The Earth Institute Columbia University

Integrated Development Approach for Poverty Reduction in the Sahel

- Millennium Villages Project
- East African Drylands Alliance
- Nigeria MDG Scale Up Initiative
- Community Health Worker Scale Up
- Off-Grid Infrastructure: Shared Solar

Millennium Villages Project

FIVE CORE INTERVENTIONS:

- •Food production: Agricultural inputs
- •Access to primary education (school meals, IT)
- Access to health care
- •Access to infrastructure: roads, electricity, telephony and ICTs, safe water and sanitation, irrigation
- •Business development

Built on community-led development and local professional management http://millenniumvillages.org/

TARGET SECTORS AND EXAMPLES OF INTERVENTION STRATEGIES

AGRICULTURE

- Fertilizer
- High-yield seeds
- Treadle pumps and supplemental irrigation
- Agricultural extension

HEALTH

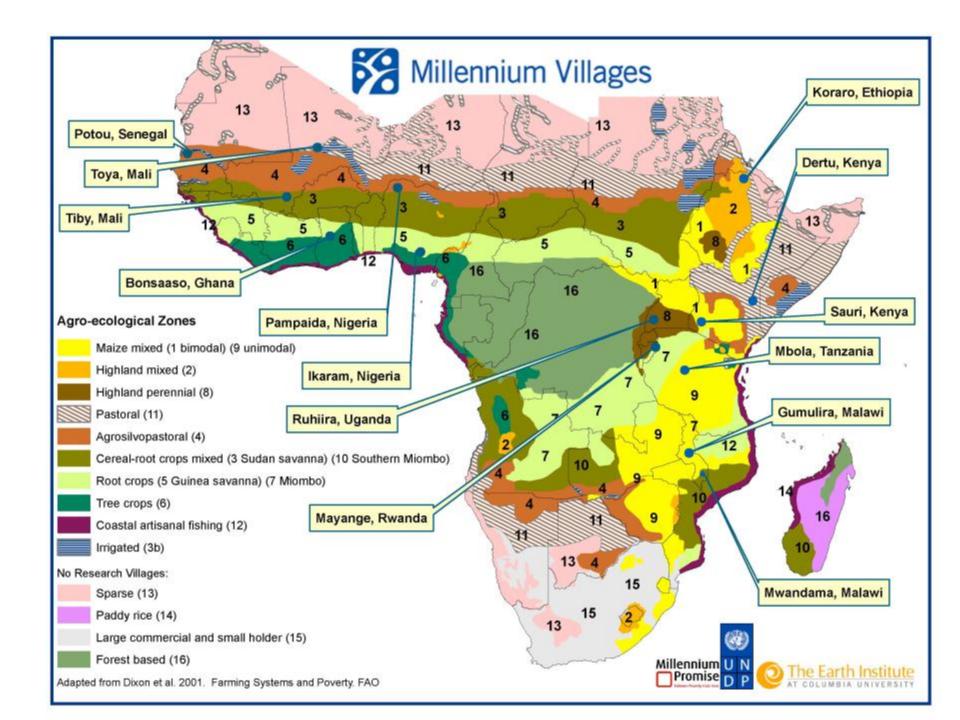
- Construction of clinics (Level 3)
- Upgrading hospitals (Level 4)
- Medical supplies
- Improved staffing and salaries for health workers
- Training of Community Health Workers
- Improving access to family planning services

EDUCATION

- Construction of high-quality classrooms
- Books and supplies
- Teacher training
- Mid-day meals
- Computers
- Internet connectivity in some schools
- School-to-School program

INFRASTRUCTURE

- Extending cell phone coverage throughout the village
- Internet connectivity in schools, health centers
- Road grading, road construction
- Increasing access to water resources, innovative electrical systems



Year Three Results*

- 7X increase in bednet usage
- 60% reduction in malaria prevalence
- 30% increase in women giving birth in presence of skilled birth attendant
- More than 2x increase in staple crop yields
- 35% reduction in chronic undernutrition among children under 2
- 80% of children receiving school meals
- **3X** increase in access to safe water
- 7X increase in access to high quality sanitation facilities
- 20% increase in school coverage

*represents results after three years of implementation across five initial MV sites in Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria and Uganda

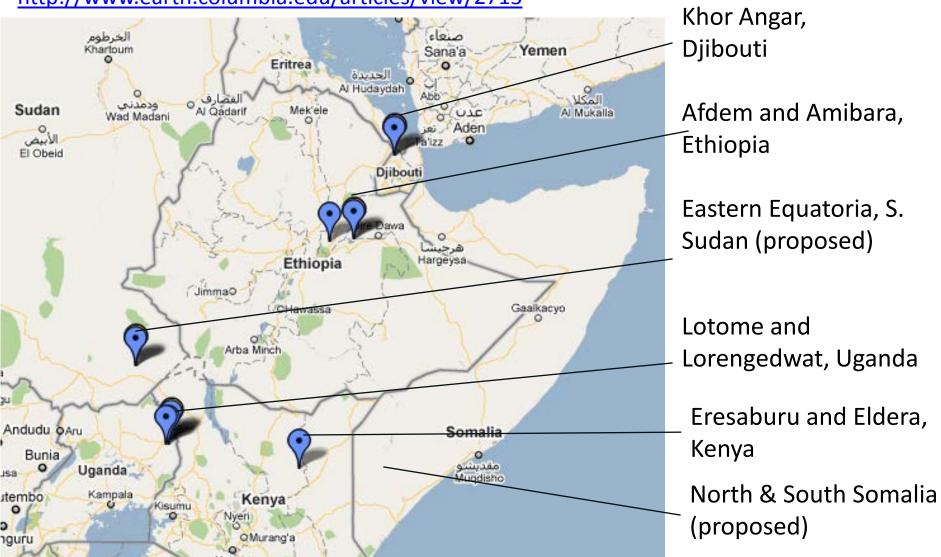
Some Challenges of the Drylands of East Africa

- Historic under-representation
- High incidence of poverty, food insecurity & malnutrition
- Very low population density and low service delivery
- Severe infrastructure deficit
- High population growth rates
- Localized insecurity

East African Drylands Alliance

A project in the Horn of Africa to demonstrate that an integrated rural development approach in arid regions can achieve meaningful development gains.

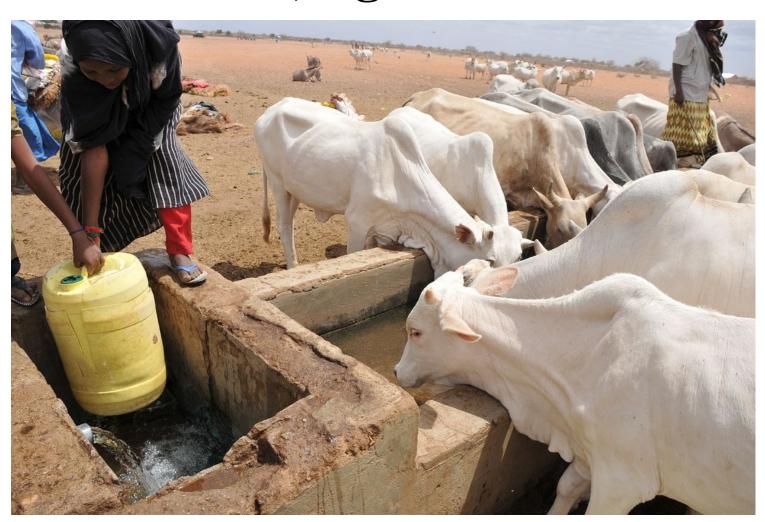
http://www.earth.columbia.edu/articles/view/2713



Proposed East African Drylands Initiative Interventions by Sector

Sector(s)	Proposed Interventions		
	New and improved health facilities; Increased access to drugs		
Health	and bednets; Mobile clinics; Community Health Workers		
	New and improved schools (including mobile schools); school		
	meal programs; Availability of supplies; Human resource		
Education	strengthening		
	New and improved roads; Increased mobile connectivity		
Infrastructure	penetration; Access to modern energy		
	Provision of veterinary services; Improved livestock		
Livestock and	marketing; Availability of seeds and fertilizer; Early warning		
Agriculture	systems for drought		
Water and	Access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation; Water		
Sanitation	points for livestock and irrigation; Construction of dams		
Community	Community development groups (pastoral, farming,		
Development	marketing, etc.); Increased inter-community dialogue		
	Rehabilitate degraded rangeland; Decreased environmental		
Environment	damage at water sites; Improved land management		

The Beneficiaries: Pastoralists, Agro-Pastoralists



Nigeria MDG Scale Up:

The Conditional Grant Scheme for

Local Government Areas (2011)

Nigeria's MDGs Conditional Grants Scheme (CGS): Concept and Local Government Initiative

- The Conditional Grants Scheme for States was introduced in 2007
 - Funded from the Debt-Relief Gains as overseen by the Office of the SSAP-MDGs
 - Introduced in response to low implementation rates and poor consultation of Federal Ministries and Agencies with State/Local Government and communities
 - In 2011 seeking to engage and support Local Government Areas in achieving the MDGs

Objective of the CGS Starting in 2007

- Investing in the MDGs at the State &LGA Level and ensuring ownership and sustainability
- Empowering State and Local Government to carry out their constitutional responsibilities
- Promoting improvements in public service delivery
- Encouraging improvements in public expenditure reform,
- Strengthening the partnership between the three tiers of government for national planning

Extending Engagement to LGAs in 2011

- Building on the successes of the State track of the CGS by providing grants for integrated investments focused on specific LGAs
- Responding to observed weaknesses in the service delivery chain that prevent access to essential services
- Empowering LGAs to fulfil their constitutional responsibilities for primary healthcare and education
- Facilitating deeper involvement of communities in local development through Local Government

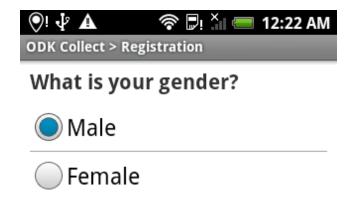
Data Collection in LGAs Using Android Smartphones



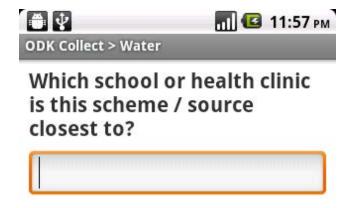
GPS Coordinates



Multiple Choice



Text







Nigeria MDG Scale up Initiative Quick Needs Assessment: Education

Where we are now

primary & secondary schools

classrooms

potable water sources

sanitation facilities

Chalkboards

2355 bench/chairs

desks

textbooks and exercise books

math textbooks

teaching tool sets

qualified teachers

non-qualified teachers

iat's the gap

primary & secondary schools to build

665 classrooms to build

classrooms to repair

potable water sources

sanitation facilities to construct

chalkboards to purchase

31747 bench/chairs to purchase

desks to purchase

textbooks and exercise books to purchase

math textbooks to purchase

teaching tool sets

new qualified teachers to hire

343 non-qualified teachers to train

Where we are going

primary & secondary schools

853 classrooms

potable water sources

sanitation facilities

853 Chalkboards

bench/chairs

desks

textbooks and exercise

math textbooks

teaching tool sets

qualified teachers

Nigeria MDG Scale Up Initiative Quick Needs Assessment: Health

here we are now

22 BHCs

0 PHCs

0 referral transportation vehicles

0 health facilities with water

0 health facilities with power

0 heath facilities with sanitation

3 health facilities with essential medicines

138385 individuals sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets

22 facilities equipped with malaria treatment

15973 children under 5 years routinely immunized

10 doctors, nurses, midwives, nurse/midwives

50 community health officers

What's the gap

0 BHCs to construct

10 PHCs to construct

4 health facilities needing repair

8 referral transportation vehicles required

32 health facilities with water

32 health facilities with power

32 heath facilities with sanitation

29 health facilities to be equipped with essential medicines

3642 insecticide-treated bed nets

10 facilities to be equipped with malaria treatment

9790 children under 5 years to be routinely immunized

90 doctors, nurses, midwives, nurse/midwives to be hired

145 community health officers to be hired

15 BHCs

10 PHCs

8 referral transportation vehicles

25 health facilities with water

25 health facilities with powe

25 health facilities with sanitation

25 health facilities with essential medicin

145668 people sleeping under insecticide-

treated bed nets

25 facilities equipped with malaria treatment

25762 children under 5 years routinely immunized

100 doctors, nurses, midwives, nurse/midwives

195 community health officers

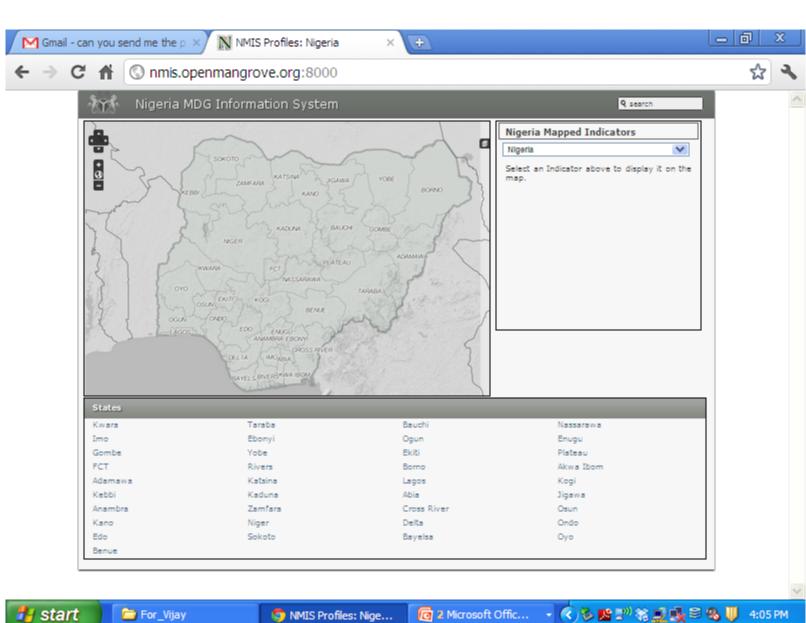
Health Needs Assessment

Miga, Jigawa Nigeria

HEALTH RAPID GAP ANALYSIS (Miga, Jigawa)			
, 0,70	NUMBER	GAP	
Population of the LGA	145668		
Population of LGA <5 years	25762		
Number of wards (est)	7		
FACILITIES PER POPULATION			
BHCs (including Health Posts and Dispensaries) per population			
(target)	15		
PHCs per population (target)	10		
Existing BHCs	22		
Existing PHCs	0		
Health facilities with maternal health/emergency delivery capacity	1		
Gap (BHCs needing construction)		0	
Gap (PHCs needing construction)		10	
Gap (total health facilities needing repair)		4	
EQUIPMENT/INFRASTRUCTURE			
Emergency referral transportation (target)	7		
Emergency referral transportation (existing)	0		
Gap (emergency referral transportation to be purchased)		7	
Healthcare facilities with water (target)	25		
Healthcare facilities with water	0		
Gap (existing healthcare facilities needing water)	· ·	22	
Gap (new healthcare facilities needing water)		10	
Gap (new nearthcare facilities needing water)			
Healthcare facilities with power (target)	25		
Healthcare facilities with power	0		
Gap (existing healthcare facilities needing power)		22	
Gap (new healthcare facilities needing power)		10	
Healthcare facilities with sanitation (target)	25		
Healthcare facilities with sanitation (existing)	0		
Gap (existing healthcare facilities needing sanitation)		22	
Gap (new healthcare facilities needing sanitation)		10	
DRUGS, VACCINES, AND DIAGNOSTICS			
Health facilities with essential medicines (target)	25		
Health facilities with essential medicines (existing)	3		
Gap (existing healthcare facilities needing medicines)		19	
Gap (new healthcare facilities needing medicines)		10	

Nigeria Management Information Systems (NMIS)

- •Single, easy-to-use, open-source system
- •Brings together data from multiple sectors and multiple sources
- Display and visualize
 - •See it on the map, see the facility
- •Real-time progress
 - •Rapid data upload using mobile technologies
 - •Facility data + potential for community-level data
- Two-way information flow
 - •Feedback to the ground/program managers
- Housed in-country











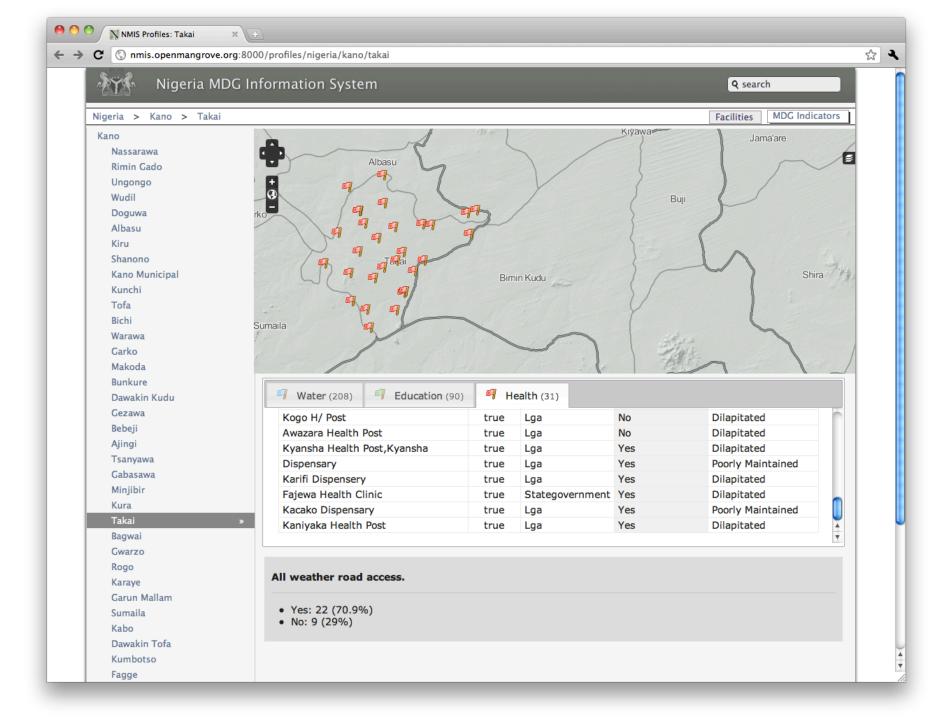


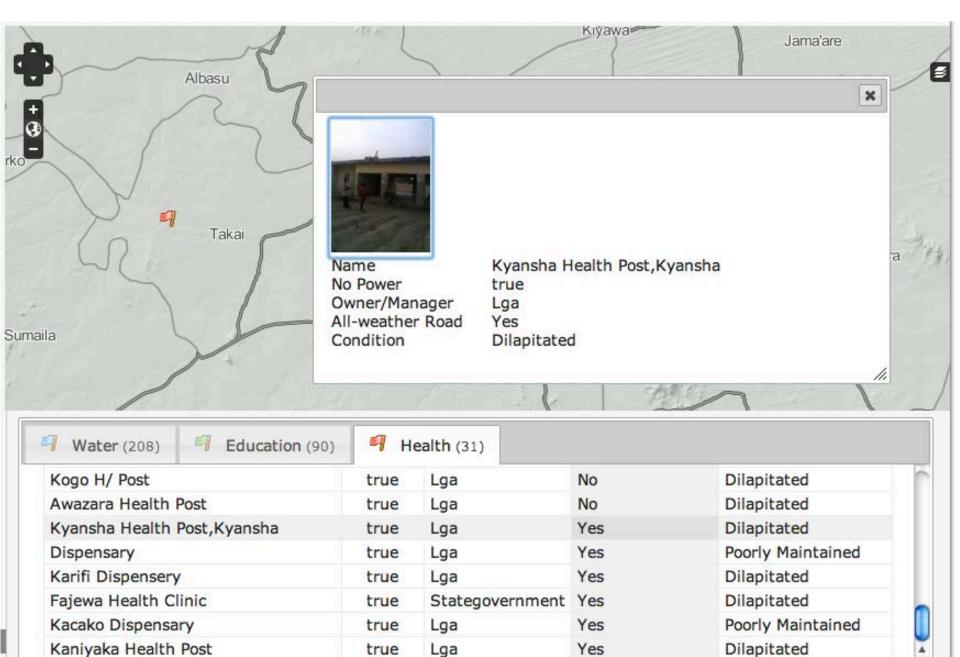






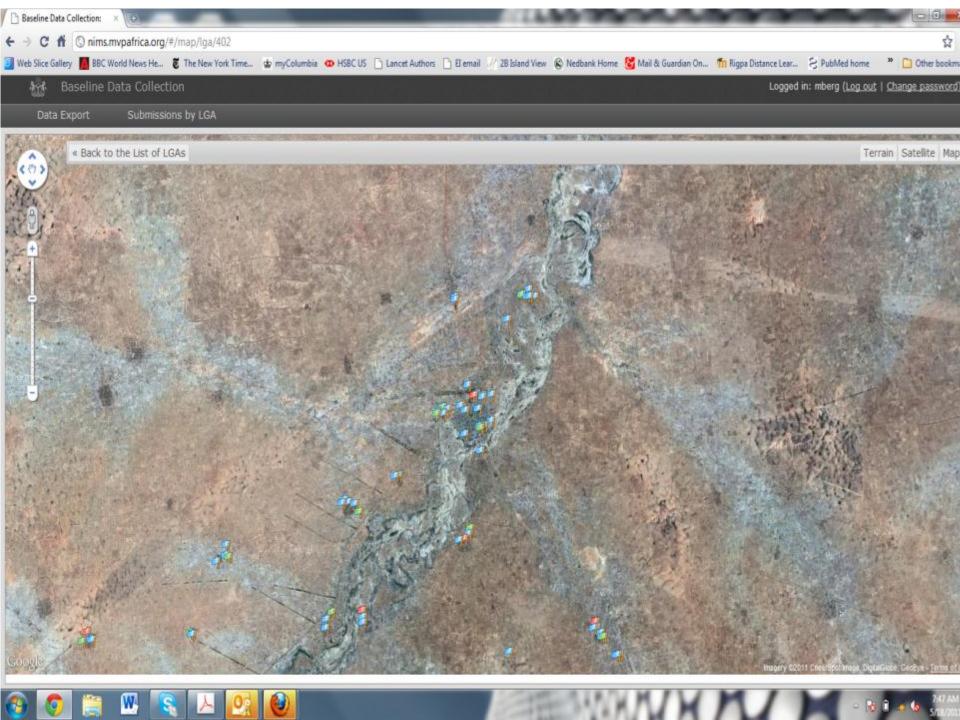


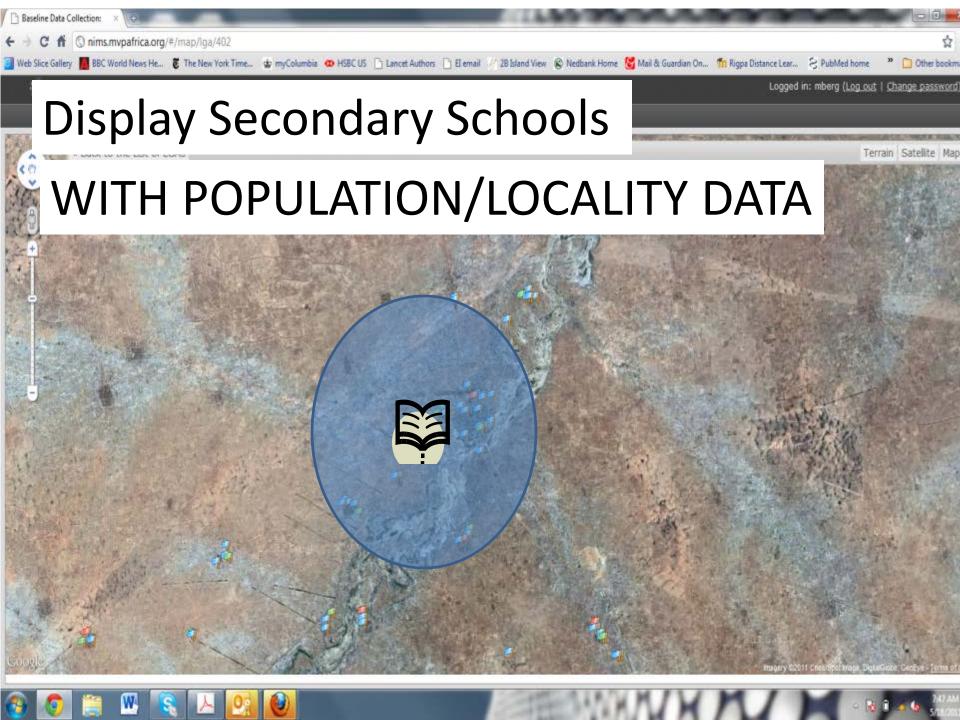


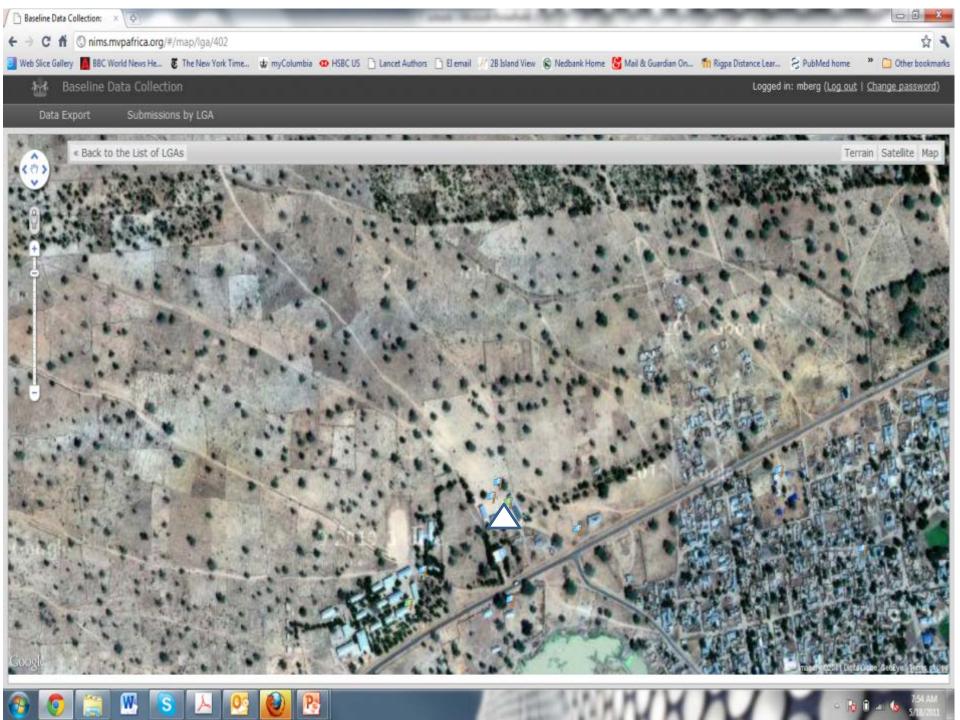


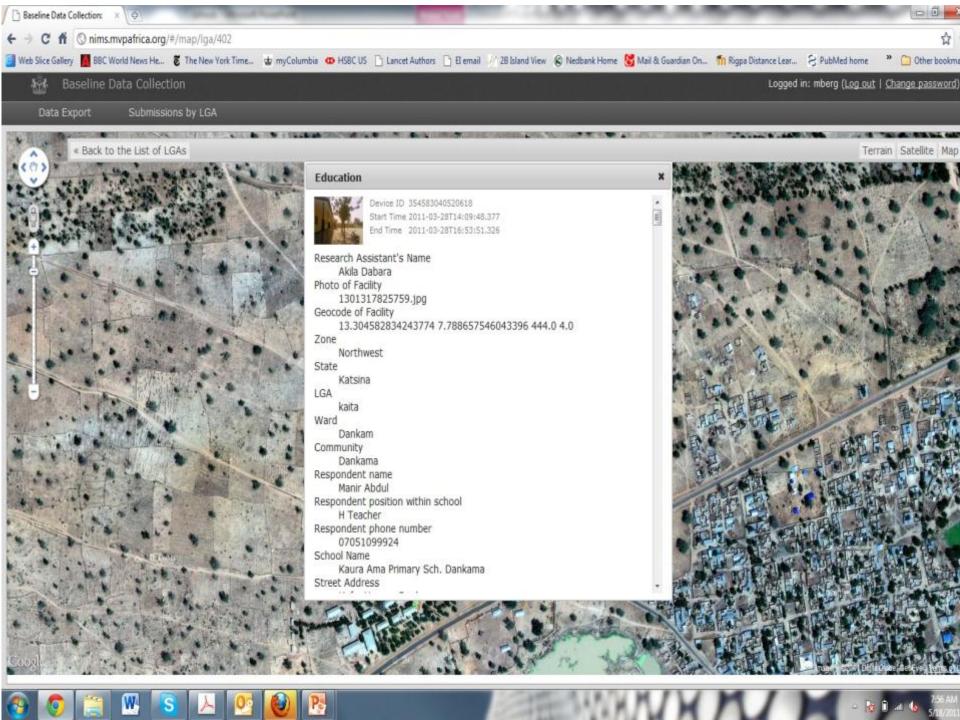
NMIS Database Map View:

- Zoom in to the Local Government Area (LGA)
 - -different colored flags indicate where facilities are located
 - -green = schools, blue = water points, red = health clinics
- Click on a flag to view data gathered on that facility
 - -in this case we selected a green (school) flag in Kaita LGA in Katsina State
 - -click on the icon to see a picture of the facility











Rapid Scale Up of Primary Health Care Using Community Health Workers

Key Steps for Health Scale-Up:

- •Identify Interventions
- Quantitative Targets
- •Campaign Mode
- National Plans
- •Financing Mechanism (Global Fund, GAVI, others)
- •Partners and Implementation Management (UN, countries, regional bodies, companies, NGOs, foundations)
- •Monitoring, Audits

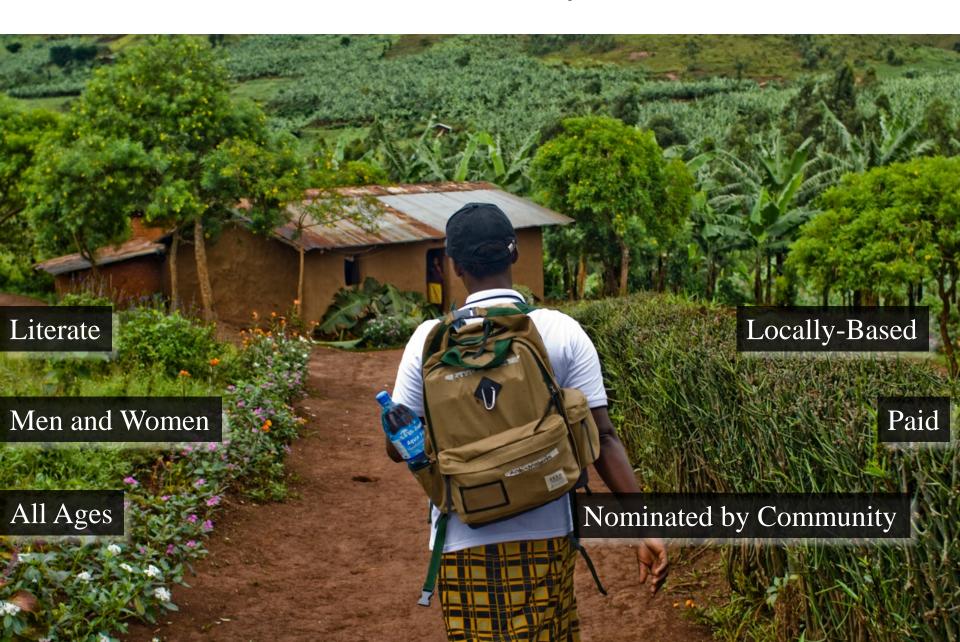
Scale-up of CHWs

6 WHO Health System building blocks for the CHW (plus one):

- 1. Service Delivery Defining the extension pattern and suite of interventions
- 2. Health workforce Determining the profile of a CHW and remuneration/incentives
- 3. Information Systems Data for ongoing management and evaluation, mHealth
- 4. Medicines, Point of Care Diagnostics Transforming the capabilities of a CHW
- 5. Financing Salaries, Motivation and Incentives (backpacks, bikes, uniforms etc)
- 6. Leadership and Management Multiple layers of oversight includes community
- 7. Community Mobilization and Engagement Foundational and cross cutting

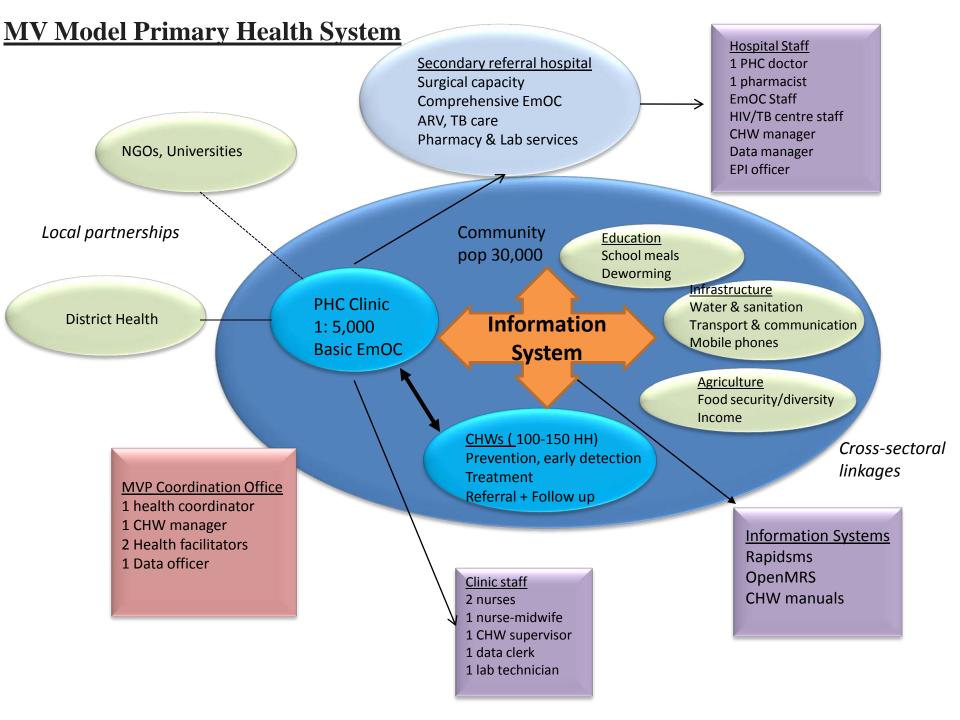
http://millenniumvillages.org/files/2011/06/1mCHW TechnicalTaskForceReport.pdf

Who are the Community Health Workers?



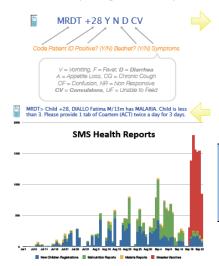
Community Health Workers





5 Goals for CHILDCOUNT+

Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Test Report



Monitor for malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia

Nyawara Clinic

f	PROVIDER	TOTAL CASES	# NEW CASES	MRDT	MUAC	RATE	LAST ACTVITY
1	Solomon Wasambo	116	17	[0	112 97% (112/116)	92% (129/140)	1 days ago
2	Emily Aoko	81	3	3	76 94% (76/81)	100% (49/49)	1 days ago
3	Josephine Otieno	87	8	0	83 95% (83/87)	86% (53/61)	2 days ago
4	Jacob Ochieng	73	5	1	66 90% (66/73)	100% (35/35)	1 days ago
5	Lawrence Opogo	55	11	4	3.5% (3/55)	80% (37/46)	1 days ago
6	Salome Abonyo	71	2	1	39 42% (30/71)	94% (16/17)	2 days ago
T	WycEffe Okol	116	2	6	118 102% (118/116)	100% (59/59)	1 days ago
5	Peter Onyungo	99	3	0	86 87% (86/99)	93% (44/47)	1 days ago
9	Godfrey Nyateng	73	4	1	71 97% (71/73)	89% (68/76)	I days ago
10	Frederick Odhiambo	109	52	0	81 74% (81/109)	100% (166/166)	1 days ago
11	Josephine Mutiba	55	39	3	30.55% (30/55)	89% (114/127)	1 days ago
12	Lilian Okello	65	1	3	68 105% (68/65)	94% (52/55)	2 days ago
13	Maurine Akinyi	107	H	0	88.82% (88/107)	84% (38/45)	1 days ago
	Summary	1107		32.	82.% (912/1107)	93% (860/923)	

Record all births and death

Child Registration



PATIENT REGISTERED> +28: DIALLO Fatimata. 4/13M.



	mov	NAME.	SEX	AGE	MILLIT	BEDNET	CMAM	SYMPTOMS	LAST
ï	6850	_	1.	15.1007 - 2hr			564M (USeworld)		21.07
2	11116	_	1	30.11.07 - 21as			Buildy (15 fear) 10		11.00
3	76911	_		06.01.05 - 53m			Bloddy (190mm) 15		(14.28)
4	34899	_		00:00:00 - tm -					08.09
5	19343	_		(800008-15n)			Bodby (Mass) 19		93.31
á	3978	_	F	11.01.04 - 6001	(28)		Beatty (155xxx) 14		17.67
7	1989	_	1	11.07.07 - 26m			Bleadthy (14fram) 14		04.09
8	52297	_	*	07.01.08 - 1961			Bostly (1776a) 10		11.00
ÿ	88137	_	7	13.9136 - 446			Hotely (197mm) 11		10.09
10.	90915	_	+	01.10.04 - 5961					19:09
п	22994			30.07.0K - 13es			Blookby (198mm) 14		115.00
12	11767	_		26/05/05 - 3781			Bolty (14bus) 15		115,0%
15	77508	_	+	140607-27m			Healthy (135mm) 11		(14,09
14	79491	_	16	0309304 - 60m			Beaking (170mm) 16		04.0%
15	90823	_	10	1906.08-176					1918

Register every child



Screen for malnutrition

every 90 days

MUAC +28 105 E V D

Nutrition Screening Report

CODE Patient ID MUAC (mm) Edema (E/N) Symptoms

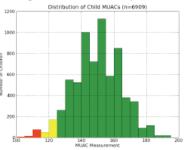
V = Vomiting, F = Fever, D = Diarrhea A = Appetite Loss, CG = Chronic Cough CF = Confusion, NR = Non Responsive CV = Convulsions, UF = Unable to Feed

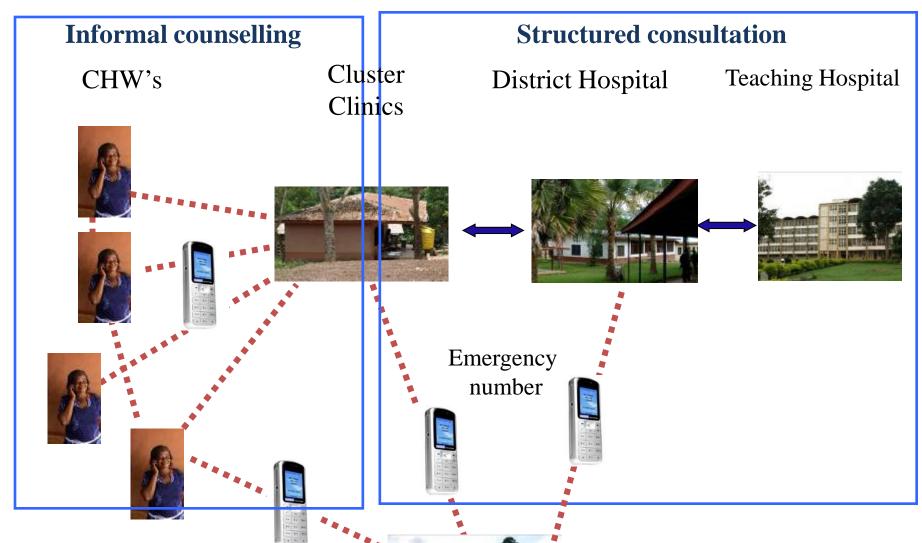
Full child immunization report

MEASLES +452 +5652 +324 +8425

Vaccinated	Eligible	Coverage
7574	8083	94%

MUAC> Child +28 Fatimata Diallo F/13M has SAM+ Please bring child in for IMMEDIATE inpatient care.





Mobile-based Telemedicine Services



Emergency medical transport vehicle

OFF-GRID Infrastructure

Shared Silar

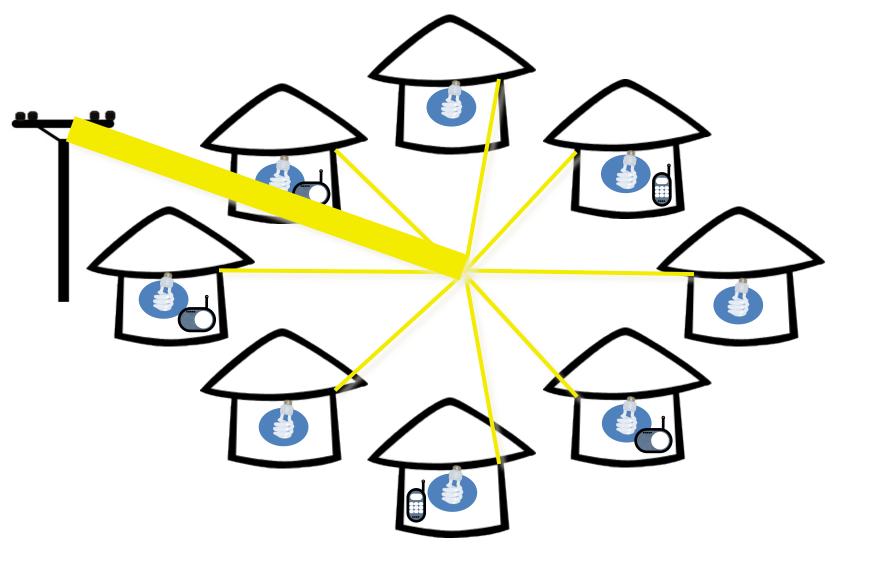
Contributors

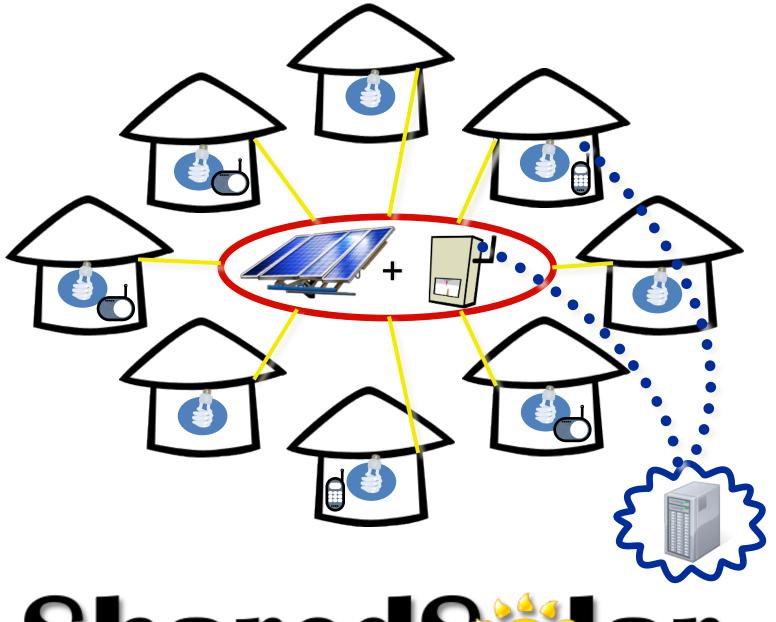
Edwin Atkins, Matt Basinger, Michael Benedict, Eric Brewer, Harrison Chiu, Justin Elszasz, Kate Kennedy Freeman, Emilio Simonet Jiménez, Levi Kingery, Yancheng Li, Achintya Madduri, Scott McNeil, Rajesh Menon, Javier Rosa, FS Rodriguez Sanchez, John Sarik, Daniel Soto, Ivan Willig

Vijay Modi (modi@columbia.edu)

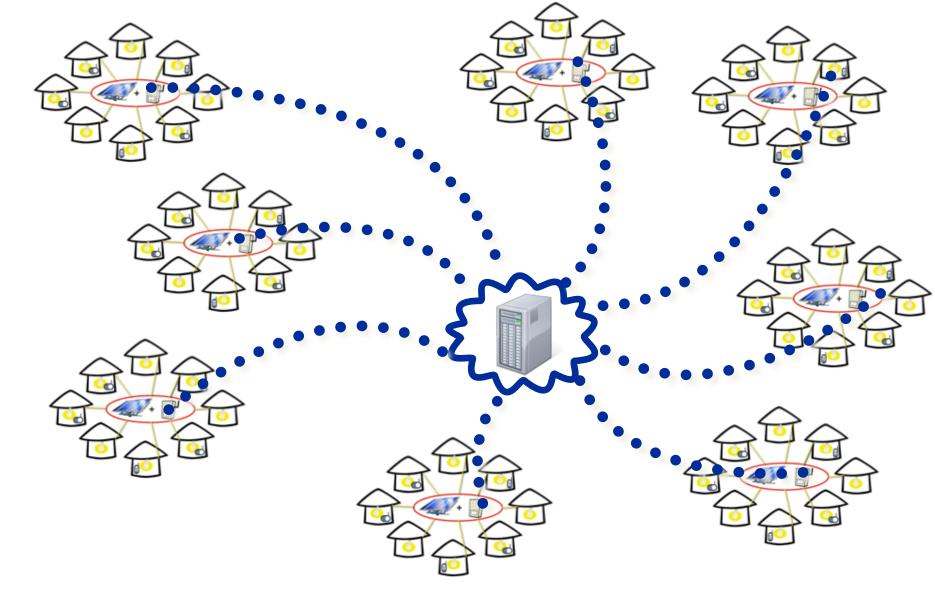
What do the poor pay?

- \$2 to \$8 per month
- Not consistently-cannot pay every month in one monthly payment
- For less than 1 kWh equivalent (in form of kerosene, batteries), or >\$5/kWh
- Our approach: developed a PAY AS YOU GO MODEL with low initial cost to consumer and low transaction costs for payments.



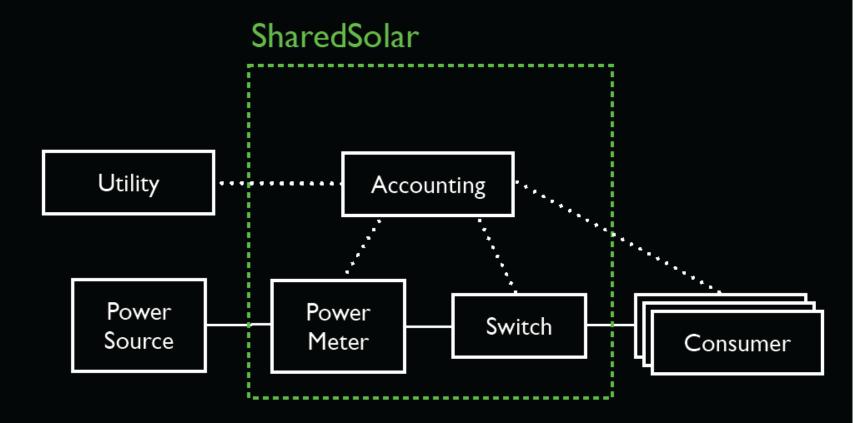


SharedSilar

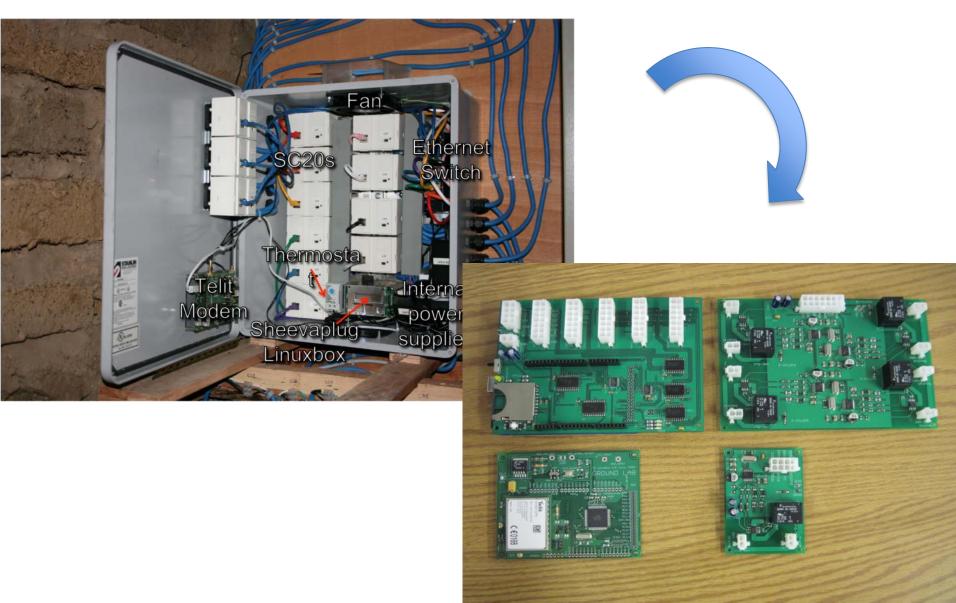


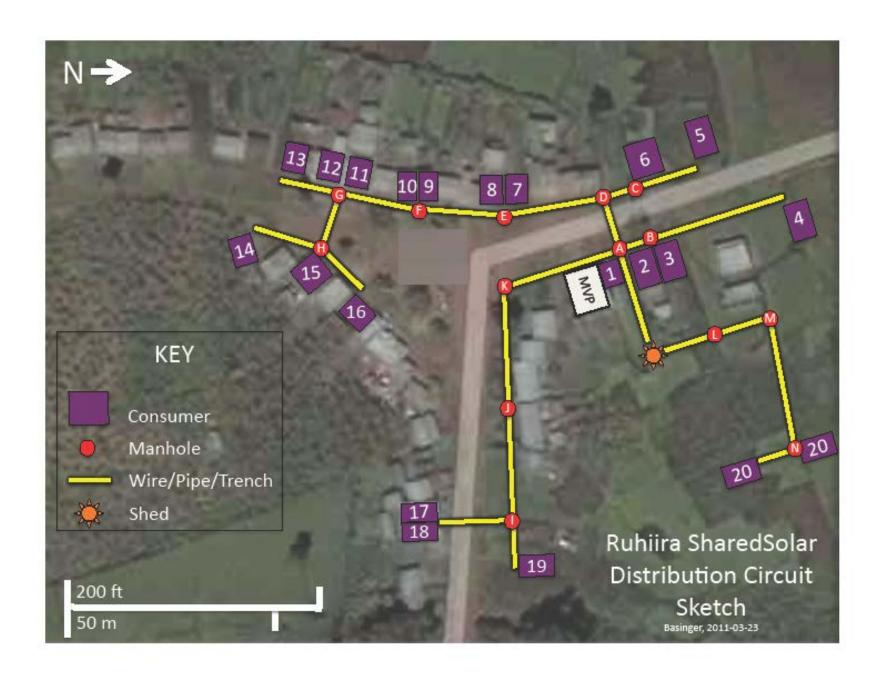
SharedSar

Architecture



Meter Enclosure







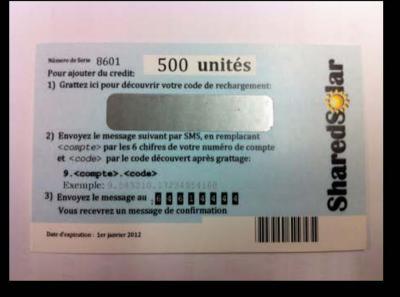




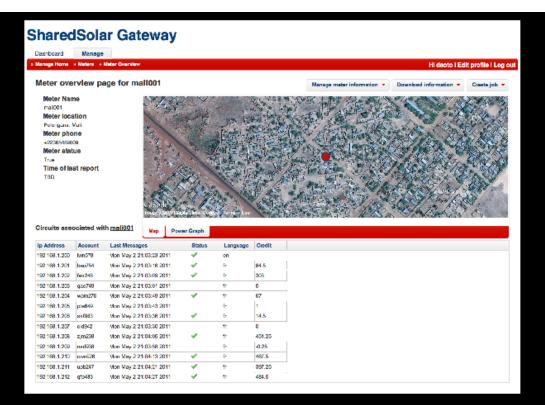


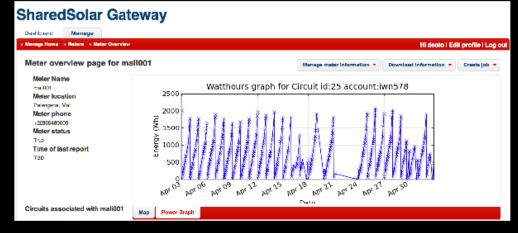
Scratch Cards for Energy Purchase





Web Interface







Where are we deploying pilots of Shared Solar?

- Mali (functioning since two months)
- Strong government interest in Mali
- Uganda (functioning since two weeks)
- Next: Tanzania