mother during pregnancy, delivery, and postpartum at the service delivery point with focus on avoidance/management of post partum hemorrhage (AMTSL)
  2. Essential care of the newborn at the level of the service deliver point including newborn resuscitation, treatment of infections, and administration of the first doses of antibiotics before transfer.
  3. Promotion of essential care of mother and newborn at the community level including the early recognition of signs of danger and care seeking behavior
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# Integrated care of mother and newborn

- ▶ **Start of a national workshops to evaluate issue mai-juin 07**
- ▶ **Consensus of the strategies to undertake for integrated maternal-newborn care october 07 :**
  - MOH
  - USAID
  - AXxes
  - BASICS
  - POPPHI
  - UNICEF
  - OMS
  - UNFPA....

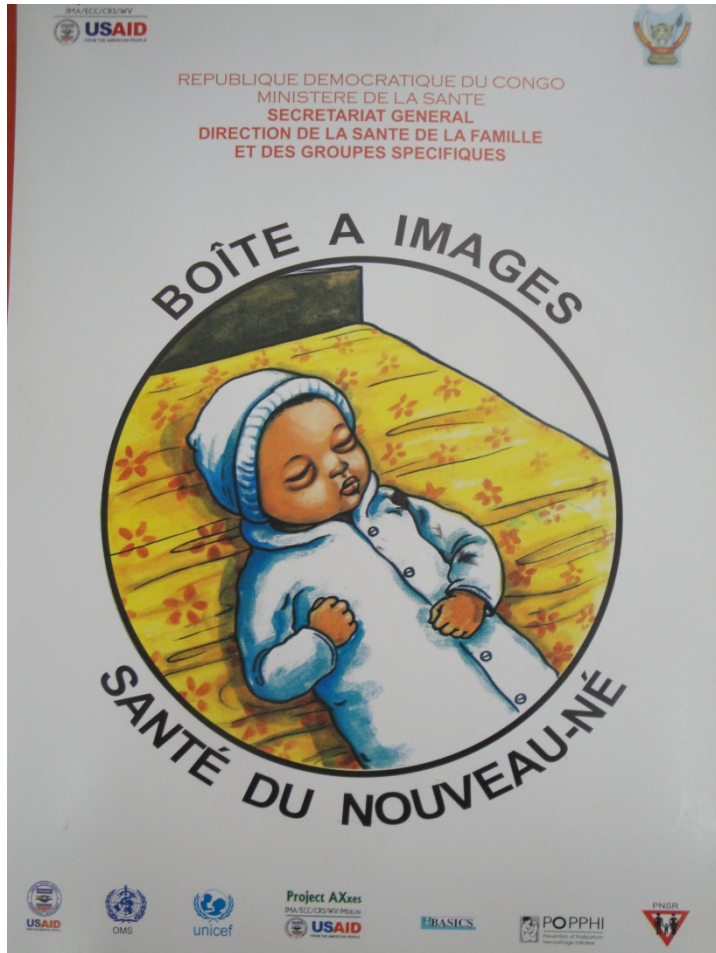


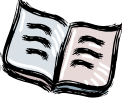



# Procurement of equipment for training, newborn kit and oxytocine



Mannequin for AMSTL ,ENC and equipment for baby resuscitation and newborn kit

# ELABORATION, PRODUCTION and DIFFUSION of WORK MATERIAL FOR PROMOTING MATERNAL- NEWBORN HEALTH AND Training Kits



- Reference Manuals 
- Guide for the facilitator 
- Notebook for the participant 
- Register for clinical experiences
- Guide for trainers for rural health promoters on disseminating messages related to care of mother and newborn 

# TRAINING OF 27 NATIONAL TRAINERS , 97 PROVINCIAL TRAINERS , 370 PRESTATAIRES



Demonstration: Resuscitation

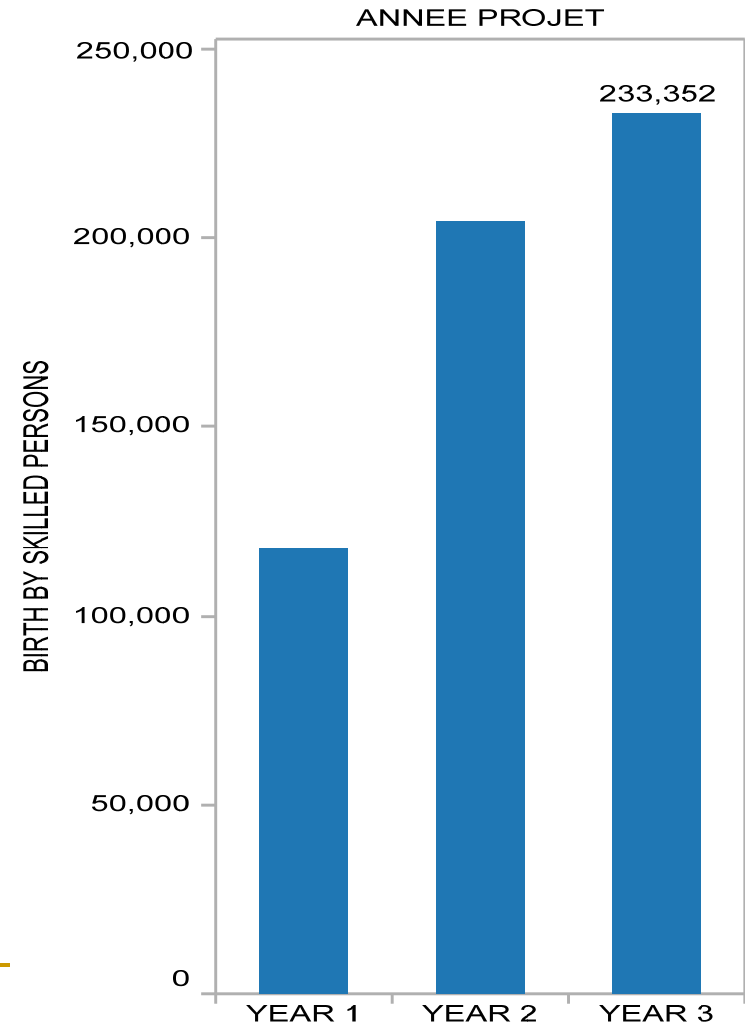
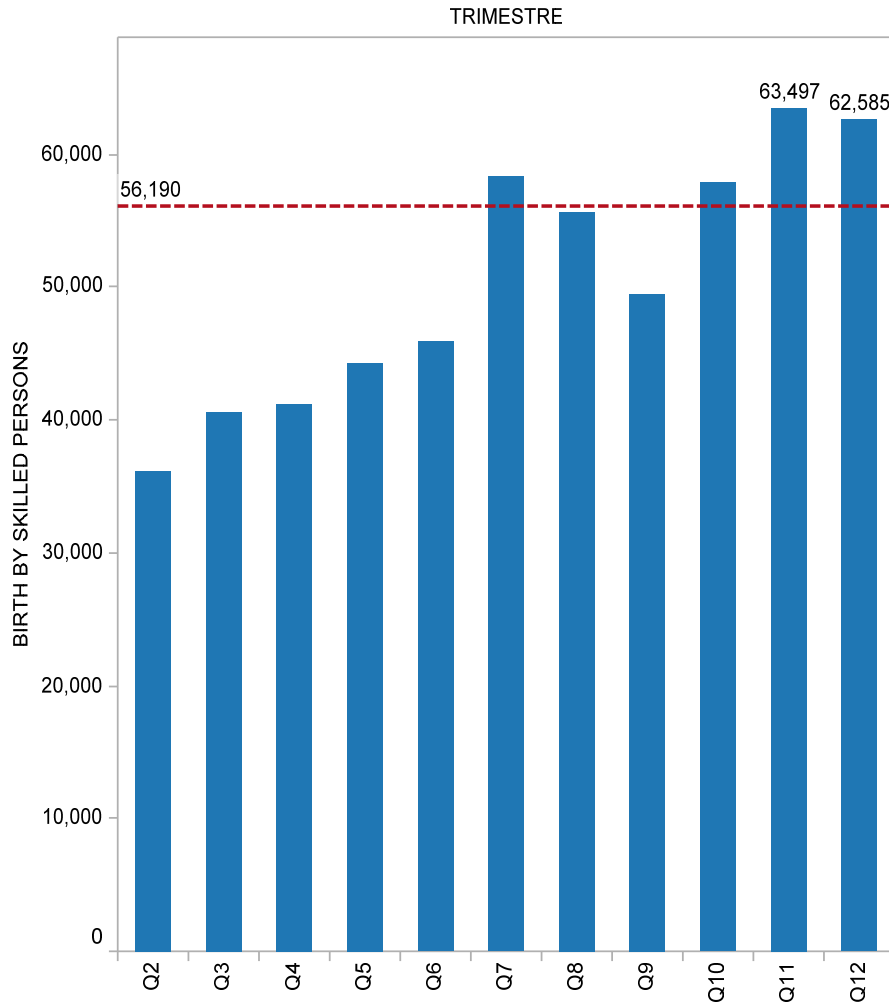


Demonstration: AMTSL

**43 ZS & 218 MATERNITES**

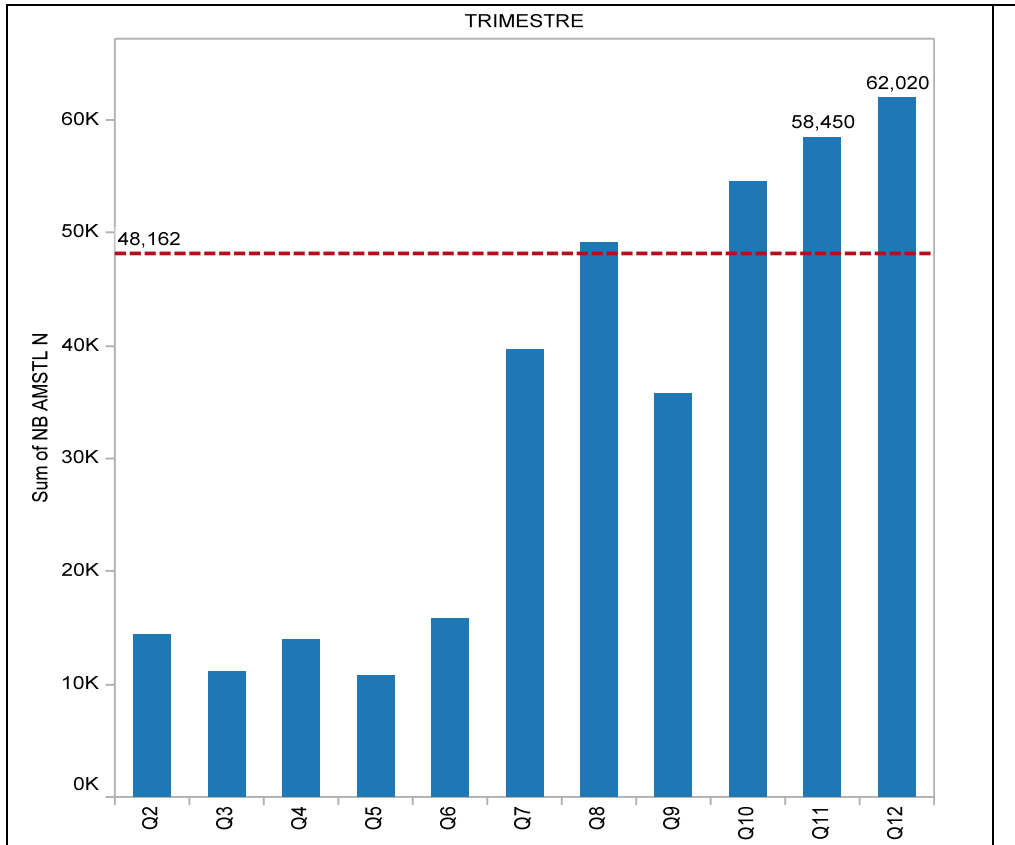
**TRAINING OF 591 VILLAGE HEALTH PROMOTERS FROM  
17 HEALTH ZONES IN SOUTH KIVU & KATANGA**

# ASSISTED BIRTH GENERAL TENDANCE OF RATES & by project year

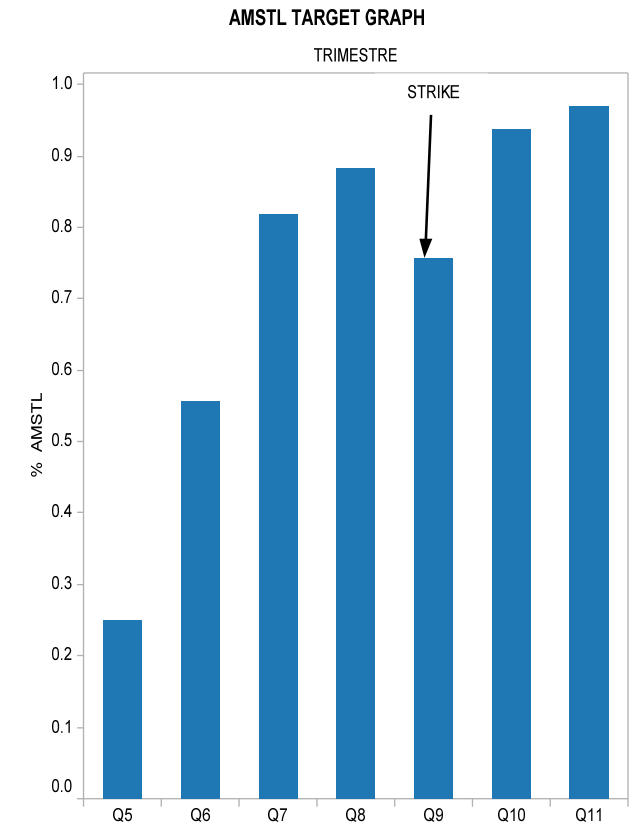


# AMTSL

## AMSTL NUMBER



## AMSTL COVERAGE



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# LESSONS LEARNED

## Avantages:

- Consistent with the integrated care vision of the MOH for SMNE covering two essential problems and two significant causes of mortality in the DRC
  - Funds can be shared between two domains.
  - Training, Supervision et Monitoring integrated (efficient use of time and resources)
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# LECONS APPRISES

## Avantages:

- Training of clinical workers in essential maternal care and ensuring the availability of oxytocin plays a key role in the application of AMSTL
  - Sensitizing households by community workers trained in newborn and maternal care and accompanying midwives during labor in health facilities promotes both assisted and safe delivery.
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# LECONS APPRISES

## Difficultés:

- Laborious process for obtaining consensus during the intervention.
  - Long delays for obtaining training material
  - Consensus around the adaptation and adoption of training material
  - Putting program in action takes more time and resources than planned.
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# LECONS APPRISES

## Difficultés:

- Documents are voluminous
  - Several messages taught
  - If there is a shortage of trained personnel this could limit the application of these new concepts in maternal and newborn care.
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# Challenges :

- Consensus for the integration of information on SENN and GATPA in the Registers of Routine Care
  - Long distances, inaccessibility of certain health zones, and necessity of traveling by airplane make supervision visits by national structures less frequent.
  - The adoption of strategies by provincial health authorities and those in the health zones constitute a gauge for the continuity of these interventions.
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***Thank you for your kind  
attention***

