



Philippines' experience on essential newborn care in emergencies

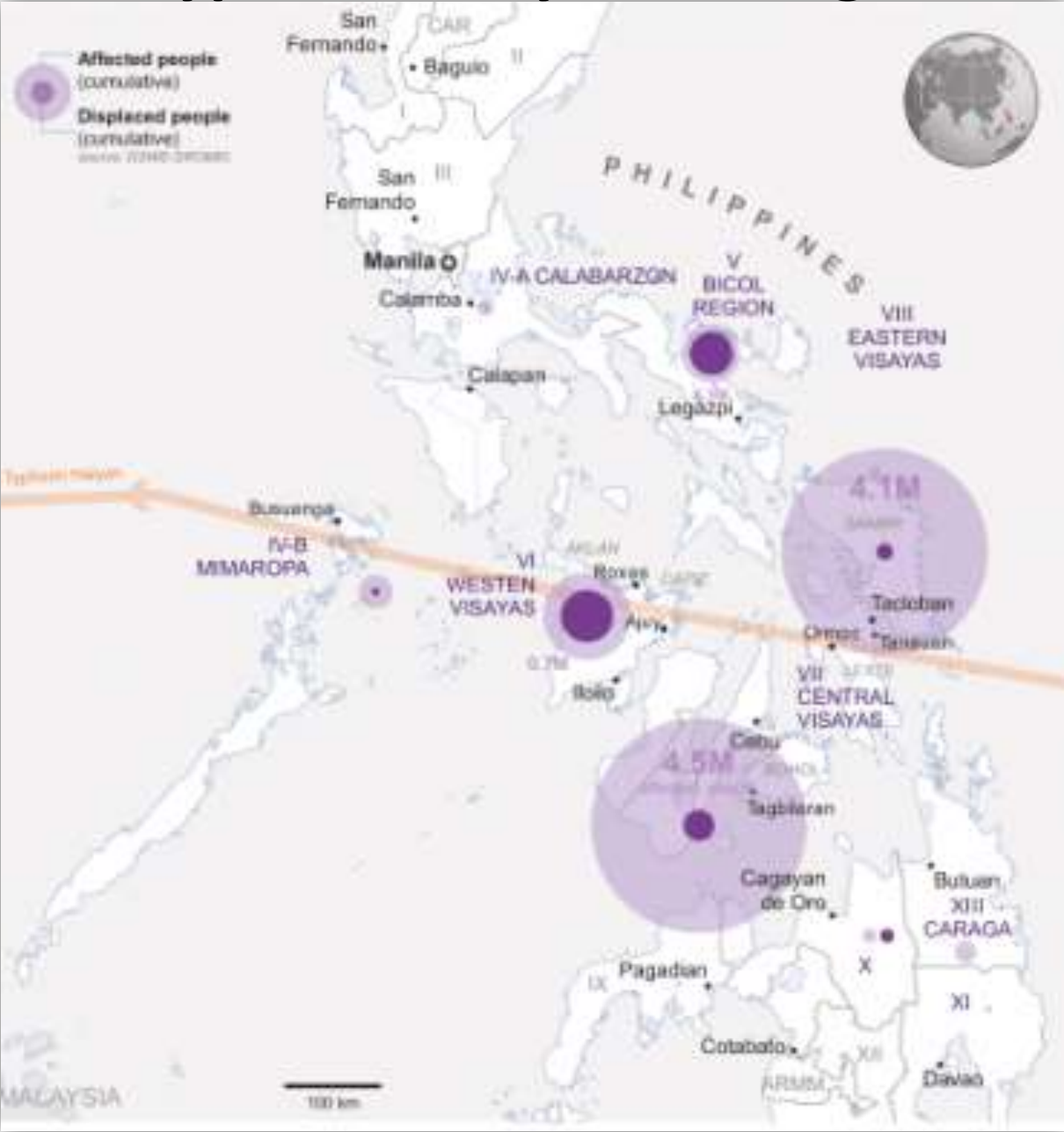
(Turning disaster into an opportunity for improving maternal and
newborn care services in the Philippines)

Global Health Practitioner Conference | June 4 – 7, 2018 | Bethesda, MD, USA
via twitter | @COREGroupDC | #GHPC18

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Path of typhoon Haiyan through central Philippines



Super typhoon Haiyan was the strongest typhoon on record to make landfall as of 2013

Super typhoon Haiyan: Tacloban City



UNICEF Philippines Haiyan Programme Areas and Haiyan Path



Legend	Programme Areas	Scale	Date Created: 09/03/14
Haiyan Path	Programme Areas	1 cm = 10 km	Map Source: PH, UNICEF Map Production Date: 03 March 2014 Production: UNICEF Philippines

Disclaimer: The information on this map is for general information only and does not constitute a commitment or guarantee by UNICEF.

Super typhoon Haiyan: damage to health facilities



Leyte Provincial Hospital



Tabon-tabon Rural Health Unit

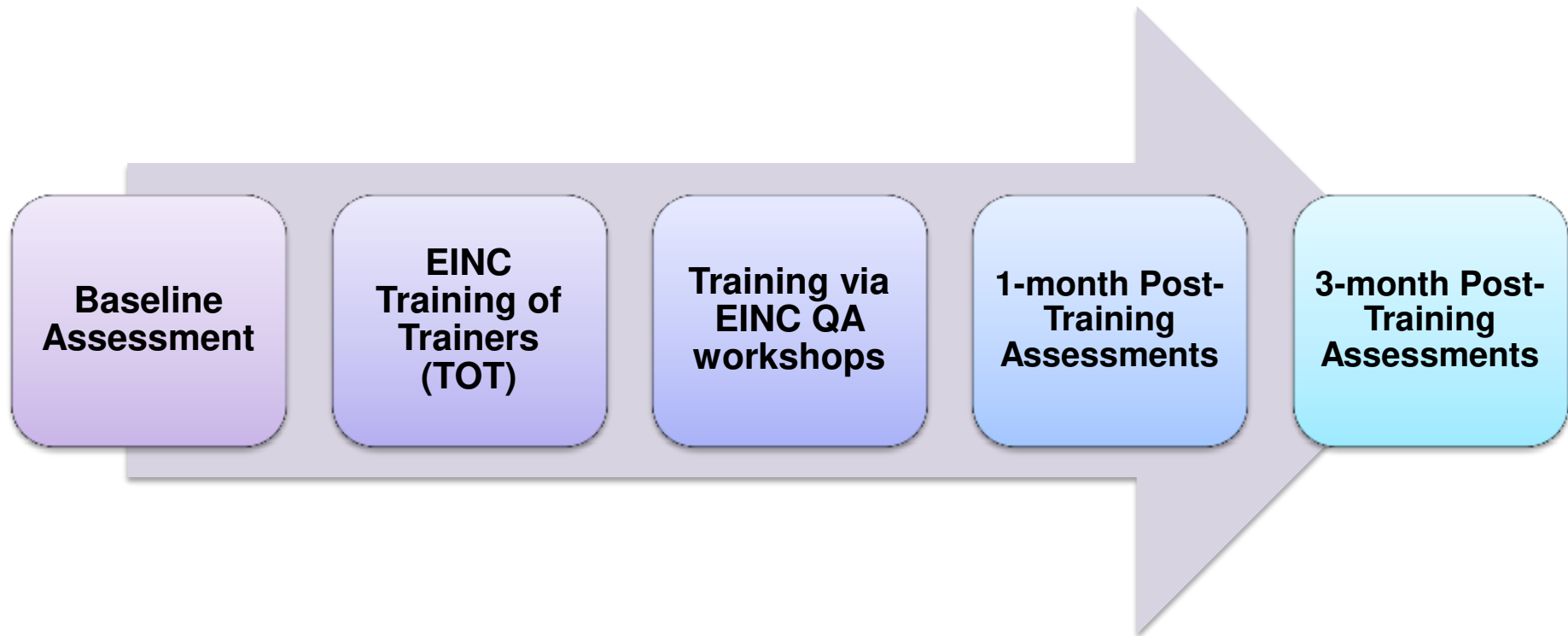


Tanuan Rural Health Unit



Mayorga Rural Health Unit

Figure 1. Flow of assessments and interventions



EINC = Essential Intrapartum & Newborn Care

QA = Quality Assurance

Super typhoon Haiyan Baseline assessments

Balangiga, Albino Duran Memorial Hospital



Guiuan, Felipe Abrigo Memorial Hospital

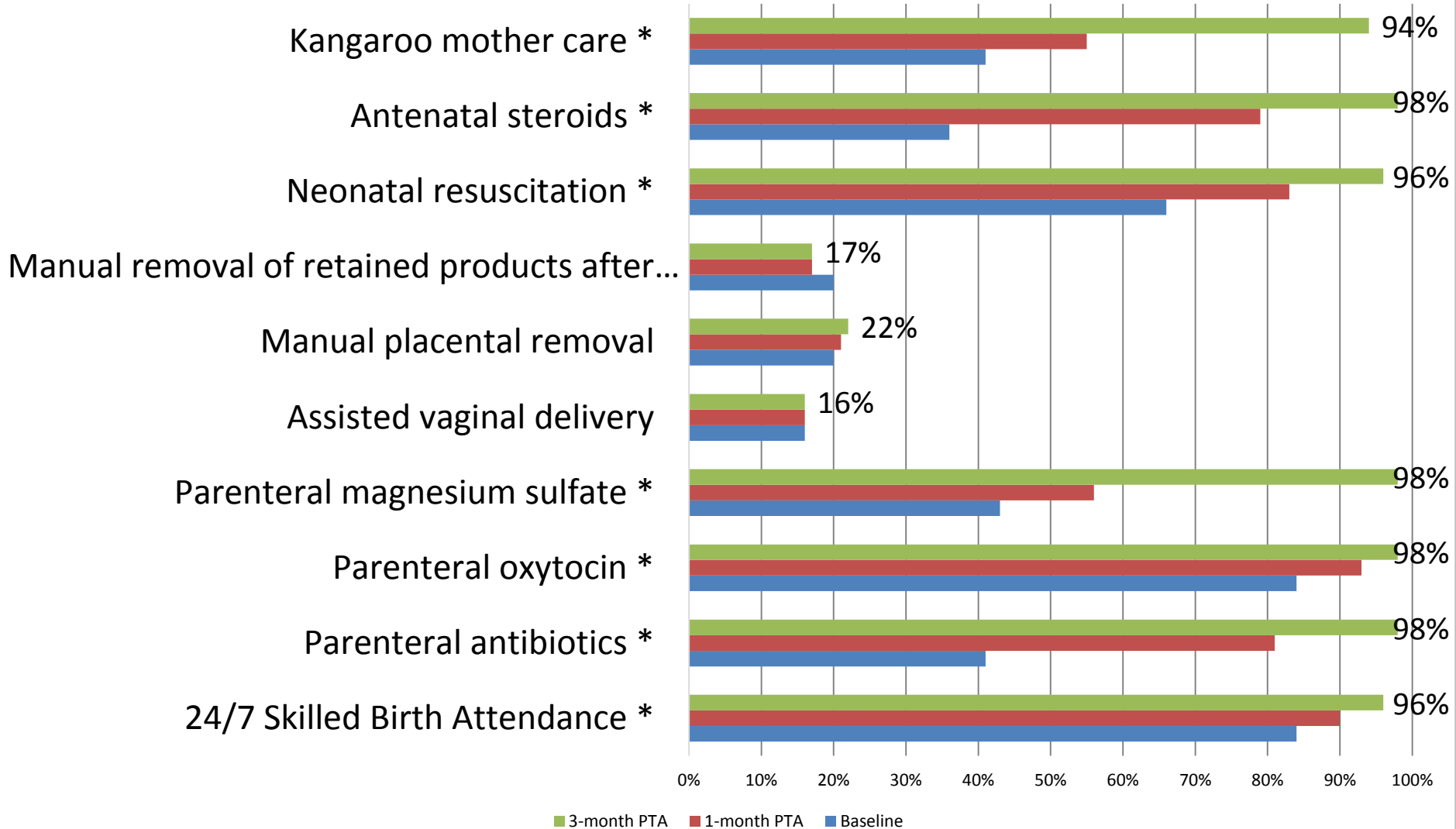


Marabut Barangay (village) health station



SERVICE AVAILABILITY INDICATORS

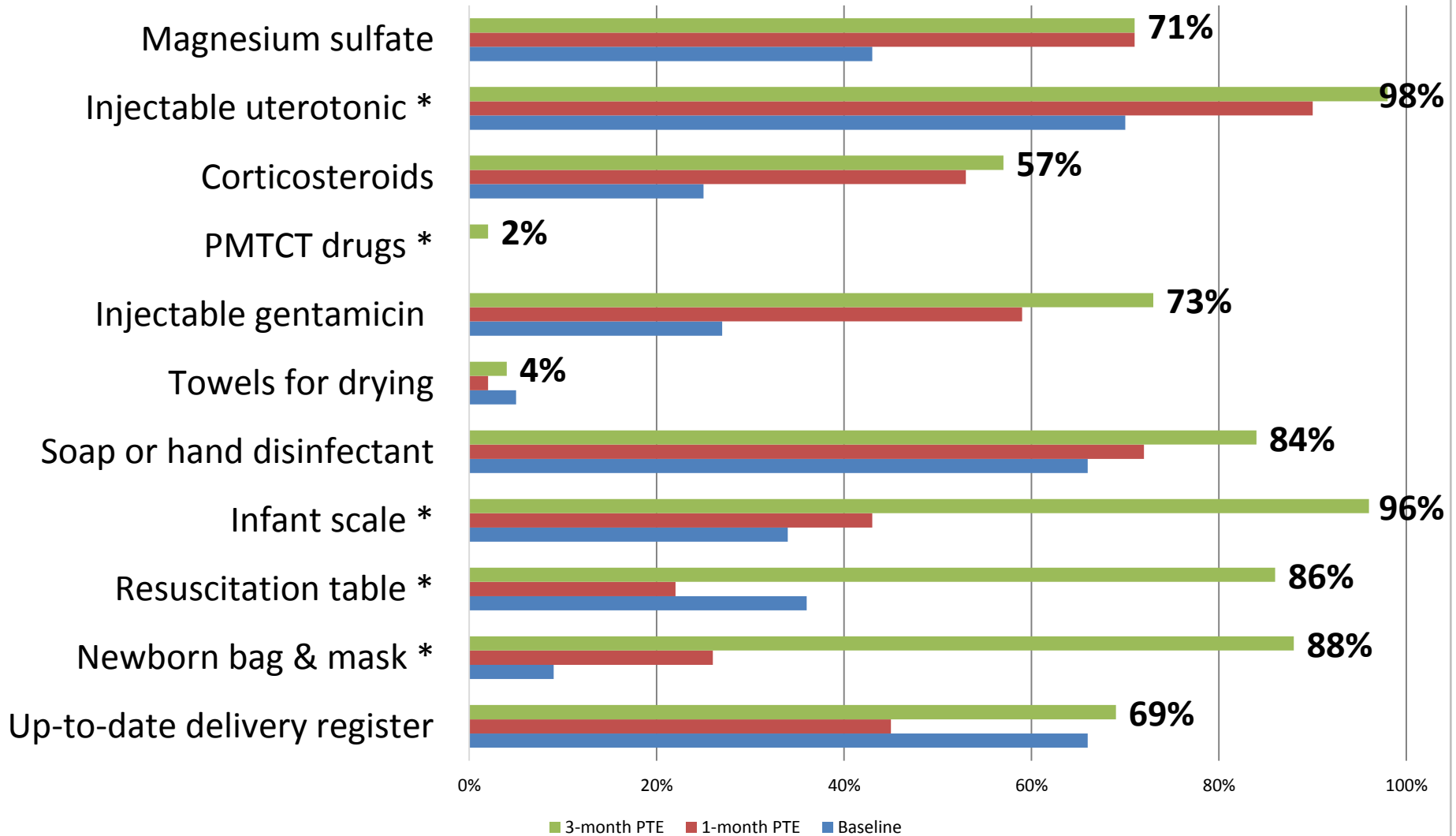
Proportion of facilities assessed providing various services at pre- training (baseline) and at 1- and 3-month post-training assessment in Eastern, Western, and Central Visayas, Philippines, 2014.



* Indicates significant change from Baseline to 3-month PTA, $p < 0.05$

EQUIPMENT & SUPPLY INDICATORS

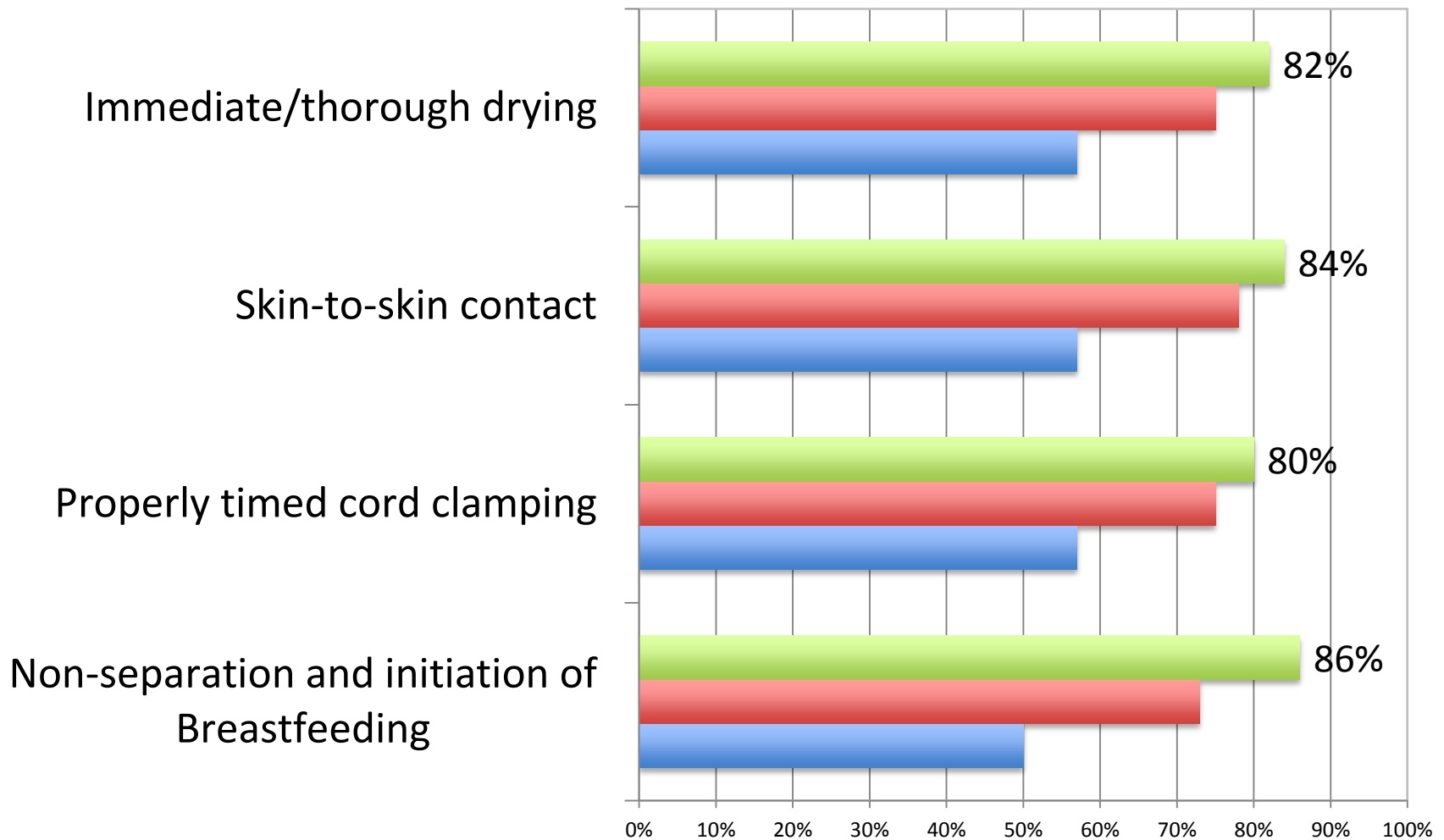
Proportion of facilities assessed to have various equipment and supplies at pre-training (baseline) and at 1- month and 3-month post-training assessment in Eastern, Western, and Central Visayas, Philippines, 2014.



* Indicates significant change from Baseline to 3-month PTA, $p < 0.05$

SERVICE STANDARDS INDICATORS

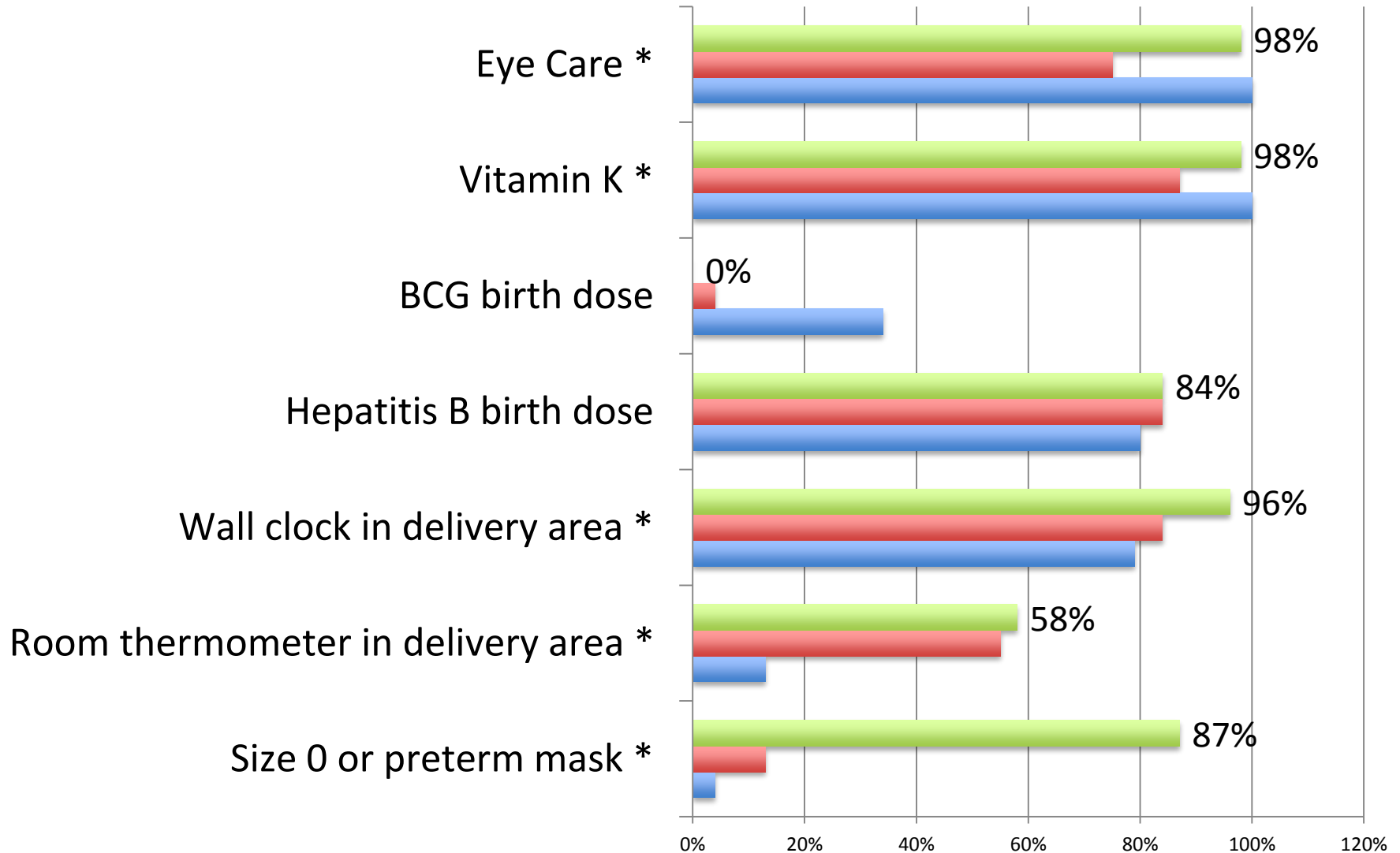
Proportion of facilities assessed to be implementing 4 Core Steps of immediate newborn care at pre-training (baseline) and at 1 and 3 months post-training assessment (PTA), Eastern, Western and Central Visayas, Philippines, 2014



* Indicates significant change from Baseline to 3-month PTA, $p < 0.05$

SERVICE STANDARDS INDICATORS

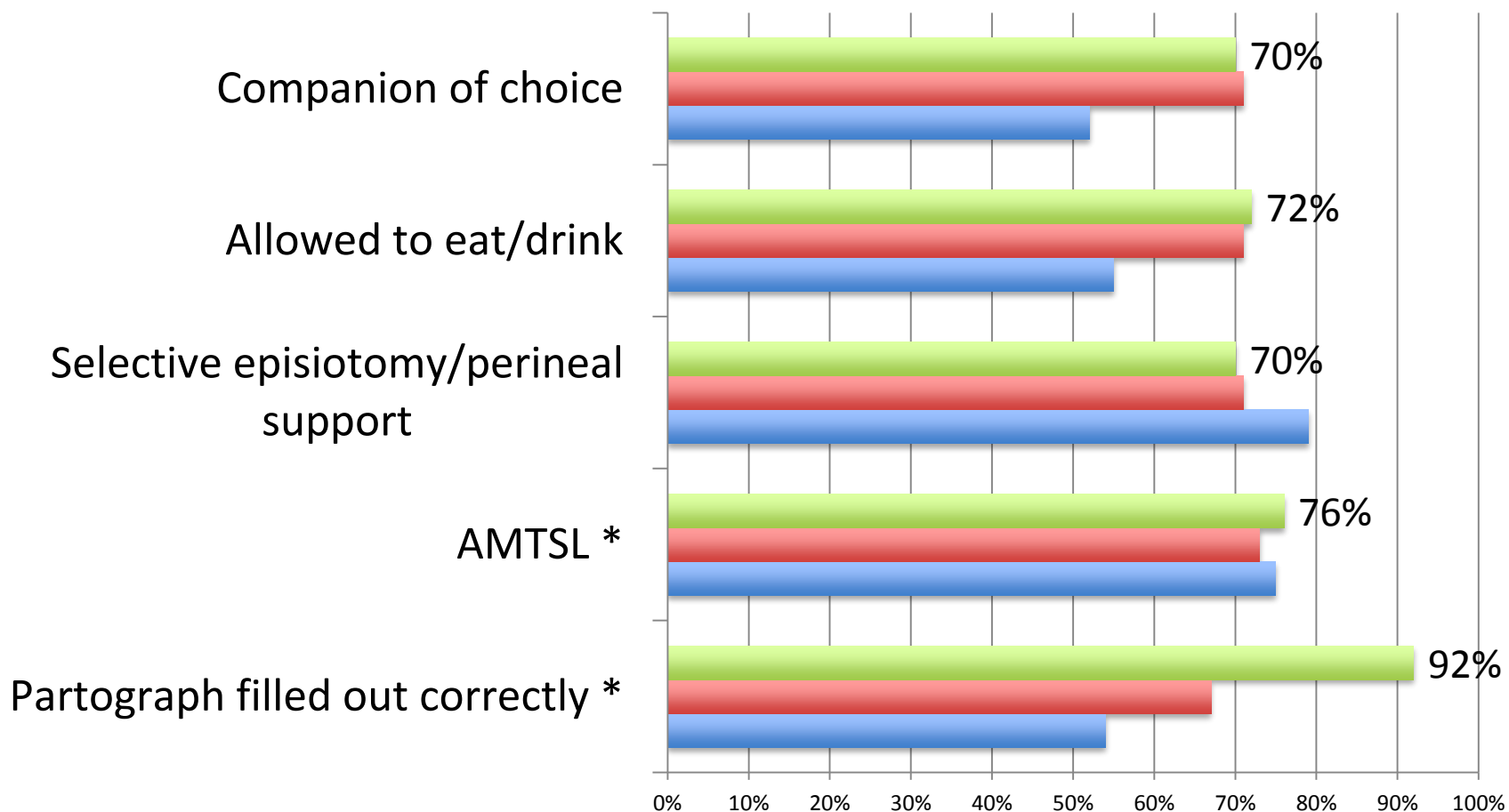
Proportion of facilities assessed to be implementing various service standards at pre-training (baseline) and at 1 and 3 months post-training assessment (PTA), Eastern, Western and Central Visayas, Philippines, 2014



* Indicates significant change from Baseline to 3-month PTA $p < 0.05$

SERVICE STANDARDS INDICATORS

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Some discussion points

- The intervention of training and posttraining assessments over a 3-month period was able to restore (and in some areas, exceed) pre-Haiyan coverage rates
- High EINC coverage rates for some indicators at baseline suggest that previous scale-up efforts increased the potential for resilience
- Persistent gaps could be reinforced by local supervisory visits
 - Challenged by geographic or security constraints
 - Challenged by capacity gap for supportive supervision
- Competition for health workers' time
 - Local rehabilitation efforts
 - Trainings

Top 3 takeaways

- The magnitude of improvement in filling service gaps after a large scale disaster is affected by
 - Degree of damage
 - Baseline capacities
 - Local health system strengths and constraints
- Restoring essential maternal and newborn care in disasters can be an opportunity to improve quality and strengthen health systems.
- Capacity building of health workers and local system strengthening to deliver quality care before, during and in the aftermath of a major disaster contributes to a resilient health system.

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4. Ma Bella Ponferrada (Health Specialist, UNICEF Philippines Tacloban Field Office)

**Kalusugan ng Mag-Ina, is Filipino for “Health of Mother and Child”*

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