



ZIKA PROGRAM SERVICE DELIVERY

UPDATED MARCH 2020

In February 2016, the World Health Organization declared that clusters of Zika-associated microcephaly and other neurological disorders detected in Brazil constituted a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. USAID has been responding to the Zika virus epidemic and its devastating effects in at-risk countries throughout Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). Service Delivery has been a primary pillar within USAID's response strategy. Program implementation began in June 2016 and the overall USAID Zika program is expected to end by June 2020.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

USAID has protected vulnerable families from the devastating effects of the Zika virus by ensuring access to quality Zika health services and information, and by building national systems to provide critical care and support resources. In Service Delivery, USAID has strengthened health systems' and providers' capacity to:

- Reduce the risk of Zika virus infection and related pregnancy outcomes;
- Screen for and recognize Zika virus infection and negative infant outcomes related to Zika infection during pregnancy; and
- Connect affected families to appropriate care and support services.

PARTNERS

Through the Applying Science to Strengthen and Improve Systems (ASSIST) Project, implemented by University Research Co, USAID implemented a quality improvement approach to delivery of essential health services for affected women of reproductive age and children affected by Zika. ASSIST worked from offices in nine countries in LAC and provided technical assistance in an additional four countries in the Eastern and Southern Caribbean (ESC), supporting over 900 health care facilities. ASSIST also

innovated new approaches to healthcare, including telemedicine programs and virtual training courses that reached over 2,000 providers across six countries.

The Maternal and Child Survival Program (MCSP), implemented by Jhpiego, adapted, developed, and disseminated tools and resources to support identification of and care for Zika-affected infants and their families throughout LAC. In Haiti, MCSP supported the rapid integration of Zika information and messaging into antenatal care services. In the ESC, MCSP collaborated with Ministries of Health and other stakeholders to provide tailored service delivery support across a range of Zika-related technical areas, including infant screening and data collection, post-natal care, and early childhood development.

Population Services International worked with private-sector health service providers and pharmacists across LAC to integrate Zika prevention counseling and education into family planning and reproductive health services.

With support from USAID, UNICEF strengthened government and partners' capacity to reach families affected by Zika with quality non-clinical care and support services. In addition to its work in risk communication and community engagement, UNICEF advanced policies, guidelines, and tools to support inter-sectoral care and support for families affected by Zika and other congenital disorders.

USAID also supported the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to conduct pregnancy and early childhood development cohort studies to better understand the impact of Zika on mothers and their babies.

RESULTS



23,012

health providers were trained to provide Zika prevention counseling to women of reproductive age



365,738

pregnant women in-targeted facilities received Zika counseling or information during their antenatal care sessions



2,361

individuals referred to support services to receive specialized care



22,689,000

condoms and 1,380,346 bottles of repellent were donated to pregnant women across 17 countries

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