

Supplemental Materials

Table 1: Social Innovation in Health Case Studies 2015-2021.

Country	Social Innovation Idea	URL
Uganda	<p>Deliver integrated package of services to address the health, economic-development and social empowerment of women</p> <p>2. Working with men to address negative gender dynamics and change beliefs around value of women</p> <p>3. Delivering services through beneficiary volunteers</p>	Social Innovation in Health Initiative AWARE
Uganda	<p>The Mother's Waiting Hostel (MWH) at Bwindi Community Hospital (BCH) provides a place for mothers to stay within the hospital as they await delivery.</p> <p>Pregnant women at the hostel are reviewed daily and monitored for pre-existing conditions. Mothers make a one-time co-payment of USD 1.5 to stay in the hostel.</p>	Social Innovation in Health Initiative BWINDI MOTHERS' WAITING HOSTEL

South Africa	<p>The GP Model is a public-private partnership (PPP) that enables medically stable HIV patients to be down-referred from public sector hospitals to local private general practitioners (GPs). The Model has two main components: 1) a referral system that enables public sector patients to be treated at private GPs for a negotiated, fixed consultation fee; 2) a patient case management and treatment support programme (enabled by an electronic data management system and an appointed Regional Coordinator) to improve information flow and patient follow-up</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative BROADREACH GP DOWN-REFERRAL MODEL</p>
Uganda	<p>The Drug Shop Integrated Management of Childhood Illness is a pilot program that aims to bring childhood illness testing and treatment closer to children and families in low-resource areas of Uganda. The program does this by engaging private drug shop owners, conducting iCCM</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative DRUG SHOP INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESS</p>

	<p>training for all participating drug shop owners and giving subsidies drug supplies. Community awareness campaigns were also held.</p>	
Uganda and Tanzania	<p>Health Child Uganda (HCU) established a volunteer community health work (CHW) network in the rural communities. CHWs deliver health education, manage simple child illnesses, and identify children and pregnant women who require referral to health facilities. The innovation is comprised of two main components: 1) 5,500 volunteer CHWs; 2) a "Mama Toto" community health worker program implementation package that illustrates best practices based on two decades experience in district-led facility and CHW MNCH programming.</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative HEALTHY CHILD UGANDA'S MAMATOTO APPROACH</p>
Uganda	<p>Provides affordable ultrasound scan solutions for women at rural health facilities, which lack standard</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative IMAGING THE WORLD, AFRICA</p>

	<p>infrastructure for imaging systems. Task shifting of ultrasound service provision from sonographers to point of care healthcare workers at lower level facilities, particularly nurses and midwives</p>	
Malawi	<p>A rural health facility that employs community health insurance scheme to improve utilisation and access to healthcare, and so reduce maternal and child mortality</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative SIHI Malawi at the University of Malawi</p>
Uganda	<p>KCDC uses a holistic community-embedded approach to provides affordable rehabilitative and educational services and subsidised orthopaedic equipment in resource constrained, rural environment. They also provide free training and education to community members to raise disability awareness and management. KCDC also provides entrepreneurial business training, organizes sports activities for</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative KYANINGA CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTRE</p>

	<p>families with disabilities, and encourages trained father to be role models in the community.</p>	
South Africa	<p>Kheth'Impilo recruits previously unemployed candidates from rural, marginalized communities, and admits qualified applicants to the Pharmacist Assistant Training Programme. People under training take class and also work in a designated pharmacy in a government facility. Kheth'Impilo instructors provides both technical instructions, mentorship and counselling. All learners get a living stipend of R2,000 per month during their training. Kheth'Impilo also works with the Provincial Department of Health to create posts in anticipation of graduation</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative KHETH'IMPILO PHARMACIST ASSISTANT TRAINING PROGRAMME</p>

Liberia	<p>Last Mile Health (LMH) models a community health worker platform at grass roots level. LMH recruits community health workers (CHWs) and provide a training program in four modules including different health areas. CHWs are equipped with tools and medications and can refer patients to their affiliated health facilities as needed according to guidelines, provide point-of-care services, and received remuneration based on performance. In addition, LMH providing technical assistance to the National Ministry of Health to help develop policy to scale the CHW model nationwide.</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative LAST MILE HEALTH</p>
Malawi	<p>The Learner Treatment Kit cross-sector, collaborative initiative partners developed a customized training programme for teachers, and equipping them to confidently diagnose and treat malaria within primary schools. Community</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative LEARNER TREATMENT KIT</p>

	<p>members, especially parents, are mobilized to engaged in some programme processes. This programme reduces cost by using existing government distribution system.</p>	
Buru ndi	<p>LifeNet has teams of university-qualified nurse and management trainers providing medical and management training programmes in their faith-based primary care centre partners. This is an inclusive training with long time mentoring relationships. LifeNet provides their health centre partners with access to their pharmaceutical delivery programme, medicines assurance programme, and growth financing programme. Health centres completing the first module of training are marked as health centres of quality by receiving LifeNet's brand.</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative LIFENET INTERNATIONAL</p>

Kenya	<p>Livewell is a hub-and-spoke primary health care model. Clinical officers in hub clinics and spoke health centres work in their duty facility, and each facility extends in to the community, and deliver health promotion and disease screening services in a neighborhood-based primary health care chain at affordable private rates</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative LIVEWELL CLINIC</p>
Uganda	<p>Living Goods pioneered an entrepreneurial community health worker (CHW) platform. It provides CHW with necessary knowledge and skills to improve mothers and children health in their own villages, and enable them to earn an income as self-employed microentrepreneurs. Living Goods community health promoters (CHPs) move from house to house in their home surrounding areas and engage in health activities. Live Goods provides both financial and non-financial incentives to</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative LIVING GOODS</p>

	<p>CHPs. CHPs have smart mobile tools and the real-time data are used for monitoring and evaluation of CHPs' work, Distribution organisms are used to ensure CHPs access to essential medicines and products.</p>	
Rwanda	<p>To improve access to entry level primary healthcare in rural underserved communities, One Health Family in partnership with Ministry of Health established a network of rural franchise health posts owned and operated by local nurses. The OHF model includes two main components: 1) Nurse-role transformation to entrepreneur. Nurse receive training in Rwandan primary healthcare disease protocol, basic financial management and drug stock management. They also get access to free rented community buildings and low interest loans. 2) Ensuring service quality</p>	<p>One_Family_Health_SIHI_Case_Collection.pdf socialinnovationinhealth.org</p>

	<p>delivery through mobile technology platform</p>	
Lesotho	<p>Riders for health is a social enterprise that enhances access to health services among the rural populations and bridges the last mile healthcare delivery gap, by providing transport services. Riders enables the existing health system to be more effective by managing and maintaining a transport network of vehicles and motorcycles. Components of the riders for health model include: vehicle management system; training in operating vehicles; and provision of support services such as supply chain distribution, diagnostic sample transport and medical emergency transportation.</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative RIDERS FOR HEALTH</p>

Mala wi	<p>Child Legacy International established an integrated healthcare prototype in rural Lilongwe, Malawi using a sustainable programme development model. The model uses renewable energy to provide integrated development. Vulnerable communities are empowered through provision of quality healthcare services, integrated agriculture services and marketable skills. A community research component was put in place to inform health services design and delivery.</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative Sustainable Integrated Rural Healthcare Model</p>
Ethio pia	<p>The Goal of SCI is to eliminate schistosomiasis and its negative impacts on health by working with African Ministries of Health. The approach employed by SCI focuses on creating national sustainable programmes through strengthening the country's capacity. The first step of SCI's approach is the national mapping exercise, which identifies high risk populations in need of the treatment.</p>	<p>SCI_SIHI_Case_Collection.pdf socialinnovationinhealth.org</p>

	<p>This is followed by mass drug administration campaigns, which are supported by trained teachers, community leaders and ministry officials.</p>	
Moza mbiq ue	<p>SMS-Hub Leprosy Case Management System is an electronic system used in case management, and surveillance and monitoring of leprosy in Mozambique. It aims at improving the management of Leprosy by improving the accuracy, reliability and availability of Leprosy control information to and from Leprosy service providers in Mozambique. The SMS-Hub uses Short Message Service (SMS) to capture Leprosy notification data using a basic mobile phone. This data is captured by district and province health supervisors and all the data is stored in a central database.</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative SMS-HUB LEPROSY CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM</p>

Kenya a	<p>The Safe Water and AIDS Project (SWAP) is a community health network that utilizes best practices from public health, business and research. It prioritises economic and social empowerment for marginalized community members and resource poor communities in rural Western Kenya. The project identifies, recruits and trains community health promoters (CHP), who move door-to-door in the communities educating households and promoting good health practices. The focus is on 6 principles for better health: 1) diarrhoea prevention; 2) Malaria prevention; 3) Eating Nutritious foods; 4) Immunization; 5) Family Planning; 6) and Prevention of HIV and mother-to-child transmission of HIV. SWAP also offers support to vulnerable population in terms of infrastructure development</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative SAFE</p> <p>WATER AND AIDS PROJECT (SWAP)</p>
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Uganda	<p>The Medical Concierge group utilizes existing communication platforms such as Facebook, Whatsapp Messenger, Skype, Twitter, SMS and voice calls to provide free access to health care professionals and health information. The group is comprised of doctors and pharmacists who work in the call centre. These professionals collectively respond to incoming questions on health and wellbeing for 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. To access the mobile platforms, the users pay standard call rates or data rate however the consultation services are free of charge.</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative THE MEDICAL CONCIERGE GROUP LTD</p>
India	<p>Embryo is a private medical device and technology innovation company that focuses on designing low-cost, user-centered, portable innovations (e.g. devices for blood plasma separation, TB surveillance system). The main elements of this social innovation are: 1.</p>	<p>https://www.socialinnovationinhealth.org/download/Case_Studies/Embryo_Technologies_SIHI_Case_Collection.pdf</p>

	<p>comprehensive, user-centered needs assessments conducted; 2. affordable, context-appropriate technological solutions designed; 3. Leverages existing public health infrastructure where possible and appropriate; 4. incorporates a mixed funding model, utilizing different grants for specific projects</p>	
India	<p>The Mobile-based Surveillance Quest using IT (MoSQuIT) is a digital platform that automates and streamlines malaria surveillance for all stakeholders involved.</p> <p>The main elements of MoSQuIT are: 1. real-time snapshot of malaria incidence in a community; 2. detection of changes in malaria incidence distribution to initiate and appropriate health system response; 3. transparency and accountability across the value-chain for malaria surveillance; 4. measuring the effectiveness of anti-malaria interventions and real-time assessment of health system needs (e.g.</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative </p> <p>MOBILE-BASED SURVEILLANCE QUEST USING IT (MOSQUIT)</p>

	stocks of medical supplies)	
India	<p>Noora Health trains family members into equipped caregivers through engaging practical training at hospital premises.</p> <p>There are three main components of this social innovation: 1. Mobilization of an additional workforce (patients' families) in the care process; 2. Flexible, scalable training tools that improve hospital staff's interpersonal skills and career development, namely the train-the-trainer and certification approaches; 3. Interactive Voice Response Technology for follow-up interaction and engagement geared towards low-literacy families</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative NOORA</p> <p>HEALTH</p>

India, Cam bodia	<p>Operation ASHA decentralizes tuberculosis diagnosis and care through a community-based model that closes the delivery gap experienced by low-income patients in India. In urban areas, it does this by establishing community treatment centres in partnership with local individual informal providers, merchants or religious institutions. In rural areas, Op ASHA trains and employs community members to take the diagnosis and care of TB directly to patients. A specifically developed technology platform is also in place to track compliance and adherence to care.</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative OPERATION ASHA</p>
Philip pines	<p>PILA is a project that serves to integrate stakeholders in the national leprosy system and provide them with resources such that awareness, education and care for patients affected by leprosy can be improved and stigma associated with the disease can be reduced. The project has</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative PARTNERS IN LEPROSY ACTION (PILA)</p>

	<p>three main elements: 1. Facilitating integration of all members of the care continuum 2. Supportive training resources for health care workers and patients 3. Community mobilization for enhanced screening and stigma reduction</p>	
China	<p>SESH is a research programme and a multisectoral collaboration that aims to leverage and test social entrepreneurial approaches, such as crowdsourcing, to enhance sexual health services, encourage use of sexual health services, and reduce the stigma around sexual health for marginalized populations in China.</p>	<p>SESH_SIHI_Case_Collection.pdf socialinnovationinhealth.org</p>
Philippines	<p>The One Health Service Boat (or the Inter-island Health Service Boat Project) provides high-risk pregnant women with boat services so they can be transported from their remote island villages to the main birthing facility in Zumarraga for</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative INTER-ISLAND HEALTH SERVICE BOAT PROJECT</p>

	<p>safer, facilitated childbirth. The Rural Health Unit (RHU) is reimbursed with USD 191 for every eligible pregnant woman who delivered in the RHU. This amount help fund volunteer health workers, purchase of essential medicines, and additional support for health-related activities.</p>	
<p>Philip pines</p>	<p>PHP 6.60 Everyday Family Health Plan is a savings mobilisation scheme to provide health insurance coverage for households whose members are employed in the informal sector. The scheme involves educational activities, mentorship, and trainings to increase health awareness, financial literacy and savings mobilization. The Local Health Insurance Office (LHIO) also aggregates marketing, enrolment, and collection services to serve members of the informal sectors to facilitate their bulk or group membership and premium</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative P6.60 Everyday Family Health Plan</p>

	payment collection.	
Philip pines	<p>Seal of Health Governance is a health leadership programme that encourages community leaders and members to actively participate and engage in addressing health issues that affect them.</p> <p>The programme includes two main elements: 1) a scorecard, which is co-created with community leaders, and features a set of performance indicators and targets; 2) awards for recognition for positive change, which are incentives for community-based initiatives and innovations for health.</p>	Social Innovation in Health Initiative Seal of Health Governance
Philip pines	<p>The National Telehealth System (NTS) aims to provide timely and quality specialty health care in remote areas in the Philippines. The three key elements of</p>	Social Innovation in Health Initiative National Telehealth System (NTS)

	<p>the NTS are: 1) telemedicine platform, 2) training program, 3) network of primary care physicians and clinical specialists in participating government health facilities in the Philippines. The telemedicine platform connects primary care physicians to specialists through text messaging (SMS) or web-based application.</p>	
<p>India, Niger ia, Kenya, a, Ghana, a, Pakistan, tan</p>	<p>Sproxil, Inc has developed a technology-based solution for counterfeit medication that combines mobile phone use with simple, low-cost product labels. Consumers can validate the authenticity of the medication with a free text/call. If the medication is shown to be fraudulent, consumers are connected with a help line that facilitates follow-up from local authorities.</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative SPROXIL</p>

Para guay	<p>Community-centered research approach</p> <p>"living lab", inviting inclusive participation to develop new context-specific solutions to address Chagas disease in the Chago region: model brick homes to reduce vector infestation; surveillance systems to enhance vector detection; educational games for community awareness and others</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative CENTRE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (CEDIC)</p>
Brazil	<p>A community health worker programme enhancing health care services in remote indigenous communities by incorporating the cultural underpinnings and voices of the Brazilian indigenous peoples and their community health agents; blending indigenous medical practices with biomedical approaches</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative INDIGENOUS HEALTH AGENT PROFESSIONALIZATION PROGRAMME IN THE ALTO RIO NEGRO REGION</p>

Peru	<p>Community health workers (CHWs) and traditional birth attendants are trained to promote essential newborn care practices during home deliveries when health facility-based deliveries are not feasible. CHWs conduct regular home visits to pregnant women and mothers with newborns; during these visits, they distribute paper materials and clean delivery kits. They use tablet computers with a mobile application to help monitor women's health status and to provide education related to maternal and newborn health.</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative MOTHERS OF THE RIVER PROGRAMME</p>
Honduras	<p>Reducing unnecessary patient transfers and the impact of the cost of seeking health care on family and community economies through the use of telemedicine and community health education in the Misquito language; crowdsourcing allowed them to have expertise and resources not available in</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative MosquitiaMed</p>

	Puerto Lempira but which was mobilized through a cell phone	
Colombia	Comprehensive Healthcare Model for Rurality. Key components of this model: Community engagement on studying of necessities, co-construction of knowledge, and community education by 10 community networks; Guaranteeing comprehensive health access with efforts on interinstitutional management and interdisciplinarity by home visits and "Health Routes"; Food safety and natural medicine related education and training activities in the Chaquén Park	Social Innovation in Health Initiative INTEGRATED CARE MODEL FOR RURAL AREAS
Guatemala	Active participation of communities to understand, prevent, diagnose and treat Chagas disease	SIHI LAC_Eco-health approach for Chagas Disease_Guatemala_Final Case Layout_2019 (socialinnovationinhealth.org)

Guatemala	<p>Home improvement programme that filled cracks in floors and walls using mix of locally available materials, while raising awareness and training community leaders and members to repair their own homes and contribute to behavioral and cultural changes to eliminate vector. Solutions to health problems must be developed according to cultural and socio-economic context of intended beneficiaries</p>	<p>SIHI LAC_Comprehensive Approach to Chagas_Guatemala_Final Case Layout_2019 (socialinnovationinhealth.org)</p>
Colombia	<p>three main components: i. Visiting medical teams provided comprehensive medical care to infants, which enabled them to identify the clinical manifestations associated with Zika and so to define medical procedures required. ii. Inter-institutional management was fundamental in guaranteeing access to and the quality of health care for paediatric patients and in developing a public policy "Recommendations for the</p>	<p>Social Innovation in Health Initiative Zika Kids</p>

	<p>care and follow-up of paediatric patients with prenatal exposure to the Zika virus."</p> <p>iii. Two foundations aimed at providing psychosocial support were established:</p> <p>God's Miracles, the children of Zika (Milagros de Dios, los niños del Zika) in Neiva; and Angels on Wheels (Ángeles sobre Ruedas in Barranquilla.</p>	
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