

Overview of global efforts to improve quality of care for MNCH and update on implementation of the Network for Improving Quality of Care for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health

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The success of UHC depends on all people having access to evidence-based care that is safe, effective and people-centred.

Without quality, there is no UHC.

Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus
WHO Director-General

What is Quality Care?

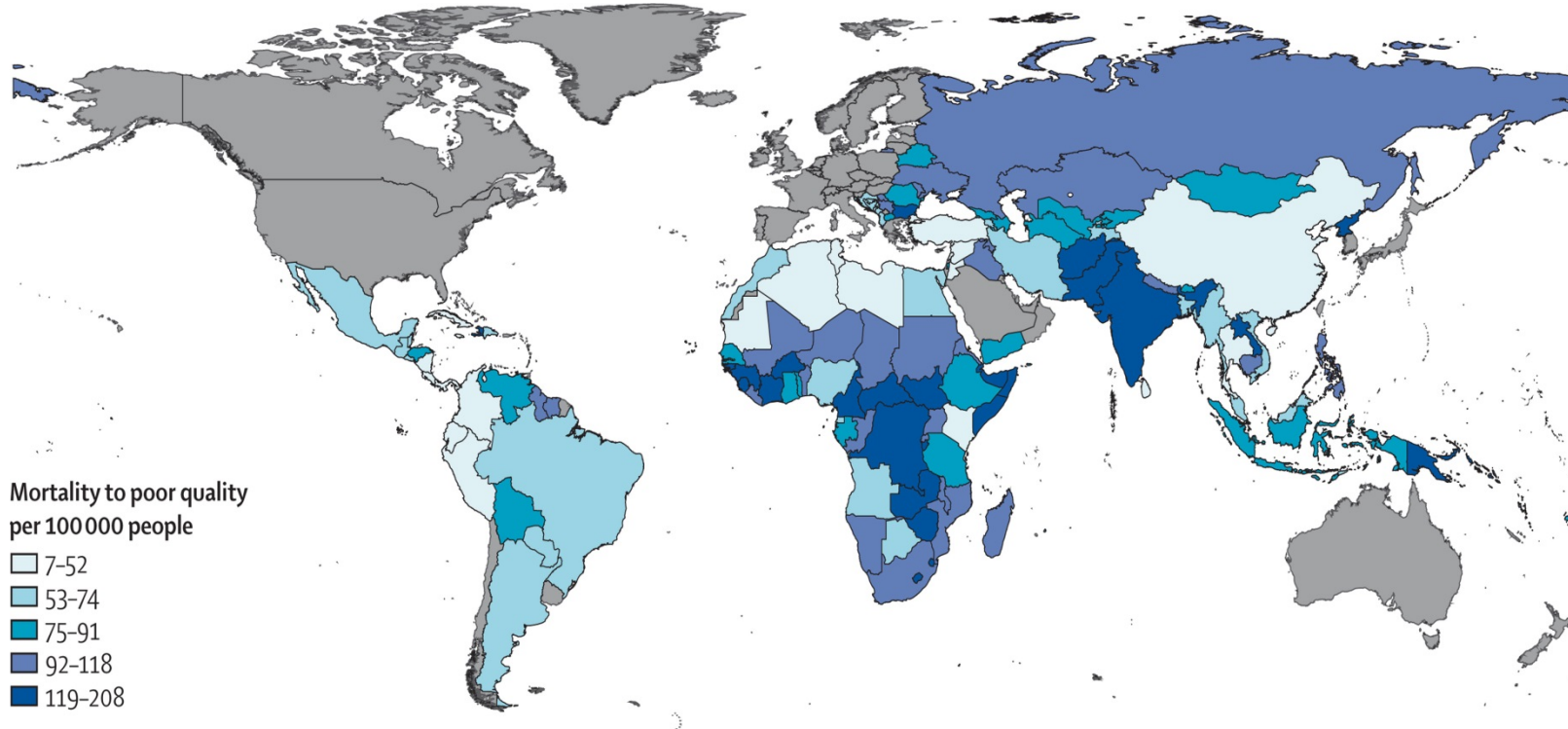
Quality care is “the extent to which health care services provided to individuals and patient populations improve desired health outcomes”



**What is the problem?
What are the solutions?**



Where does preventable mortality due to poor-quality health care occur?

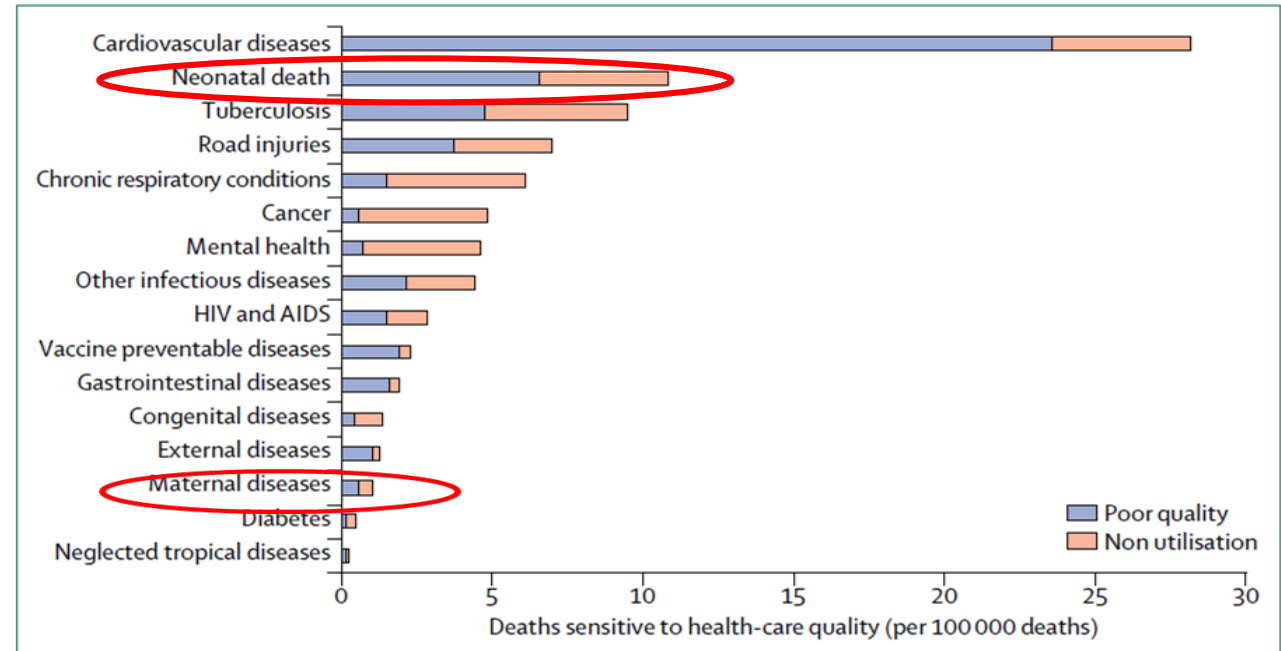


Kruk E Margaret et al: Mortality due to low-quality health systems in the universal health coverage era: a systematic analysis of amenable deaths in 137 countries. The Lancet DOI: (10.1016/S0140-6736(18)31668-4)



Good Quality Care halves maternal and newborn deaths & stillbirths

58%
It is estimated that about half of the maternal deaths and 58% of the newborn deaths could be averted with quality health care



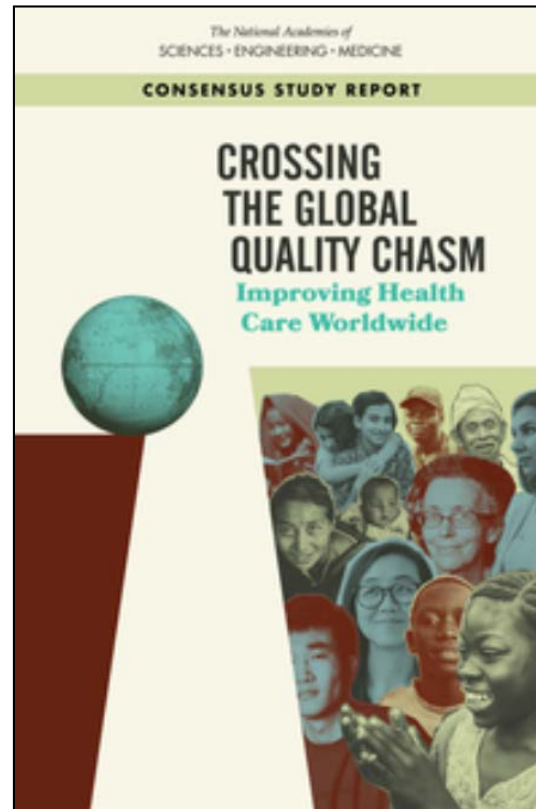
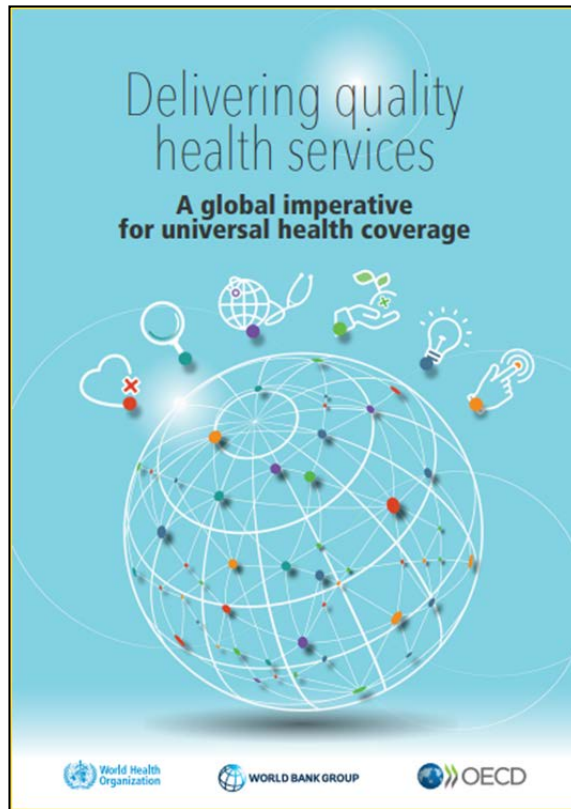
Deaths from Sustainable Development Goal conditions due to poor-quality care and non-utilisation in 137 low-income and middle-income countries⁹⁴

Source:

1. Kruk ME, Gage A, Arsenault C, Jordan K, Leslie H, Roder-DeWan S, et al. High-quality health systems in the Sustainable Development Goals era: time for a revolution. *Lancet Glob Health*, 2018;6(11):e1196-e1252. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(18\)30386-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(18)30386-3).



Building the evidence and affirming quality for impact

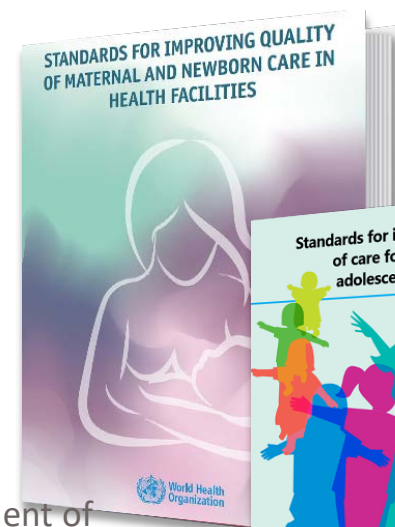


WHO QoC Maternal and Newborn Health Framework and Standards



Eight domains of quality:

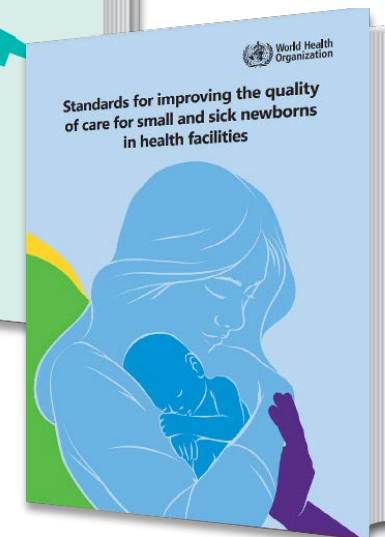
1. Evidence-based best practices for routine care and management of complications
2. Actionable information systems
3. Functional referral systems
4. Effective communication (with clients)
5. Respect and dignity (for clients)
6. Emotional support (for clients)
7. Competent and motivated human resources (health care workers)
8. Essential physical resources available



Maternal & Newborn
2016



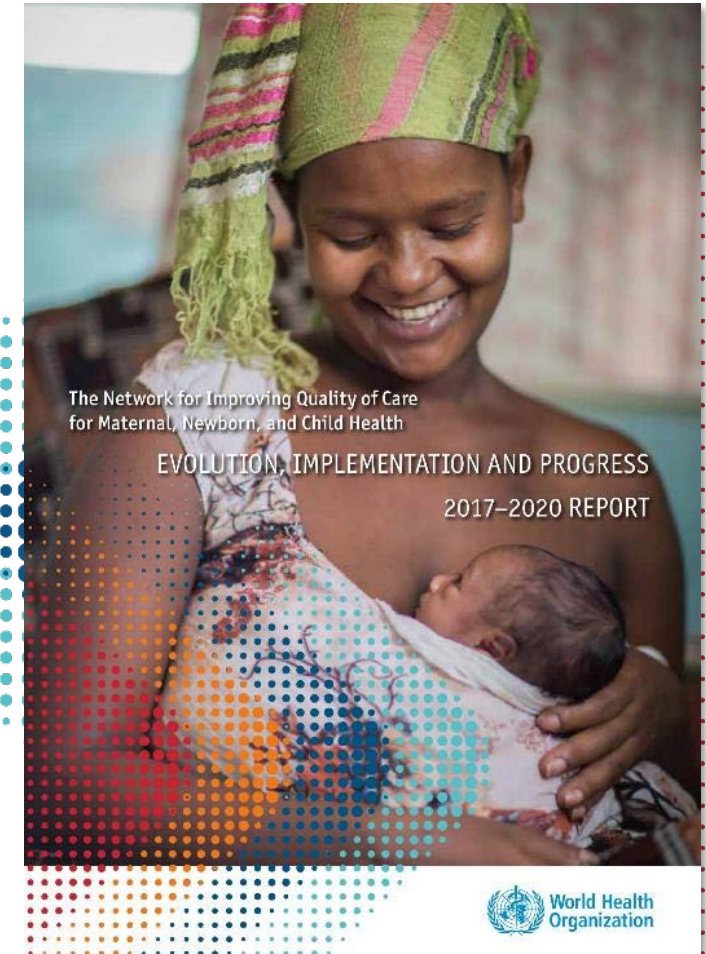
Pediatric & Young Adolescent
2018



Small & Sick Newborn
2020

Lessons learned from the evolution and implementation of the Network for Improving Quality of Care for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health in ten countries

2017–2021



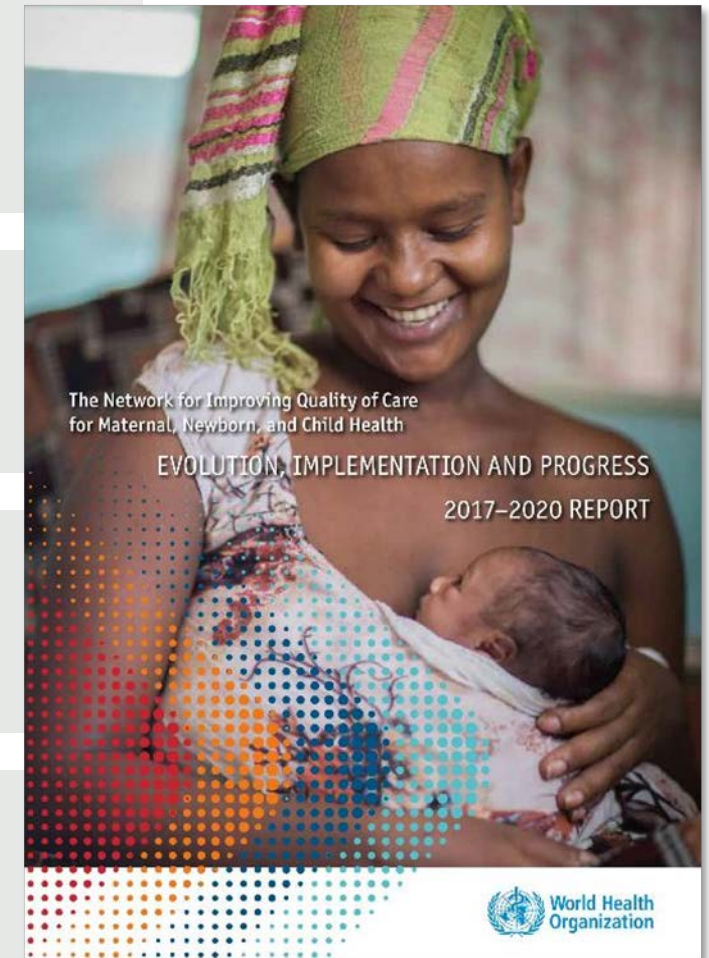
The Network for Improving Quality of Care for Maternal, Newborn and Child health

The Network: A broad-based partnership of committed governments, implementation partners and funding agencies aiming to implement and sustain QoC at scale

Ten Network countries: Bangladesh, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda

Vision: Every pregnant woman and newborn infant receives quality care throughout pregnancy, childbirth and the postnatal period, with equity and dignity

Goal: Reduce maternal and newborn deaths and stillbirths in participating health facilities by 50% over five years, and improve experience of care



Strategic objectives of the Network



Leadership

LEADERSHIP

Build and strengthen national institutions and mechanisms for improving quality of care in the health sector



Action

ACTION

Accelerate and sustain implementation of quality of care improvements for mothers and newborns



Learning

LEARNING

Facilitate learning, share knowledge and generate evidence on quality of care



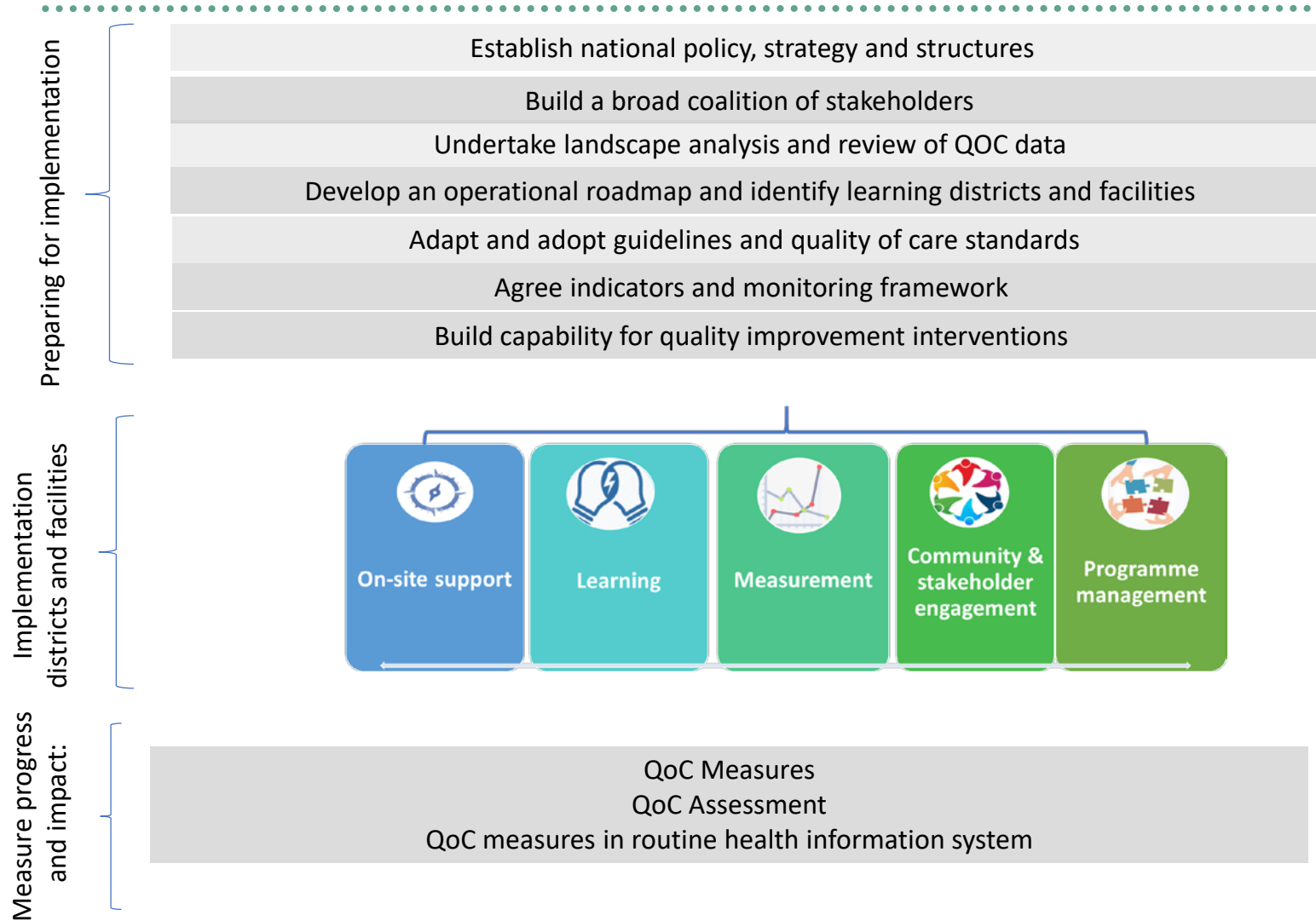
Accountability

ACCOUNTABILITY

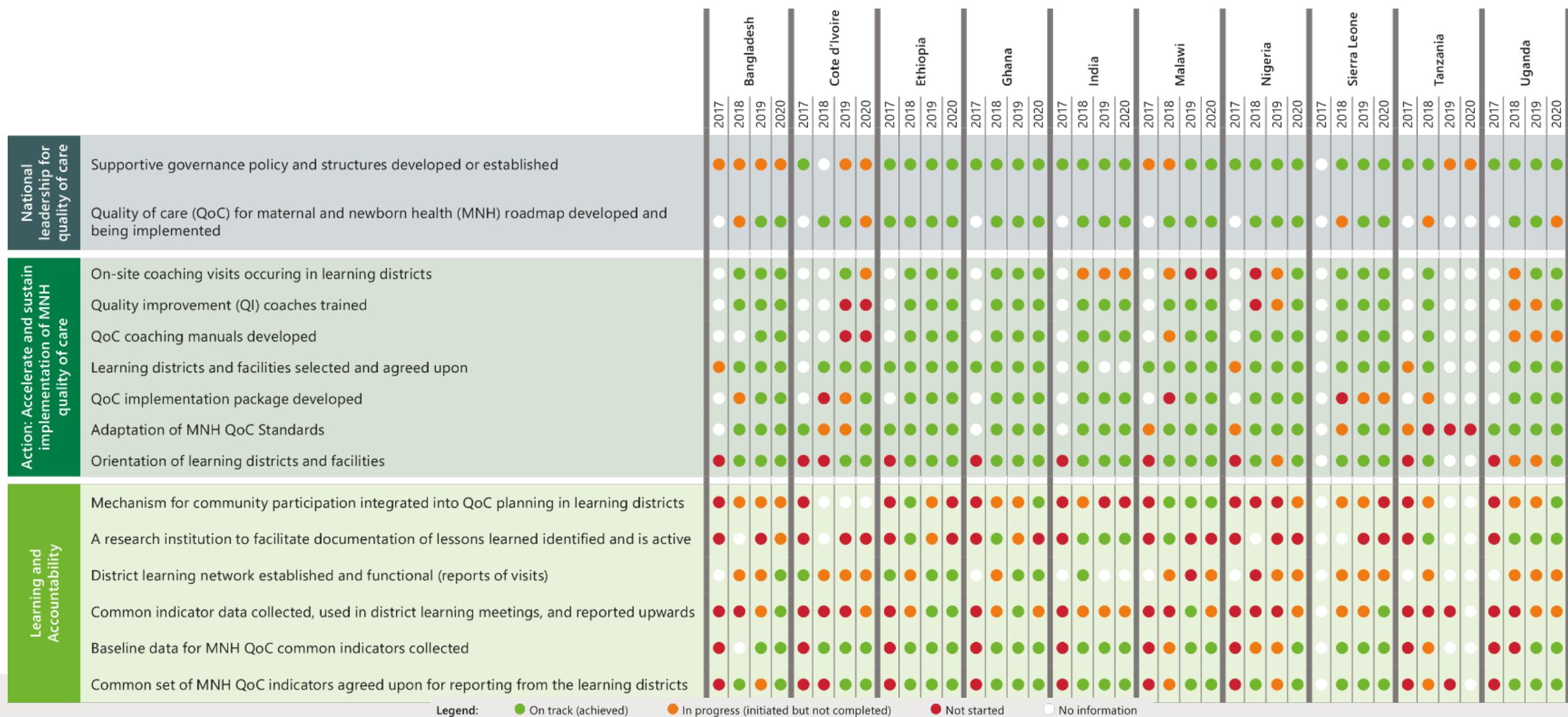
Develop, strengthen and sustain institutions and mechanisms for accountability for quality of care



Country implementation approach



Network countries progress



Lessons learned

- It takes a whole health system to improve QoC: supportive policy, strategy, financing and governance structures across system levels
- Government leadership and long-term commitment is a prerequisite for success
- QoC requires dedicated and sustained investment and partnership
- Health systems operate in different contexts which impact the pace of QoC development, adaptation and implementation
- Investing early and intentionally in the development and strengthening of data systems for quality of care is essential, including prioritization of quality measures
- Building QI capabilities is necessary for sustaining the provision of QoC
- Documenting and sharing lessons from QoC initiatives can help build more effective programmes and it requires trust
- Engaging communities and stakeholders in designing and implementing QoC for MNH programmes paves the way to progress and ensures accountability for QoC



Stay Engaged

Network website: <https://www.qualityofcarenetwork.org/about>

Community of Practice <https://bit.ly/32r9POe>

Webinar Series <https://www.qualityofcarenetwork.org/webinarseries>

