



23<sup>rd</sup> October 2024,

From D9212 (Kenya, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Eritrea) To our Rotarian friends, this is the year of the Magic of Rotary.

Pumwani Maternity Referral Hospital Rehabilitation project brief and partnership proposal.

GG No. 2570758 In Draft

As Rotary celebrates 100 years of impactful service in Africa, D9212 centennial team wanted to celebrate this milestone with a major activity in the Kenyan capital Nairobi. The district team visited the Nairobi County Government Governor Hon Johnson Sakaja to discuss possible options. The governor of the Nairobi County Government challenged the district team to identify a major project that would represent the kind of intervention synonymous with Rotary. The 97-year-old Pumwani Maternity Hospital was identified as a potential candidate for its rich history of service to the people of Nairobi. An assessment of the facility and engagement with the hospital administration confirmed that supporting the hospitals development agenda would enhance the hospitals capacity to deliver high quality health services to the many less fortunate in our community. The district is sponsoring a global grant on maternal and child Health.

The grant aims to enhance maternal and child health services at Pumwani Maternity Hospital by equipping the Labor ward and New born unit. The grant will also fund capacity training of key department staff at the university of Nairobi school of medicine Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology.

#### Background

With only 27 bed capacity the hospital opened its doors in 1926 as the first maternity care hospital in sub-Sahara Africa. Expansion continued in 1969 with the maternity bed capacity increasing to 117 and a 50-bed neonate wing. The hospital scope and capacity continued to grow in the early years to the current bed capacity of 354 and 67 at the neonate wing. The hospital remains the largest maternity referral hospital in East and Central Africa. The growth in patient numbers over the years has strained the hospitals resources and capacity leading to dissatisfaction in healthcare services and poor healthcare outcomes requiring urgent intervention as the city population grows.

Maternal and child health remains a critical issue in Kenya, with high maternal and neonatal mortality rates largely due to preventable causes. Pumwani Maternity and referral Hospital, as a major maternity and referral center, notes that the monthly mortality rate is at an average of 10% with mortalities among the preterm and low birth weight newborns contributing to 66% of these deaths. Despite its long-standing presence and growth in patient numbers, the Hospital has had minimal expansion over the years and still operates in old buildings. This is a major cause for concern considering the hospital receives an average of 317,169 patients annually and conducts on average 18,588 deliveries every year, having only 354 bed available. This clear disparity between patient demand and existing infrastructure leads to potential issues such as overcrowding, longer wait times, and compromised patient care. Improving the labor ward and newborn unit capacity with equipment and staff training is our key focus with direct immediate positive impact to the less fortunate in the community.

### Community / Facility Assessment.

Our team has visited the hospital several times and we have concluded the community assessment having engaged different stakeholders

The Nairobi County CEC Health.

The Hospital CEO, Hospital Administrator, Hospital Senior Gynecologist, Hospital Nursing officer, Labor Unit in-charge, NBU deputy in-charge, Community Health promoters and patients. We also had the opportunity to engage patients.

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During our visits to the NBU we saw first hand the work the hospital team was doing with the available limited resources. On the day at the very moment we were in the NBU two babies who were being resuscitated did not make it. This incident we shall not forget but reinforced our commitment and determination to deliver the support required to bring down the poor outcomes. We also meet three mothers one who had just delivered her 4th child at the facility! She noted the service improvement over the years and underscored the friendliness of staff from security guards, cleaning staff and nurses. The facility is very clean and the food is good. The other two mothers concurred but noted the hospital was very busy and crowded.

Pumwani Maternity Hospital Work Load report for the years 2021 to date.

	YR 2021	YR 2022	YR 2023	YR 2024 JULY
POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS	301893	314293	335321	
TOTAL DELIVERIES	18033	19403	18327	9017
MATERNAL DEATH	14	3	7	3
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE	0.07%	0.01%	0.03%	
NEONATAL DEATH	319	407	417	211
THEATRE CS	5226	6032	5749	2538
SVD CASES	12807	13371	12578	6391

### Labour Unit Brief

The labour ward facilities are inadequate to meet increasing demand, leading to overcrowding and compromised patient care. The ward has 42-beds with approximately 60-80 deliveries daily. The bed shortage and a lack of maternal labour monitoring equipment that would help in ensuring better maternal outcomes and prevent near misses or maternal and neonatal deaths is of great concern. Our investment would enhance the labour ward by increasing its capacity, reduce waiting times, and improve the guality of maternal care.

Item/Activity	Description	Importance	Quantity	App Cost per Unit	Approximate Cost (KES)
Adjustable delivery Beds	Increase the capacity to accommodate more labouring mothers simultaneously.	Critical for reducing overcrowding, minimizing wait times, and enhancing patient comfort and safety.	10	297,916	2,979,160
Vital signs monitor	Monitoring vital signs in labour ward	Monitoring mothers in labour to have better outcomes	4	97,500	390,000
Patient monitors	Monitor the cardiac vitals and monitor high risk mothers	Monitoring mothers in labour to have better outcomes	3	350,000	1,050,000
Infusion pumps	For medication of medication to non- ambulatory high risk mothers	Monitor mothers in labour for better outcomes	3	149,000	447,000





Suction machines	Increase capacity in ensuring we do have any blocked airways post delivery	Clear airway post delivery	3	35,000	105,000
KIWI (AVD)	Decrease mothers going to theatre due to delayed 2 <sup>nd</sup> stage	Enable staff have better outcomes due to delayed 2 <sup>nd</sup> stage	5	6,000	30,000
Examination lamps		Enable staff better lighting during labor monitoring and delivery	3	33,000	99,000
Resuscitaires and sensor probes	Reduce hypothermia post-delivery for the neonates and increase the capacity to handle neonatal emergencies	Reduce hypothermia, handle neonatal emergencies	10	150,000	1,500,000
CTG Machines	Increase capacity in Fetal monitoring		3	300,000	900,000
Oxygen Concentrator			4	100,000	400,000
Pulse Oximeters (neonate)	Increase capacity of pulse and vitals of neonates' post delivery	Neonate pulse monitoring and vitals	2	60,000	120,000
Neonatal Digital weighing scale	Increase capacity to immediately weigh babies post delivery	Post-delivery weighing of babies	2	36,000	72,000
Fetal Doppler	Fetal Monitoring		5	36,000	180,000
Total					8,272,160.

### New Born Unit Brief.

The New Born unit admits approximately 15 neonates daily which is an average of 350 neonates per month. As indicated in the above background brief the new born unit has a bed capacity of 67 bassinets (most are outdated metal bassinetes) and 12 incubators to cater for 102 neonates on a daily basis. The facilities are inadequate to meet increasing demand, leading to overcrowding of neonates through sharing of the incubators and bassinets, inadequate heating source and phototherapy machines for babies with jaundice leading to compromised patient care. These are reasons for the above poor outcomes at the NBU and our investment is sure to deliver the desired results.

Item/Activity	Description	Importance	Quantity	Cost per Unit	Approximate Cost (KES)
Newborn Temperature Regulation to prevent Neonatal Mortalities & Morbidities	Radiant warmers	MTTS Wallaby warmer	5	343,000	1,715,000





from hypothermia	Space Heaters	Oil Based space heaters	15	30,000	450,000
	Resuscitaires with probes	For use in reduction of hypothermia among newborns	5	150,000	750,000
	Infant Incubator	Maintain a controlled temperature as the infant develops	7	470,000	3,290,000
	Transport incubators for Temperature	Medi quip limited	2	980,000	
	regulation while referring newborns	own battery operated. Oxygen cylinder port access Equity transportable			1,960,000
Infection prevention and quality of	Bassinets to effect one baby one cot during	Bassinet cots as per item specification at htt://supply.unicef.org s00202150html.	45	17,400	783,000
care	admission Newborn at NBU	A speed Suction machines for NBU	3	23,940	71,820
	Suction Machines for Airway & breathing support				
Airway and circulatory support among newborns	Pulse oximetry	Life box pulser oximeters for NICU and ICU with adult and neonatal probes	30	6,000	180,000
Total					9,199,820

During our engagement with the hospital administration it was emphasized that continuous training of the staff at the labout and Nbu is required.





Training is a key component of the intervention we propose and the existing relationship between our district and the Dept of Obs & Gyn at the University of Nairobi through clubs that have been involved in maternal and child health area of focus will be of great importance.

There exists an Emergency Obstetric training developed by Dr Ann Kihara for previously at the Dept of Obs Gyn at the University and now the president of FIGO. We shall engage the department to facilitate the training.

Health services in Kenya is a devolved function of the county governments and Pumwani Maternity Hospital is under the Nairobi County Government. An MOU has been forwarded to the county government for signing.

We believe the initiative will directly benefit a significant portion of the lower income population by improving healthcare services at the hospital. Potentially saving many lives every year. The facility requires major rehabilitation and a program is now in place. With support from Rotary the team at the hospital will be empowered to continue delivering the much-needed health services to mothers and babies in Nairobi and its environs.

The above item cost estimates and equipment request has been provided by the hospital and we shall subject them to a procurement process and rationalization once we have financial commitments. The total budget cost includes the training and miscellaneous component.

The tentative phase 1 project budget is approximately USD 166,000.

Conversion done at Kes 135 to the US Dollar. We have DDF commitments from D9212- Host Sponsor. D3310- International Sponsor District in Hongkong

We are inviting your district to consider supporting this global grant with DDF from your district.

We look forward to your partnership. We plan to deploy our intervention from January 2025.

Yours in Rotary,

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