



The **HaSET (“happiness” in Amharic) research platform** in Ethiopia is a collaborative effort across the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, St. Paul's Hospital Millennium Medical College, and the Ethiopian Public Health Institute. HaSET serves as an umbrella platform to 1) build local research capacity for maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH) in Ethiopia; 2) to identify, prioritize, and conduct MNCH research questions in Ethiopia; and 3) to translate evidence to policies and programs. HaSET offers technical expertise, a field site to nest projects, and a fellowship program to train the next generation of MNCH leaders.



MNCH

Morbidity and Mortality Surveillance

A pregnancy and birth cohort to describe the distribution of risk factors and diseases - frequency, timing and disease severity - among communities and health facilities at the Birhan Field Site in rural Amhara Region, Ethiopia.

Specific Aims:

- 1) To conduct morbidity and mortality surveillance at household, community and facility levels
- 2) To collect longitudinal data on disease symptoms and anthropometrics from pregnant women and children under two
- 3) To provide accurate, timely, and reliable data for decision makers



ARC

Antenatal and Postnatal Care Research Collective

An international collective of partners working to generate evidence to inform antenatal care and postnatal care policy change and the development of novel interventions to improve maternal and newborn outcomes.

Specific Aims:

- 1) To understand the scope, scale, and effectiveness of ANC and PNC interventions in Ethiopia
- 2) To develop risk prediction models to understand associations and causality between maternal and child exposure and outcomes
- 3) To design and test interventions to improve risk of mortality, preterm birth, LBW, and neonatal sepsis



AMR

Anti-Microbial Resistance Study

An evaluation of maternal and neonatal bacterial colonization with extended spectrum beta-lactamase producing *Enterobacteriaceae* (ESBL), carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* (CRE), and Group B *Streptococcus* (GBS).

Specific Aims:

- 1) To understand the prevalence, risk of, and changes in maternal colonization with ESBL, CRE, and GBS during pregnancy
- 2) To determine the predictors of ESBL, CRE, and GBS neonatal colonization
- 3) To determine the association between maternal colonization during pregnancy and neonatal outcomes

Birhan (“light” in Amharic) Sentinel Field Site Health and Demographic Surveillance System

The **Birhan Field Site** encompasses 16 kebeles of approximately 20,000 households and 80,000 people spread across two woredas, Angolela Tera and Kewet/Shewa Robit, in the Amhara Region of Ethiopia. Routine health and demographic data has been collected throughout the site since its establishment in April 2018, allowing it to provide a baseline and serve as the permanent site for the HaSET platform’s ongoing and future projects.