

WHO National Quality Policy & Strategy: Building Momentum

Delivered by the WHO NQPS Team

WHO Global Learning Laboratory for Quality Universal Health Coverage

Webinar

30 August, 2018



Learning Objectives

- Understand the WHO National Quality Policy and Strategy (NQPS) Initiative;
- Examine the eight essential elements described in the WHO NQPS Handbook;
- Explore available tools and resources that support development and execution of NQPS;
- Learn how to seek support on national quality policies and strategies.

Please type any questions or reflections into the Q & A chat box





Dr Shams Syed WHO NQPS Team

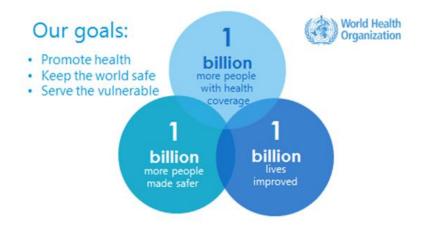
WHO National Quality Policy and Strategy Initiative



Dr. Tedros Ghebreyesus' address to the Bellagio Forum

On June 5th, 2018, the HQSS Commission convened a group of 26 policy makers, academics, and members of civil society for a 3-day meeting at the Rockefeller Foundation's Bellagio Center in Como, Italy. Read more about the Bellagio Forum here and watch the Director General's address below.





"There is no universal health coverage without quality care. Improving the quality of care is a challenge for all countries and all health systems."

https://www.hqsscommission.org/2018/06/25/dr-tedros-ghebreyesus-address-to-the-hqss-commission/



Box 6.1 High-level actions by key constituencies for quality in health care

All governments should:

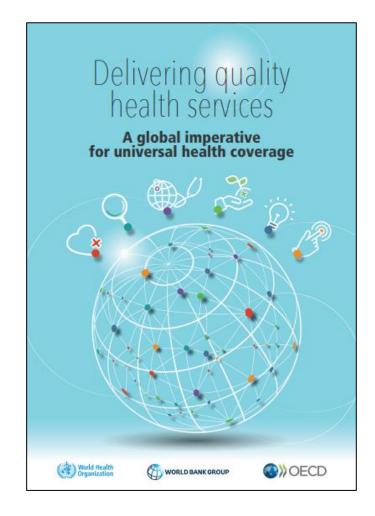
- have a national quality policy and strategy;
- demonstrate accountability for delivering a safe high-quality service;
- ensure that reforms driven by the goal of universal health coverage build quality into the foundation of their care systems;
- ensure that health systems have an infrastructure of information and information technology capable of measuring and reporting the quality of care;
- close the gap between actual and achievable performance in quality;
- strengthen the partnerships between health providers and health users that drive quality in care;
- establish and sustain a health professional workforce with the capacity and capability to meet the demands and needs of the population for high-quality care;
- · purchase, fund and commission based on the principle of value;
- finance quality improvement research.

All health systems should:

- implement evidence-based interventions that demonstrate improvement;
- · benchmark against similar systems that are delivering best performance;
- ensure that all people with chronic disease are enabled to minimize its impact on the quality of their lives;
- · promote the culture systems and practices that will reduce harm to patients;
- build resilience to enable prevention, detection and response to health security threats through focused attention on quality;
- · put in place the infrastructure for learning;
- provide technical assistance and knowledge management for improvement.

All citizens and patients should:

- · be empowered to actively engage in care to optimize their health status;
- play a leading role in the design of new models of care to meet the needs of the local community;





Why national quality policy and strategy?

Create a culture shift that supports providers to deliver, and users to demand quality care Bring together multiple quality initiatives under a systematic and organized effort to improve quality of care across the health system

Why focus on NQPS?

Secure high-level commitment to quality through stakeholder engagement and consensus-building, to deliver on national health objectives

Clarify structures for governance, accountability and monitoring of national quality efforts



NQPS Initiative – Objectives

- To raise <u>awareness</u>, <u>knowledge & skills</u> on NQPS in low- and middle-income countries;
- 2. To <u>outline key processes</u> for the planning, development and implementation of NQPS;
- To provide <u>support</u> to countries;
- 4. To continue co-development & documentation of NQPS processes within a <u>learning laboratory</u>.



NATIONAL QUALITY POLICY AND STRATEGY: DRIVING CHANGE FOR STRONGER HEALTH SYSTEMS AND IMPROVED HEALTH OUTCOMES

OVERVIEW

The quality of health services has a direct impact on health outcomes for people and communities. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) place an emphasis on achieving universal health coverage (UHC) by "ensuring that all people and communities can use the promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and pallitative health services they need, of sufficient quality to be effective, while also ensuring that the use of these services does not expose the user for financial hardship."

The WHO Framework on Integrated people-centred health services presents a vision in which "all people have access to health services that are provided in a way that responds to their preferences, are coordinated around their needs and are safe, effective, timely, efficient and of acceptable quality." The proposed action within the WHO Framework places a clear emphasis on policy levers to enhance the quality of health services.

The development, refinement and execution of a national quality policy and strategy (NQPS) is a priority for countries as they look to systematically improve the performance of their health care systems. A national quality

policy and strategy is an organized effort by a country to promote and plan for improved quality of care. It will often be outlined in a document, providing an official explicit statement of the approach and actions required to enhance the quality of health care across a country's health system. The NQPS needs to be closely linked with the wider national health policy and planning process.

With the growing momentum towards

achieving UHC, there is increased awareness that improved access must be accompanied by improvements in the quality of health services, if the desired improvements in health outcomes are to be achieved.

Countries across the world are looking

at ways to stimulate improvement in health services. A national quality policy and strategy approach can be an important catalyst in this effort. Countries are taking divers approaches with multiple entry points for improving quality, and many are also looking to the sub-national level as a focus for action. However, the objective remains the same. Improvement in the quality of health care as a photal entry point for health systems strengthening

policy and strategy is an organized and ultimately achieving enhanced effort by a country to promote and population health.

WHAT IS THE HANDBOOK FOR NATIONAL QUALITY POLICY AND STRATEGY?

In response to the global push towards UHC, stakeholder expectations and increasing recognition of the role of quality initiatives in building strong resilient health systems, a number of countries are embarking on lourneys to develop and refine their national policy and strategy for quality of care. The World Health Organization (WHO) is providing technical support to countries wanting to develop such policies and strategies. Informed by a review of existing national quality policies and strategies and engagement with a range of ministries of health and global experts, the WHO Handbook for National Quality Policy and Strategy outlines an approach for the development of national direction to improve quality of care it is not a prescriptive process guide, but, rather, is designed to support teams developing such policies and expertise, experience and resources available to countries at different stages The Handbook will be continually refined. based on further country experiences.







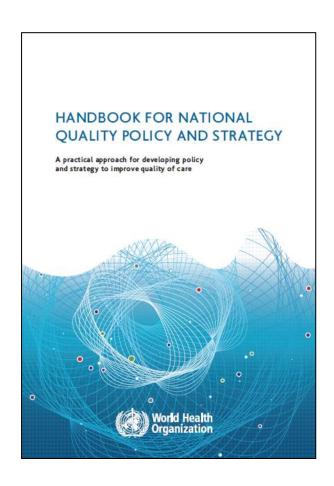
Dr Shams Syed WHO NQPS Team

National quality policy and strategy – the eight elements



The NQPS Handbook

- Provides a foundation for the NQPS initiative
- Was co-developed with countries
- Is not a prescriptive process guide
- Emphasizes linkages with wider health policy and planning
- Approach will continue to be refined through a co-development process



Access here:

http://www.who.int/servicedeliverysafety/areas/qhc/nqps_handbook/en/



The Handbook at a Glance

The handbook at a glance

What is this document?

Who is it for? Authorities developing national policies and strategies on quality, stakeholders involved in the process, and external partners supporting ministries of health How should it be used?

Universal health coverage means all people and communities can use the promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative health services they need, of sufficient quality to be effective, while also ensuring that the use of these services does not expose the user to financial hardship. Many countries are making efforts to improve quality of care and institutionalize a culture of quality across their health system. These efforts can be strengthened through the development of National. Quality Policy and Strategy (NQPS).

This handbook provides an overview of eight key elements required to produce such policy and strategy documents, and is presented in three main sections; policy, strategy and tools.

Policy

The policy is based upon an agreed ambition with explicit statement of intention, and becomes the agreed "course of action". This section describes how to develop a national quality policy, either as a stand-alone document or as part of wider national health policy.

Strategy

The strategy provides a clear roadmap and outlines "how" the policy will come to fruition. Many aspects of the strategy process will take place simultaneously with policy development. This section outlines a structured, multistakeholder, data-driven process,

Tools

A number of further tools and resources can support the NQPS process, This section describes how to access and select such tools, and introduces an accompanying compendium of tools available on the WHO Global Learning Laboratory for Quality UHC.





of quality

Improvement

methods &







Stakeholder mapping & engagement



& data systems

Health management information systems

analysis

indicators &

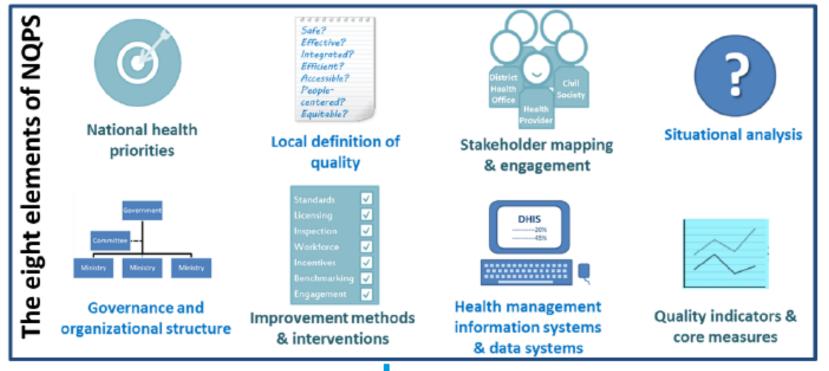
Operational planning

Strategy implementation can be outlined in a detailed operational plan, which defines key tasks, assigns responsibilities, identifies milestones, and considers practical aspects of implementation, such as funding.

Integrating technical programmes Countries often have existing quality initiatives focused around specific technical areas (such as HIV or water, sanitation and hygiene) or population groups (such as mothers and children). Successfully integrating these efforts with overarching work on national quality necessitates careful planning.



National Quality Policy & Strategy – Eight Elements





Operational planning

Integration of technical programmes

Tools & resources







Dr Matthew Neilson WHO NQPS Team

National quality policy and strategy – tools and resources

NQPS Tools & Resources Compendium

National quality policy and strategy tools and resources compendium at a glance ELEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL QUALITY POLICY AND STRATEGY PROCESS National quality policy and strategy (NQPS) tools and resources compendium How should I use the compendium? Tools and resources categories World Health Organization Tools and resources listed product car non-preferentially, in product and its chronological order applicability to NQPS How does the tool/resource support the NOPS process? Exampl NOPS getting Available within the WHO NOPS team This tool provides an approach to preparation prepared for NQPS learning pod on er situational analysis. It includes an example the WHO Global set of assessment criteria in the form of a Learning Laboratory for structured set of questions that can be adapted example Quality Universal Health and used by countries in the initial planning phase of the NQPS effort.

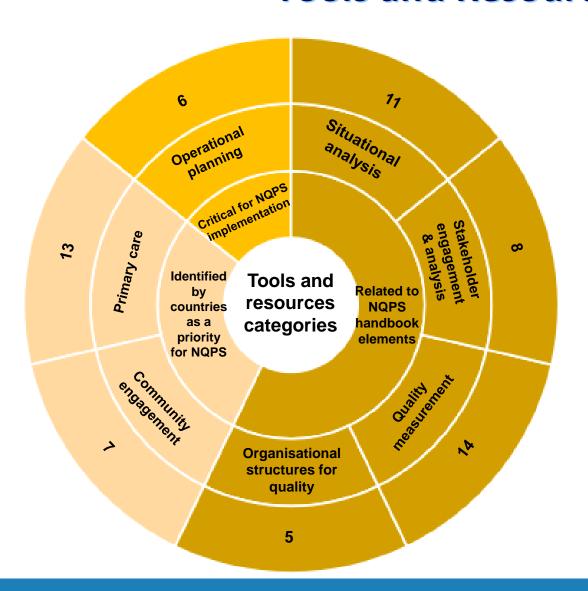


Why is the Compendium relevant to me?

- Supplements the Handbook
- Overview of relevant technical areas
- Signpost to other agencies working in this arena
- Dissemination of tools to country authorities
 - The Global Learning Laboratory for Quality UHC
- Harvesting of new tools for future versions



Tools and Resources



+ Cross-cutting



Stakeholder Mapping and Engagement

Stakeholder mapping and engagement

The handbook outlines the range and roles of stakeholders that may be important to involve in the process of developing NQPS. The tools in this section can be used to help identify stakeholders and map their influence, which in turn will guide the development and implementation of the policy and strategy.

| Resource | How do I access it? | Institution/author and year | How does the tool/resource support the NQPS process? | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Tools | | | | | | | |
| Stakeholder ID and analysis toolkit | https://www.infoway- inforoute.ca/en/component/edocman/103 3-stakeholder-identification-and- analysis/view-document?Itemid=101 | Canada Health Infoway, 2017 | This module is aimed at project managers and change leaders, and provides a step-by-step guide to conducting stakeholder analysis with suggested tools and graphical examples. | | | | |
| FHI 360 stakeholder analysis tool | https://www.k4health.org/toolkits/researc h-utilization/fhi-360-stakeholder- analysis-tool | FHI 360, 2012 | The tool, which provides a simple template for stakeholder mapping, was developed to assist research teams in the identification of stakeholders, both globally and in country. The methodology could also be applied to NQPS development. | | | | |
| Multi-stakeholder management: tools for stakeholder analysis: 10 building blocks for designing participatory systems of cooperation | http://www.fsnnetwork.org/sites/default/files/en-symp-instrumente-akteuersanalyse.pdf | German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, 2007 | The resource summarizes the experience of German involvement in various overseas development cooperation projects. It outlines an approach to stakeholder analysis, providing practical examples and tools used in various stages of stakeholder engagement. | | | | |
| Guidelines for conducting a stakeholder analysis | http://www.who.int/management/partner ships/overall/GuidelinesConductingStake holderAnalysis.pdf | Partnerships for Health Reform, Abt Associates Inc., 1999 | The guidelines provide an overview of the process required for mapping stakeholders and assessing their contribution and influence in health policy-making. Stakeholder analysis "at a glance" is included, as well as a step-by-step guide to conducting a stakeholder analysis. | | | | |



Operational planning: sample template

National quality strategies can be supplemented with operational plans that detail the practical steps, resources, responsibilities and timeframe for their implementation. The following template recommends a detailed operational plan to include:

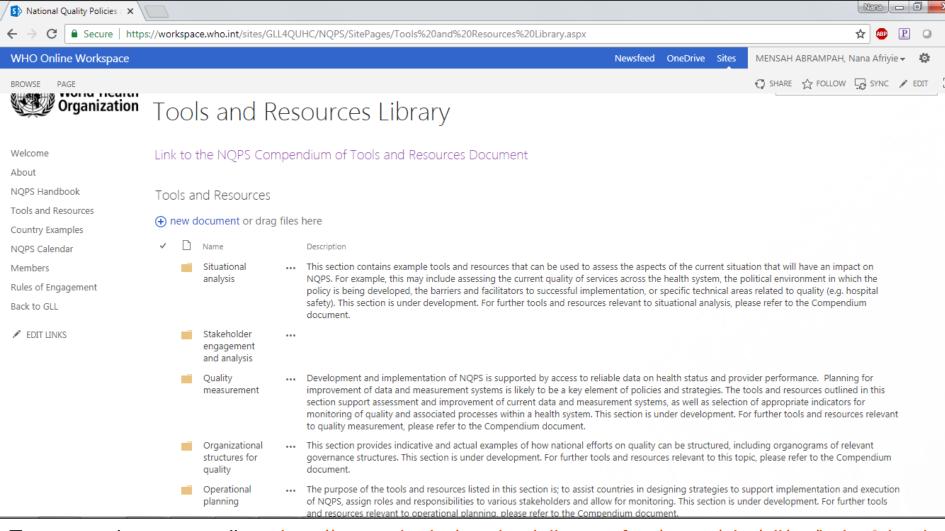
- the tasks or actions that must be undertaken.
- ⇒ the persons who have responsibility
- the timeline for actions to be completed
- ⇒ financial resources if necessary
- specific performance measures to evaluate success and effectiveness of the plan

Each country will have its own unique plan to fit its strategy, however the table below provides an illustrative example of how an operational plan may be constructed.

| What is the task? | Who is responsible? | When will it be done? | What is required for this to be done? | What is the measure of success? |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| Dissemination of WHO Surgical Safety Checklist to all tertiary, regional and district hospitals, including training of key personnel in its use. | All metropolitan and regional health officers, under supervision of Assistant National Director for Quality, Quality Directorate, Ministry of Health. | All constituent tasks to be completed by 30 th April 2019. | - Identification of funding from domestic or external sources - translation, printing and delivery of posters - development of basic training package - initial meeting with metropolitan and regional health officers to communicate plans -Advocacy meeting with College of Surgeons to ensure support | By end of 2019, at least 90% of target hospitals should have posters in every surgical area, and 90% of theatre staff should demonstrate awareness of checklist through supportive supervision process. |



Accessing the Compendium



To access the compendium: http://www.who.int/servicedeliverysafety/areas/qhc/gll/en/index3.html



Next Steps on Tools & Resources

- Dissemination and use!
- Continue co-development and refinement focusing on what is useful to countries
- Ongoing collation of tools & resources
- Develop a refined tools & resources compendium
- Maintain a "living document" through active sharing

Contact us at <u>GLL4UHC@who.int</u>





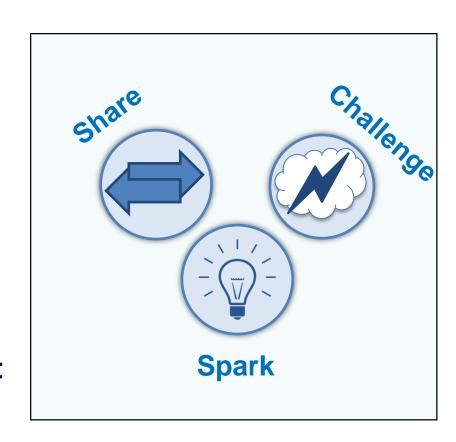
Nana Mensah Abrampah, MSc WHO NQPS Team

National quality policy and strategy – country technical support



Learning for NQPS

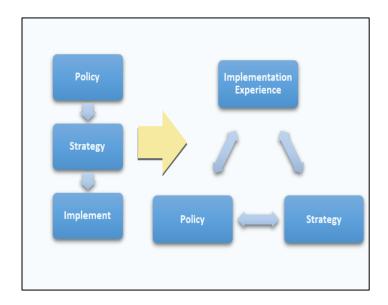
- Critical link between country support, implementation and learning
- Bottom-up; top-down
- WHO Global Learning
 Laboratory for Quality UHC
 vehicle for NQPS co development and engagement





NQPS Country Support

- Countries each have different entry points and distinct needs and context
- WHO supports countries on the development, implementation and refinement of NQPS.
- Light medium heavy
- One WHO approach
 - Key role of country and regional offices





NQPS Country Support: light-medium-heavy

Tailored support depending on country need

Examples of support:

Light

- WHO GLL engagement
- Handbook and tools& resources
- Remote support on planning NQPS process

Medium

- Virtual training orientation for stakeholders
- Support to adapt NQPS tools to local context
- Review draft NQPS

Heavy

- In country presence
- Document review
- Mentorship to country team
- Technical partner involvement



WHO GLL Engagement



Next Steps on Country Support

High level of demand

 Tackle the specifics of country contexts e.g. fragile, conflict-affected and vulnerable settings

- Work closely with WHO Regions and Partners
- Continue to refine NQPS approach through country experience
- Email <u>GLL4QUHC@who.int</u> to discuss country support or if you or your organization have questions.

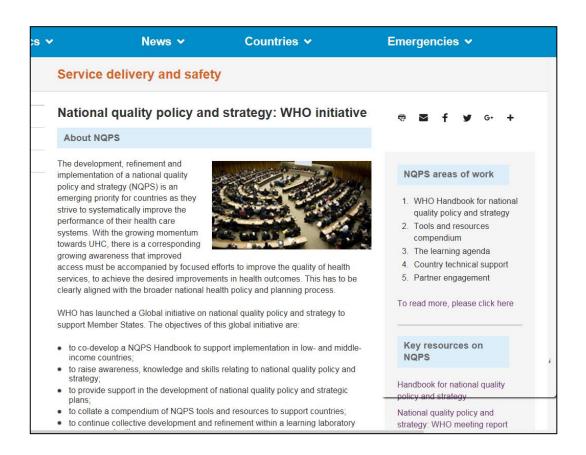




Q & A

Please type your question or reflection into the Q & A chat box







Learn more here:

http://www.who.int/servicedeliverysafety/areas/qhc/nqps/en/

