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CapacityPlus: Serving health workers, saving lives.

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Community Health Workers

How can countries more rapidly increase their health workforce?

Millions of people are exposed to grave risks each year because insufficient numbers of skilled health workers are available to provide access to essential health services. With critical shortages across all cadres of health workers, donors and countries can make an impact by investing in community health workers (CHWs). CHWs can have a defined role and act as a point of referral in support of both the community and the formal health system. They typically provide services such as educating communities on family planning and HIV prevention; counseling pregnant women; managing uncomplicated childhood illnesses; and supporting HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis treatment programs.



What does this mean?

- CHWs are often capable of addressing the most common causes of death and morbidity in developing countries and can play a vital role in a country's attainment of its healthrelated Millennium Development Goals.
- CHW basic training is relatively short, which means they can be produced and rapidly deployed to areas most in need for less money than higher-level health workers.
- Recruitment of CHWs is generally done locally, which leads to higher retention of these health workers in underserved rural areas.

What can be done?

- Advocate for governments to prioritize and fund the sustainable training and deployment of CHWs as a key part of their national health plans and strategies.
- Increase awareness among national policy-makers, donors, and program managers of replicable, relatively low-cost strategies for improving CHW training and effectiveness such as the use of mobile phones for distance learning, remote supportive supervision, CHW coordination and management, and access to health information.
- Encourage donors and multilateral organizations to commit substantial funds for shortand long-term scale up of CHW programs.
- Encourage preservice education leaders to advocate for expanded resources and scale
 up of new models that enhance CHW production and competency and that provide
 sustained support for CHWs once they are deployed.









Key considerations

 CHW programs work best when CHWs are positioned as the frontline point of referral between the community and the formal health system, and are appropriately supported to be able to fulfill this essential function.



Appropriate support includes the following, in combination:

- CHW programs need to be owned and driven by the community and responsive to community needs, with CHWs supported by and accountable to the communities they serve.
- CHWs need to receive adequate management and professional support from the formal health system and be appropriately compensated for their work.
- CHWs provide optimal access to services by being integrated within a primary health care team. In Brazil, for example, family health teams serving communities include four or more paid CHWs, a nurse assistant, a nurse, and a physician.

- An enabling work environment is critical to the productivity of CHWs. Any combination of too many job responsibilities, too many households to serve, lack of transportation, inadequate equipment and supplies, and weak supervision will reduce their productivity and effectiveness.
- Scaling up CHW programs necessitates strong leadership, political support, and resources. Programs can often under-perform or fail due to poor planning, insufficient funding, and unrealistic expectations.

Selected resources

- The <u>HRH Global Resource Center</u> offers research, best practices, and country-based examples to support decision-making on the health workforce. It has many resources on <u>community health workers</u>. www. hrhresourcecenter.org
- CHW Central, hosted by the USAID Health Care Improvement project, is an online resource for information and dialogue on CHWs. CHW Central connects experts, practitioners, and supporters in interactive discussion forums and shares the latest developments in CHW research, practice, and policy. www.hciproject.org/chw-central
- The Human Resources Management (HRM) Assessment Approach guides policy-makers, managers, and HR practitioners toward better understanding and responding to HRM challenges facing their respective health systems. Forthcoming
- Learning for Performance: A Guide and Tooklit for Health Worker Training and Education is a systematic instructional design process with accompanying tools that help connect learning to job responsibilities and competencies. www.intrahealth.org/lfp

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