IN 2015, MSH’S PROJECTS REACHED MORE THAN 84.2M PEOPLE WORLDWIDE

SINCE 2012, MSH HAS CONTRIBUTED TO SAVING MORE THAN 500,000 LIVES

SINCE 2012, MSH HAS TRAINED MORE THAN 107,000 PEOPLE

ASIA

AFGHANISTAN
Management Sciences for Health (MSH) mobilized 23,000 volunteer community health workers, half of whom are women, and contributed to a 188% increase in patients served at the US Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded health facilities.

BANGLADESH
In four years, MSH’s Systems for Improved Access to Pharmaceuticals and Services (SIAPS) Program trained 11,858 health officials, including 3,018 women, in pharmaceutical management and saved more than $6.38 million of US government funding by averting unnecessary medicine procurements through improved forecasting. SIAPS also developed and installed an electronic tuberculosis (TB) patient management system at 210 sites that is now tracking more than 110,000 TB patients.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN AFRICA

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
In four years, MSH has contributed to saving the lives of an estimated 150,000 children under five, averted almost 224,000 unintended pregnancies, and increased the registration of medicines almost tenfold from 200 to 1,999.

ETHIOPIA
MSH increased outpatient screening for TB from 10% to 98% in three years, and has ensured that DOTS services are provided in 94% of covered facilities to 5,170 patients. MSH saved 177,184 lives through antiretroviral therapy from 2008 to 2013.

KENYA
MSH’s Leadership Development Program enabled district health teams to increase average coverage rates for select health indicators by 121% from program baseline to endline, and by 137% from baseline to six months after the program’s completion.
COLOMBIA
MSH increased the proportion of facilities with anti-malarial medications on hand in the Choco region from 56% to 100% in one year.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
MSH’s SIAPS Program identified and closed the $3.8M financial gap in funding for antiretroviral medicines in 2013.

HAITI
For over five years, MSH ensured that nearly 300,000 mothers received skilled health worker visits at home within the critical first 72 hours after childbirth, and averted an estimated 12,000 maternal deaths, 100,000 child deaths, and one million unintended pregnancies.

ANGOLA
In four years, MSH reached more than 75,000 pregnant women with preventive malaria treatment.

LESOTHO
MSH’s Building Local Capacity for Delivery of HIV Services in Southern Africa (BLC) project served 92,381 orphans and vulnerable children, comprising 73% of all OVC in project-supported regions.

MALAWI
In three years, MSH increased the number of sites providing prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and AIDS services from 99 to 518, increasing uptake of these services by 968%.

ZAMBIAMSH’s SIAPS Program was the only US project that operated continuously through the 2012 coup d’etat, ensuring no interruption in the supply of essential health commodities.

MALAWI
In one year, MSH helped establish 120 accredited drug dispensing shops and licensed and trained 358 dispensers.

UGANDA
MSH’s STRIDES for Family Health project has averted more than 16,300 infant deaths and 1,100 maternal deaths, with a total health system cost savings of over $48,655,308.

TANZANIA
MSH helped establish more than 9,200 accredited drug dispensing outlets, training and licensing more than 13,000 dispensers. Women comprise over 90% of licensed dispensers and almost 40% of outlet owners.

RWANDA
MSH’s 24 years of support have enabled Rwanda to enroll more than 91% of its citizens in national community health insurance.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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