



**World Health
Organization**

Policy dialogue on NHPSPs:
there are a few ways to go about this.

WHO / HQ

Health Systems Governance and Financing

Capacity building workshop, Sharm El Sheikh, 9-13 December 2013

Introduction

- What is the issue?
- A complex answer...
- Good practices!
- How do we move forward?

What is the issue?

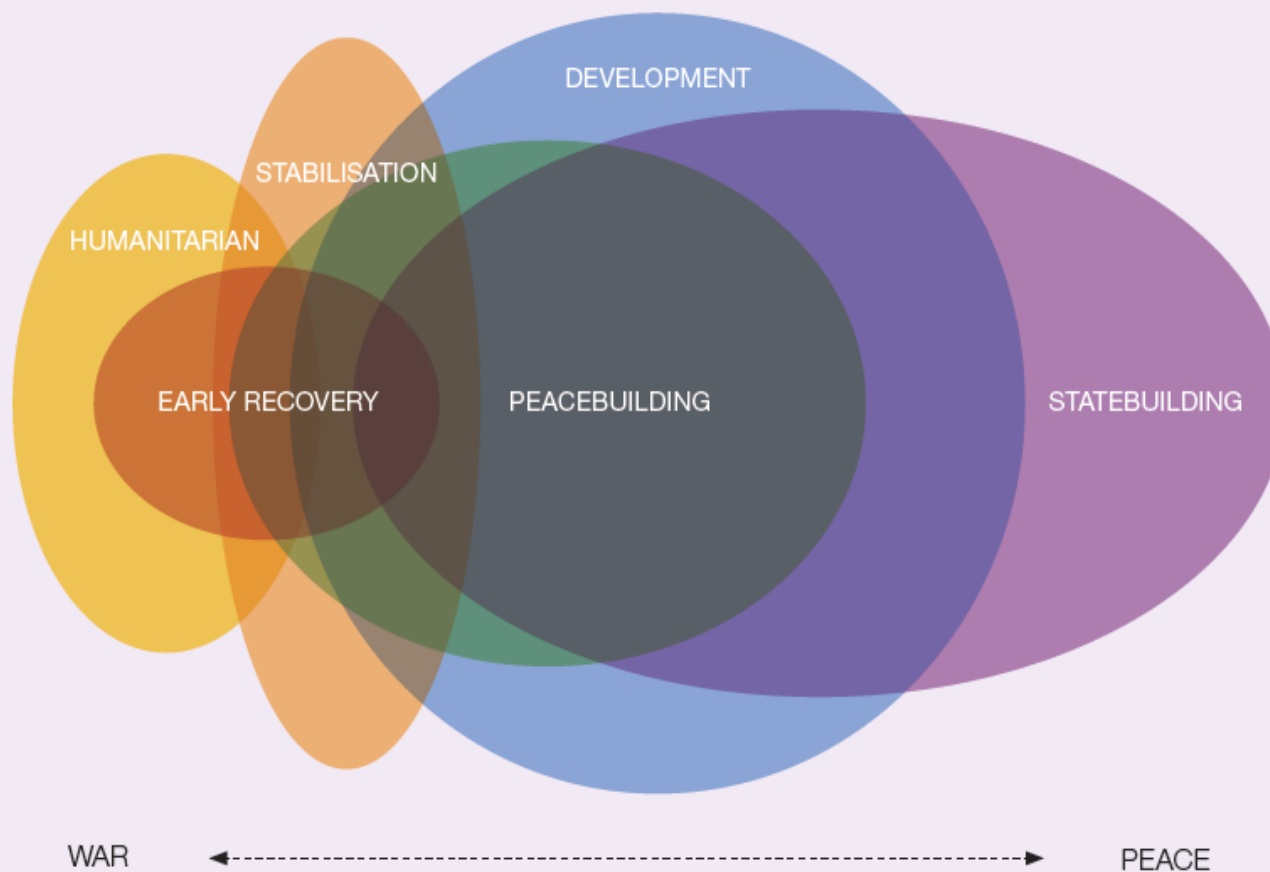


Global health indicators are improving overall in the world...

But not in all places, not for all social groups and not at the same speed

FIGURE 3

Spectrum of transitional interventions



Source: Adapted from Bailey S. and S. Pavanello (2009), *Untangling Early Recovery*, HPG Policy Brief 38, Humanitarian Policy Group, Overseas Development Institute, London. Available from www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/4414.pdf.

NEW HEALTH INITIATIVES SINCE 2000...

Stop TB Partnership



President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)

Global Alliance to Eliminate Leprosy (GAEL)



Initiative on Public-Private Partnerships for Health



Accelerating Access Initiative

SECURE THE FUTURE®



Medicines for Malaria Venture



Global Polio Eradication Initiative



GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR TB DRUG DEVELOPMENT



EMVI

The European Malaria Vaccine Initiative



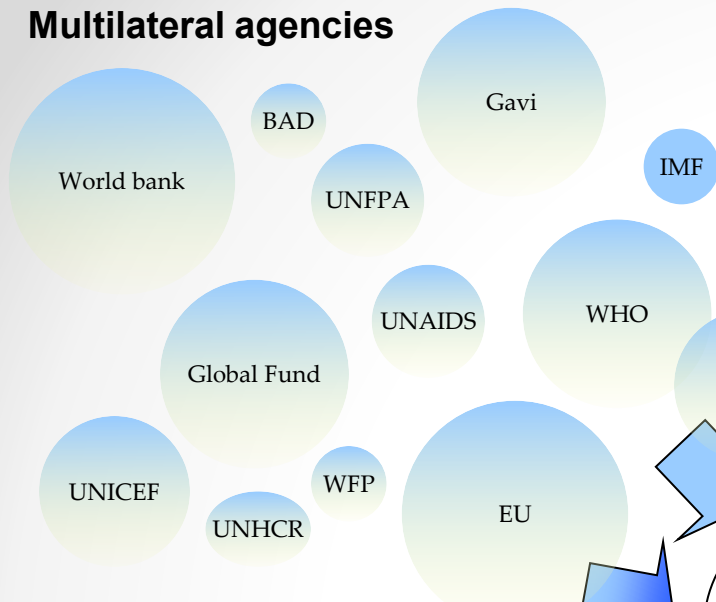
Global Campaign for MICROBICIDES Hope for African Children Initiative

Schistosomiasis Control Initiative

US Presidential Initiative **FIGHTING MALARIA** SAVING LIVES IN AFRICA



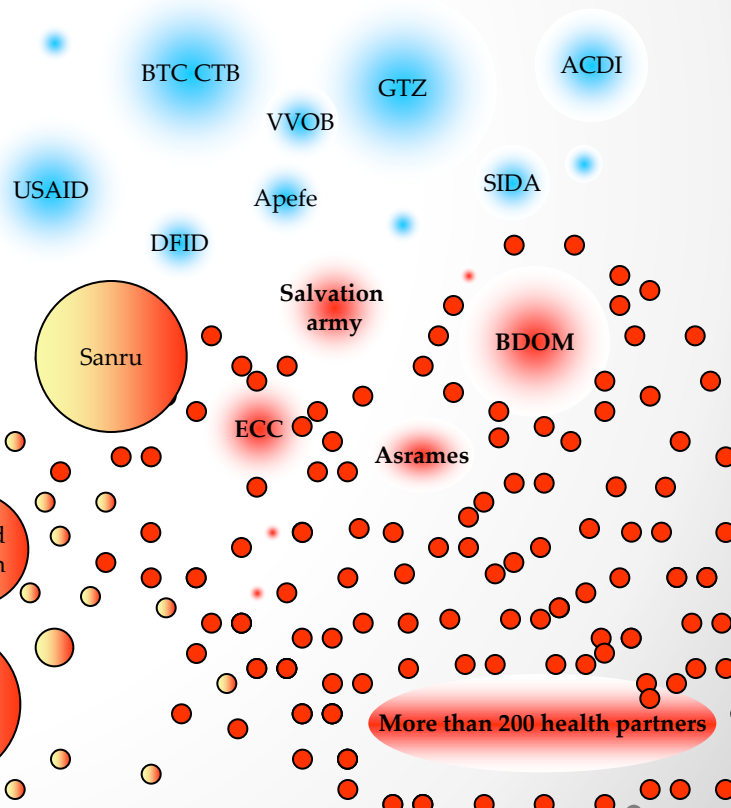
Multilateral agencies



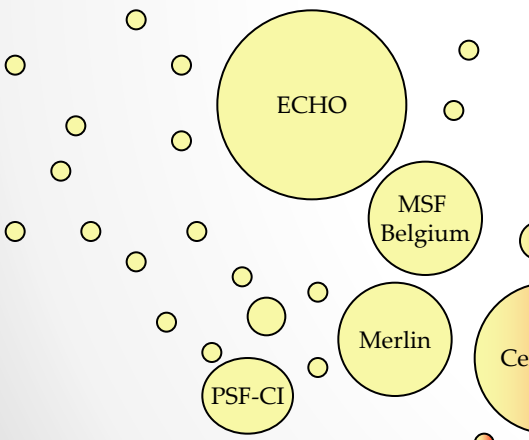
State and Parastatal organisations



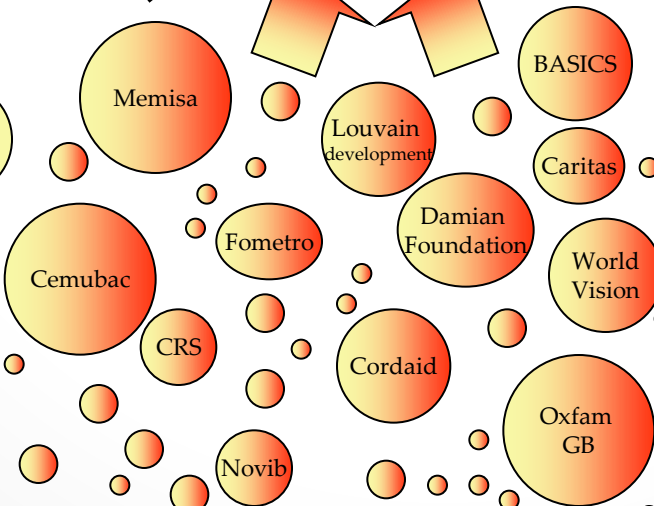
Bilateral Funding / Technical agencies



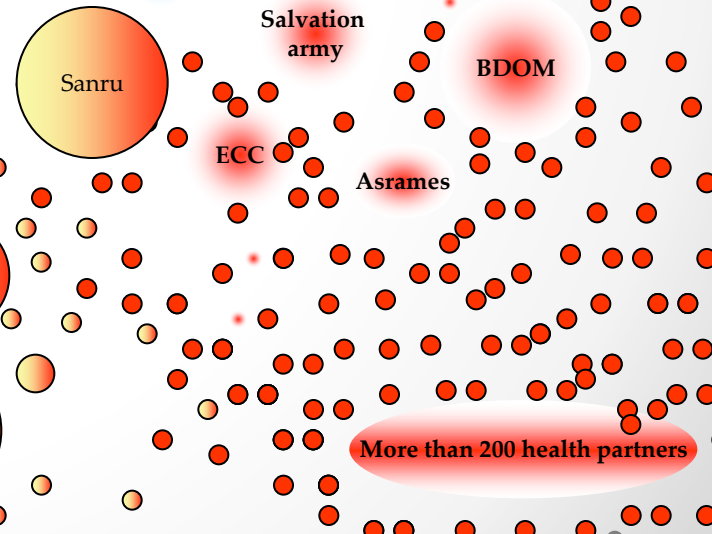
13 Donor Government program coordination committees



INGO's (Emergency)



Int and Nat NGO's (Development and church related)



More than 200 health partners

“Health Systems constraints are impeding the implementation of major global initiatives for health and the attainment of the major health objectives in countries

How can we deal with it?

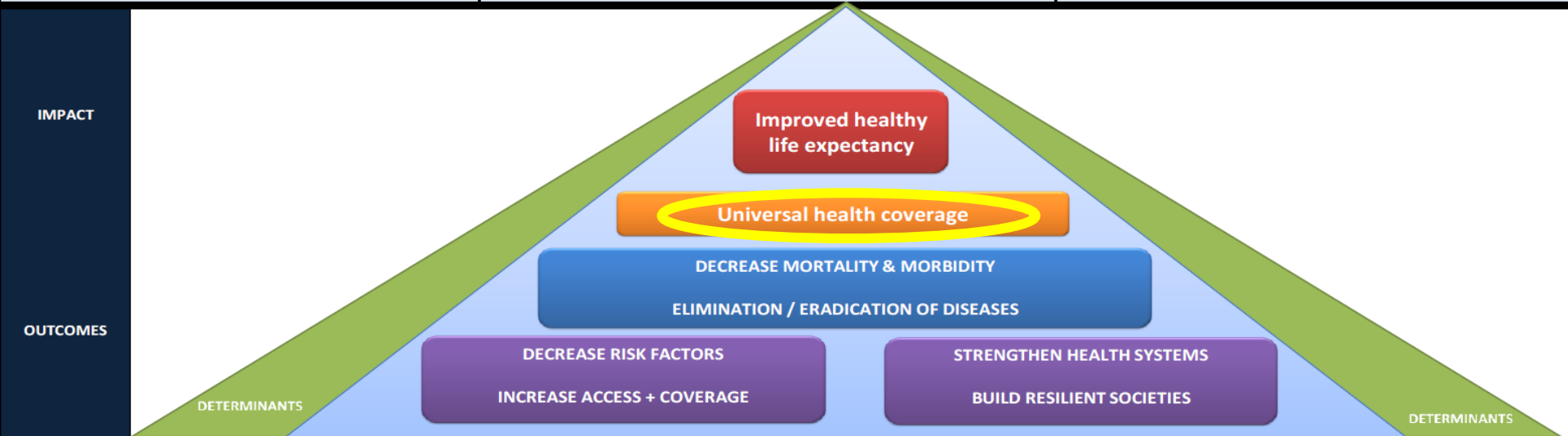
A complex answer...



MISSION

To act as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work, towards the objective of the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health as a fundamental right.

Principles, values and fundamental approaches	WHO's core functions	Criteria for priority-setting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equity and social justice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global solidarity Gender equality Emphasis on countries and populations in greatest need <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multilateralism Due consideration to the economic, social, and environmental determinants of health Science and evidence-based <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public health approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing leadership Shaping the research agenda Setting norms and standards Articulating policy options Providing technical support and building capacity Monitoring and health trends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current health situation Existence of evidence-based, cost-effective interventions Needs of countries for WHO support Internationally agreed instruments WHO's comparative advantage



	Communicable diseases	Noncommunicable diseases	Promoting health through the life course	Health systems	Preparedness, surveillance and response
CATEGORIES & PRIORITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS; tuberculosis; malaria Neglected tropical diseases (including vector-borne diseases) Vaccine-preventable diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heart disease, cancers, chronic lung diseases, diabetes (and their major risk factors tobacco use, unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, harmful use of alcohol) Mental health Violence and Injuries Disabilities (including blindness and deafness), and rehabilitation Nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maternal and newborn health Adolescent sexual and reproductive health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child health Women's health Healthy ageing and health of the elderly Gender and human rights mainstreaming <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and the environment Social determinants of health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National health policies, strategies, and plans Integrated people-centred services Regulation and access to medical products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alert and response capacities Emergency risk and crisis management Epidemic- and pandemic-prone diseases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food safety Polio eradication

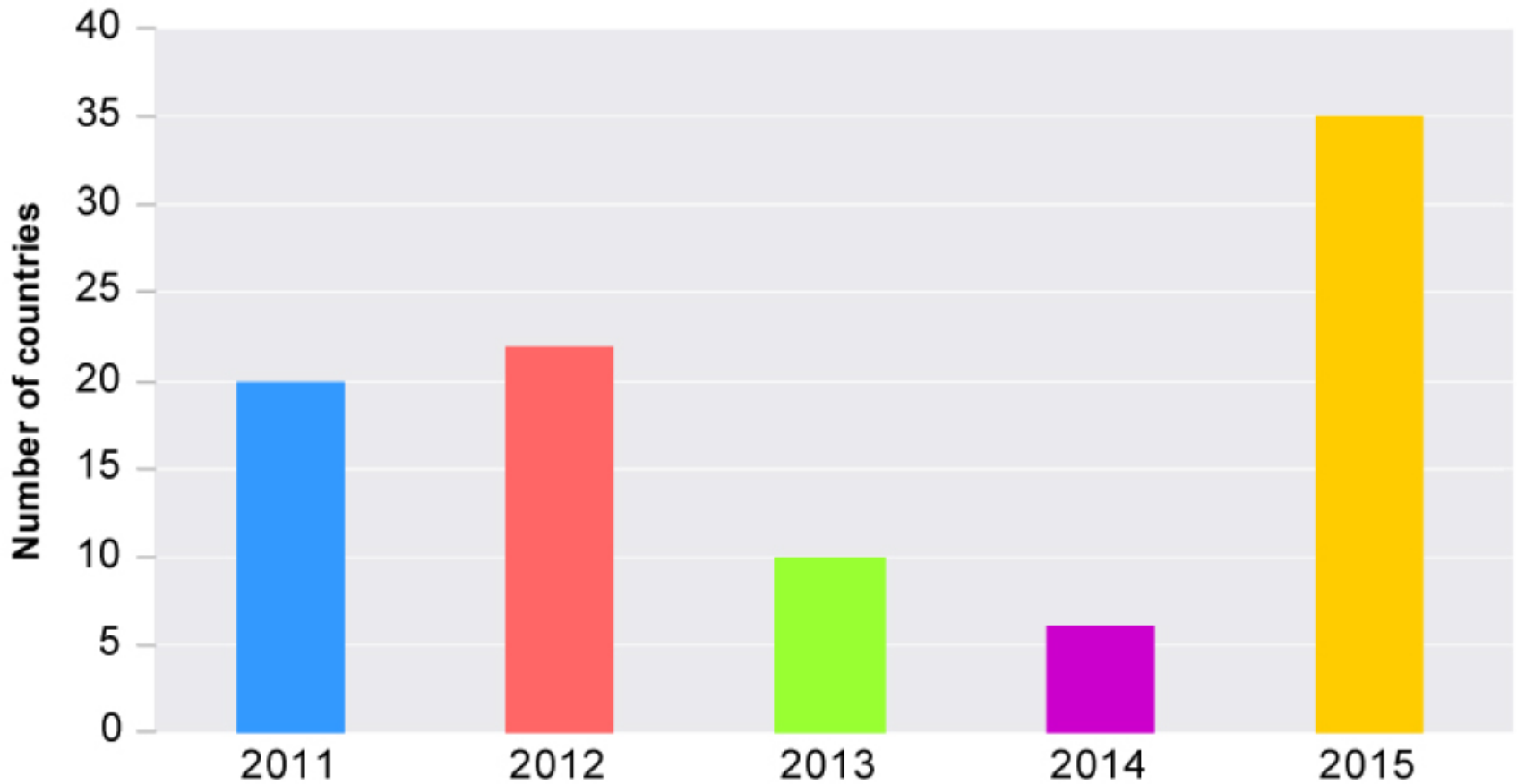
CORPORATE SERVICES	Leadership in health	Governance and convening	Strategic communications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country presence Management and administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic policy, planning, management and resource coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge management Accountability and risk management

NHPSP – numbers



World Health
Organization

Number of countries expected to review
their national health plan between 2011 and 2015



What are we talking about?

- **Health Policy:** a set of decisions or commitments to pursue courses of action aimed at achieving defined goals for improving health. Policies usually state or infer the values that underpin the policy position.
- **Strategy:** a series of broad lines of action intended to achieve a set of goals and targets set out within a policy or programme

What are we talking about?

- **National strategic plan:** Refers to the broad, long term lines of actions to achieve the policy vision and goals for the health sector, incorporating “the identification of suitable points for *intervention*, the ways of ensuring the *involvement* of other sectors, the range of political, social, economic and technical *factors*, as well as *constraints*”
- **Operational plans** focus on effective management of resources with a short time framework, converting objectives into targets and activities, and arrangements for monitoring implementation and resource usage

In practice...

Vision	Improve the health status of the population Example: "A comprehensive and effective Health System for High Communal Health" [Vision]	20 yrs or more

In practice...

Policy	Ensure access to the <i>whole population</i> by implementing <i>PHC</i> at the country level funded through a scheme of <i>health insurance</i> that prevails people from catastrophic health expenditure	10-15 yrs
Strategy	Will define how the network of facilities will be developed (public facilities, private practitioners, PP mix, what kind of services will be provided, medical doctors vs nurses, infrastructures etc.)	5-10 yrs
Plan	Will precise activities to be done and how fast the network will be settled, how many health professionals will be trained in the period, etc.	3-5 yrs or shorter

Objectives of a real MoH in the Region...

- **First Objective:** To enhance and strengthen the MOH role in setting and applying policies, regulations and governance guidance on federal level.
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- **Second Objective:** To develop and improve the MOH infrastructural facilities.
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- **Third Objective:** To enhance and develop the healthcare safety system to counter health hazards.
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- **Fourth Objective:** Promote public healthcare standards and raise public healthcare awareness among the community up to international standards.
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- **Fifth Objective:** Ensure and guarantee provision of comprehensive healthcare services up to international standards.
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- **Sixth Objective:** Support, enhance and apply scientific researches and healthcare studies.
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- **Seventh Objective:** Ensure and guarantee the provision of central administrative services according to applied quality, efficiency and credibility standards.
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- **Eighth Objective:** Ensure and guarantee the provision of de-centralized administrative services according to applied quality, efficiency and credibility standards.
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- **Ninth Objective:** Improve auxiliary support healthcare services.

Objectives of another real MoH in the Region...

Strategic Goal 1 – Better Health

The central objective of all health systems is to make people healthier. This requires not only access to world-class healthcare services but also specific measures to prevent diseases and injuries from occurring in the first place – and a focus on prevention as well as cure.

Strategic Goal 2 – Access

Access means that people can obtain health services when they need them at prices they can afford, in locations that are convenient and easy to find. Expanding and facilitating people's access to healthcare requires action on multiple fronts. Spatial or geographic access involves ensuring that key services are located close to where people live and work and can be reached easily when needed. This is particularly important for primary health care, where convenience is key, and emergency services, where time and distance can mean the difference between life and death. Financial access is equally important and involves ensuring that everyone, irrespective of income, can afford basic healthcare services when needed. Information too can help facilitate access to health services, from simple guidance on the availability of healthcare providers to information on qualifications, experience, performance and prices.

Strategic Goal 3 – Quality

Quality has been a fundamental goal of health care and medical practice since ancient times. As health systems have evolved in scale and complexity, governments have come to play an increasing role in monitoring, protecting and improving health care quality – both as providers of health services themselves and in their regulatory role and oversight of the health sector as a whole.

Strategic Goal 4 – Efficiency

Efficiency and sustainability are vital to progress on other important goals such as quality, access and better health. They also represent an important interface between the health sector and government-wide strategic objectives such as investment promotion, fiscal management and economic competitiveness.



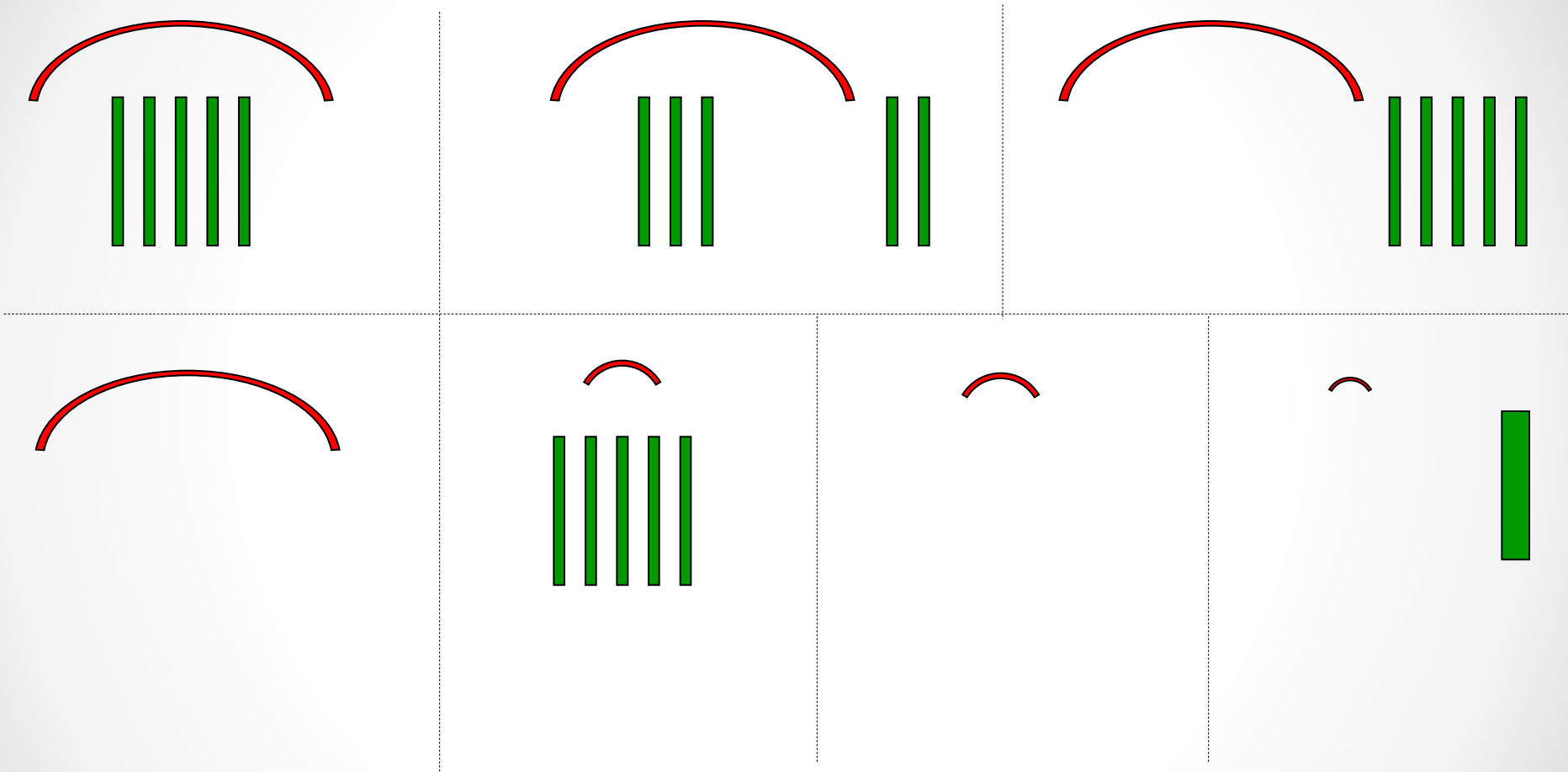
5 elements of good practice

- Sound process -> good situation analysis
- Realism
- A comprehensive, balanced and coherent content
- Linkage with programmes
- Linking with medium-term and sub-national plans

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Consider key aspects to be funded!

Response 3: NHPS



Country "plans" are different, ...

Legend:

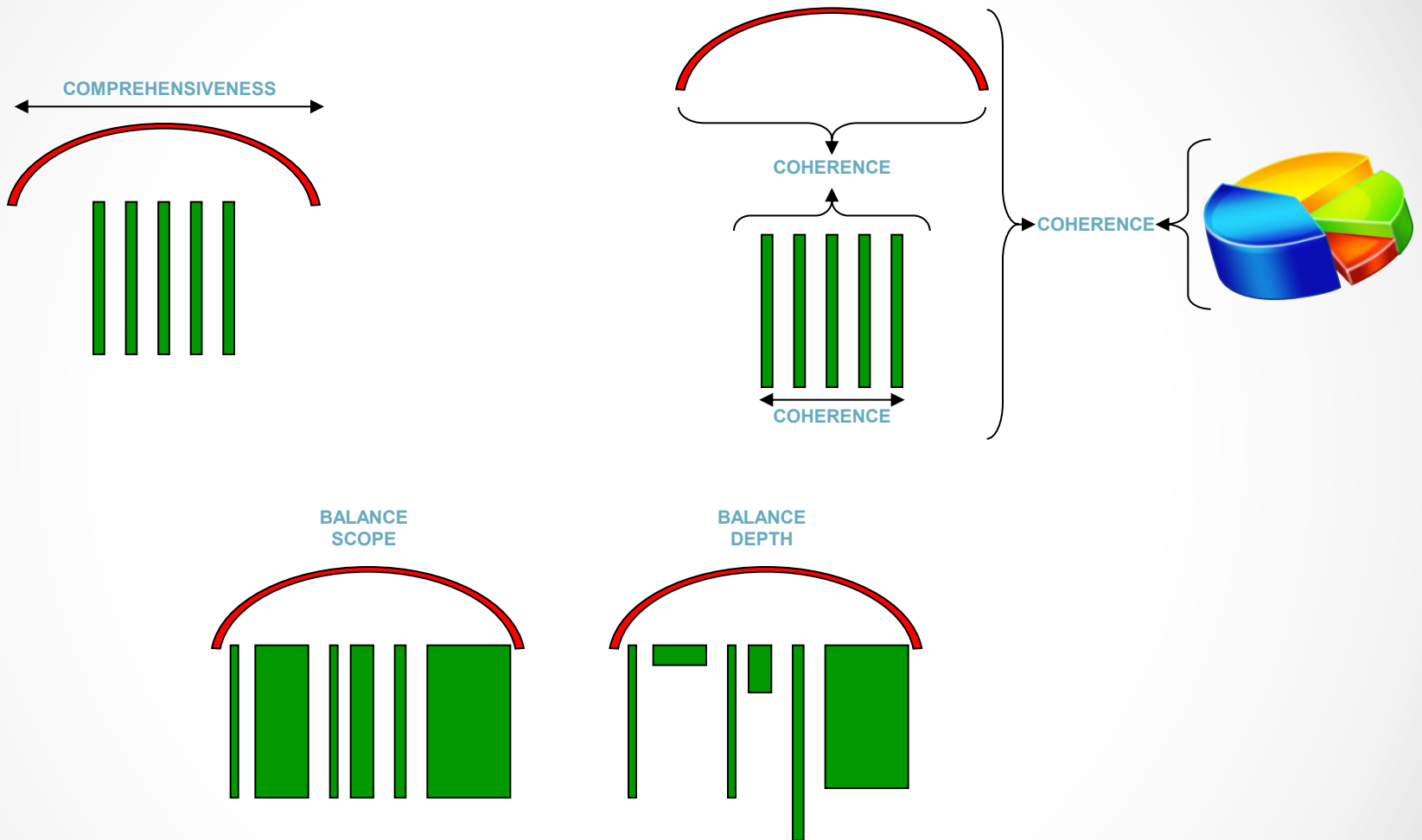


National Health Strategic Plan



Programme

Resp 3 (cont'd): NHPSP

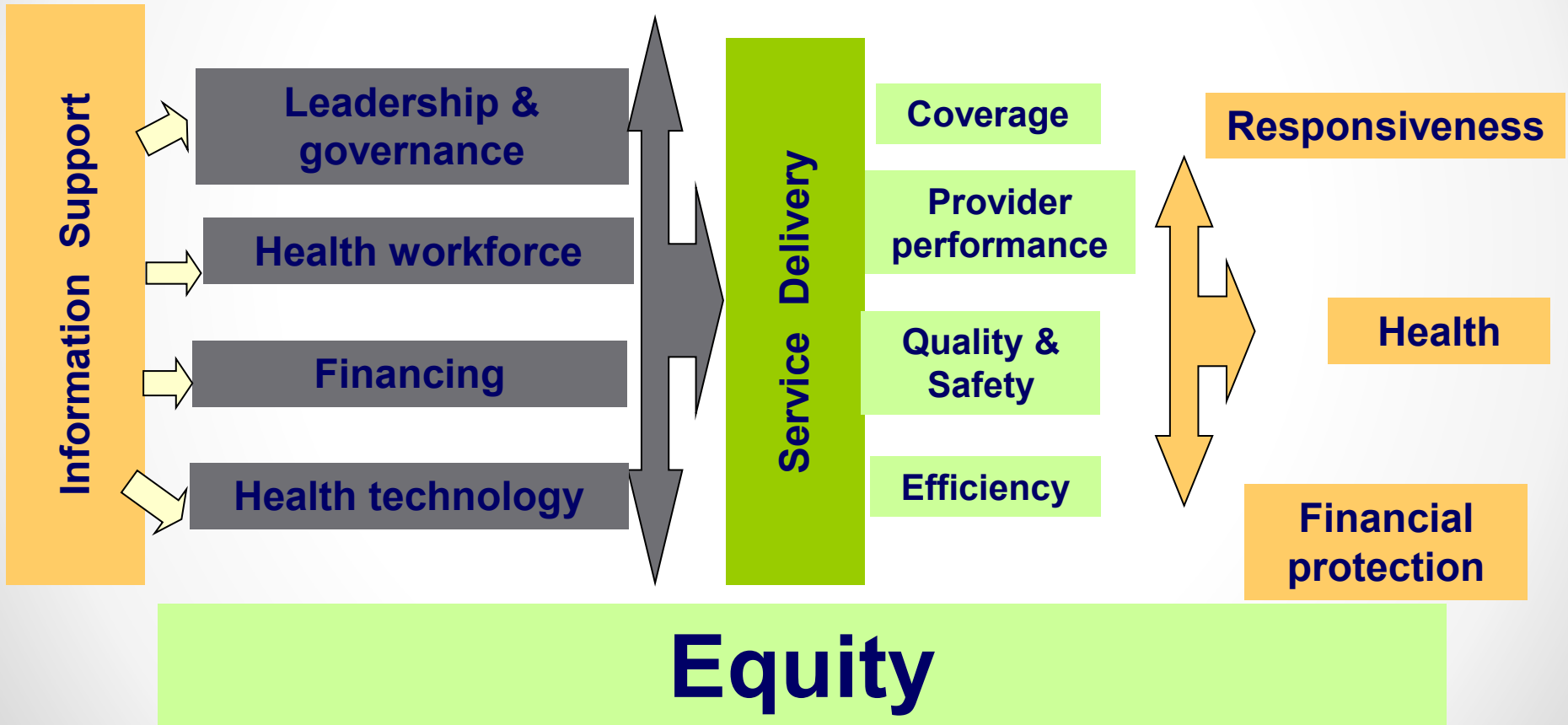


HEALTH SYSTEM CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Social Determinants of Health

SYSTEM BUILDING BLOCKS

GOALS OF HEALTH SYSTEM



The " JANS"

The "joint assessment of national strategies" tool

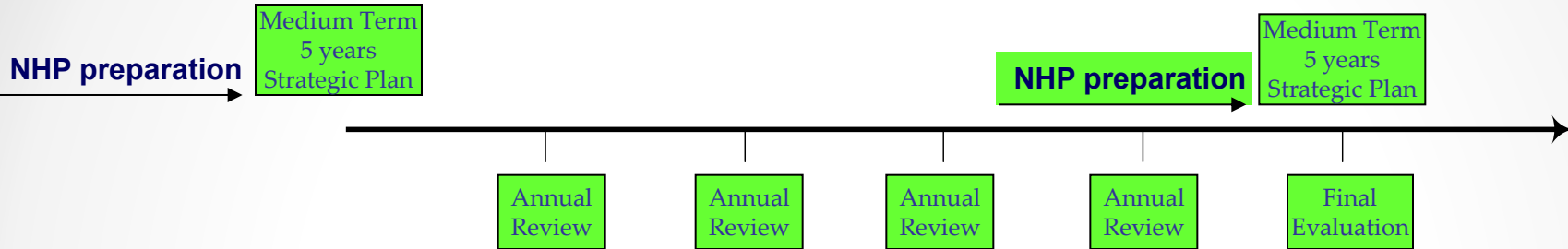
5 groups of attributes for a good plan (JANS)

- **Situation analysis and programming:** clarity and relevance of priorities and strategies selected based on a sound situation analysis
- **Process:** soundness and inclusiveness of development and endorsement processes for the national strategy
- **Costs and budgetary framework for the strategy:** soundness and feasibility of the financial framework
- **Implementation and management:** soundness of arrangements and systems for implementing and managing the programmes contained in the national strategy- adequation with MoH organization
- **Monitoring, evaluation and review:** soundness of review and evaluation mechanisms and how their results are used.

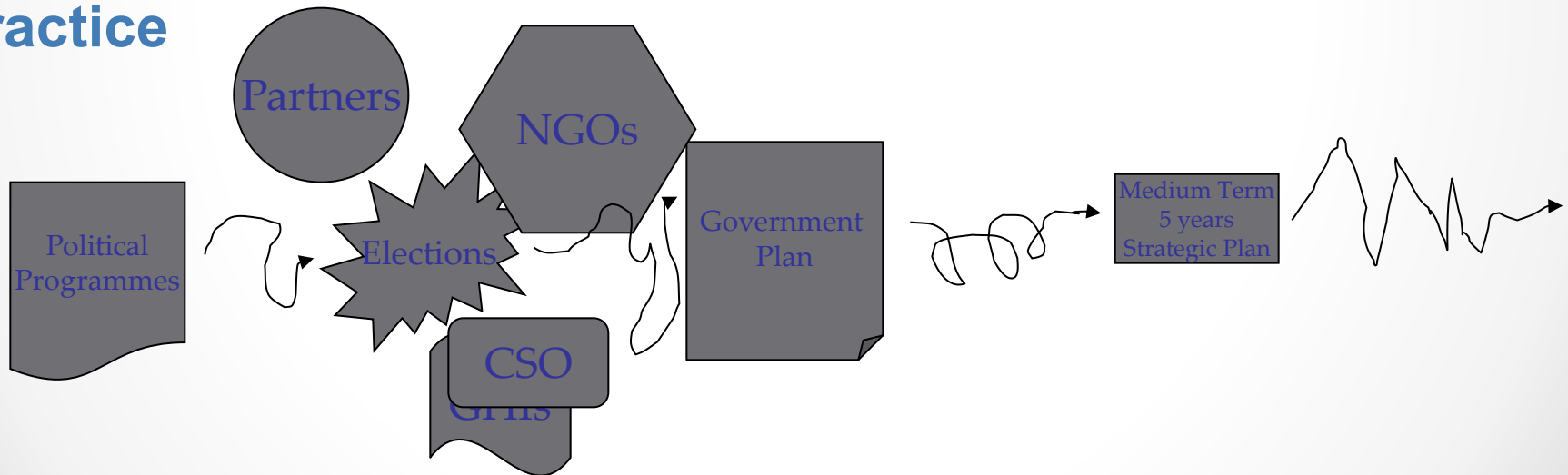
How do we move forward?

Policy Dialogue

Theory



Practice



An example... Tunisia [1/2]

- Oct.2012, settling the partnership and strengthen the MoH capacity (steering and technical committees)
- 4 thematic working groups (UHC, SDH, Gov., & HRH + HIS)
- Support to technical reviews: HF for UHC and quality of services (as part of the broad situation analysis), SARA on hospitals
- Perception and expectations of the population-> choices on policy options... "societal dialogue"
 - Study tour to Montreal, training on participatory approach in health (target: thematic groups),
 - As a result, 20 focus group with population and specific targets, thematic workshops, use of key informants, expert panels
 - Weekly broadcast programme "santé et société" on national TV

An example... Tunisia [2/2]

- High level of motivation/commitment of various individuals and groups involved
 - Local consultants are supporting the thematic group (2 of them are continuing on a voluntary basis)
 - Meeting every month of the thematic groups
 - Restricted committee informs the Minister every month of the activities
 - None of the members of the various committees is remunerated
- End of 2013 validation of the thematic reports internally and with "grands regards" from outside
- Key considerations for the reform of the health sector 2014-15

Accountability

- Accountability means trust...
- Accountability is at least:
 - getting and showing results: agreed M&E framework, JAR, MTR, PBF, National Health Accounts, SARA, DHS, ...
 - demonstrate that you use money " as a good parent" -> responsible and answerable to the population!
- - need for policy dialogue between partners and stakeholders to reflect these results into policy change

Thanks!

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