

The Strategic Approach

Working with Countries to Strengthen Reproductive Health Policies and Programmes

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Training Course in Reproductive Health Research

Geneva 2006



The Strategic Approach:

A process that Countries can use to

- Identify and prioritise their needs for reproductive health policy and programme development
- Test appropriate interventions to address priority needs and scale up successful initiatives



Elements of Quality of Care In FP Services

- Broad range of appropriate technologies
- Counselling and information to meet clients' needs
- Technically competent service delivery
- Respectful interpersonal relations
- Appropriate follow-up for clients
- Provide or offer links to other RH services

Adapted from J. Bruce, "Fundamental elements of the quality of care: a simple framework", Studies in Family Planning, 1990 Mar-Apr; 21(2):61-91





Why A Strategic Approach?

- Weaknesses of past approaches
 - Often neglected user perspectives/needs
 - Limited attention to quality of care
 - Insufficient attention to capability of the service delivery system to provide quality of care
 - Failed to address the complex relationships between technologies and services
 - In the case of family planning
 - focused on demographic objectives
 - technology driven, focused on introduction of single technologies





Strategic Approach: Three Stages of Work

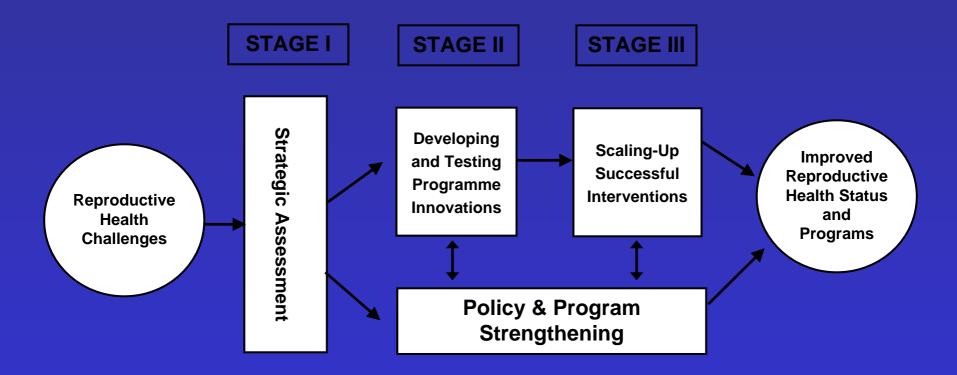
Stage I Strategic Assessment

Stage II Testing Interventions

Stage III Scaling-up and Expansion



The Strategic Approach Implementation Process





The Strategic Approach: Conceptual Framework

RH Status, User Perspectives, Gender

PEOPLE

SERVICES

Policies, Programmes, Access, Availability, Quality of Care **TECHNOLOGY**

Availability, Characteristics

Social, Cultural,
Political and Resource
Contexts





Stage I: Strategic Questions for Contraceptive Introduction and Expanding Contraceptive Choice

- Is there a need for:
 - introduction of one or more new methods?
 - improving the provision of available methods which are poorly provided or little used?
 - removal of an unsafe or inappropriate method?
- How can quality of care be improved?





Stage I: Strategic Questions for Addressing Issues Related to Abortion

- Is there a need for:
 - Introduction of one or more new technologies or methods? ie
 MVA or medical methods
 - Improving the provision of available methods which are poorly provided or little used?
 - Removal of an outdated, unsafe or inappropriate methods?
- Is there a need to strengthen provision of:
 - Pain control?
 - Pre and post abortion counselling?
 - Post abortion contraception?
- How can the quality of care be improved?



Stage I: Attributes of Strategic Assessments

- Explore users' needs and perspectives
- Examine service capacity
- Focus on the range of available technologies
- Explore links to other reproductive health issues
- Emphasis on quality of care



Stage I: Strategic Assessments (Process)

- Background paper synthesises existing knowledge
- Planning workshop
- Participatory process involving multiple stakeholders
- Use qualitative field methodologies



The Strategic Approach - A participatory process -

- Country-initiated and country-led
- Multidisciplinary team of key country stakeholders involved in all stages
- Multiple perspectives generate broad-based support and consensus
- Country ownership of the process and results



Key Stakeholders





Assessment Outcomes

- Policy change or formulation
- Direct programme adaptation
- Stage II action research
- Identification of broader RH research agendas
- Stronger links between stakeholders
- Improved donor co-ordination



Stage II Action Research

- Test interventions to enhance access, availability and quality of care, before investing in large-scale expansion/replication
- Research may focus on
 - Feasibility of interventions
 - Acceptability to clients and providers
 - Potential impact of interventions
 - Cost-effectiveness of interventions
- Maintains the participation of multiple key stakeholders





Stage III Scaling-up

- Planning and action for programme expansion based on the results of the assessment and the action research
- Stage III can involve:
 - Dissemination of Stage II research findings
 - Development of strategic plans for expansion
 - Scaling-up of service delivery adaptations
 - Additional service delivery research

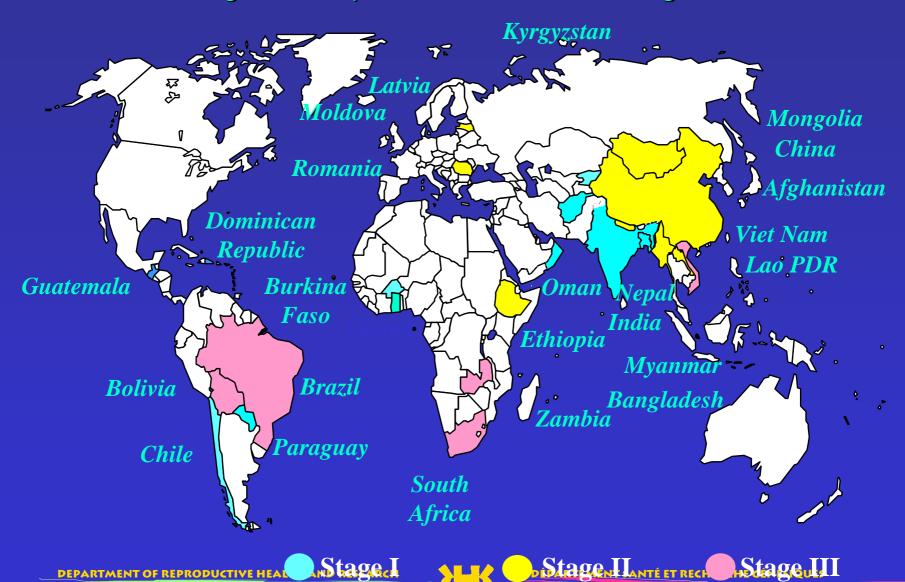


Adaptation of the Strategic Approach

- The Strategic Approach has been adapted to address the following reproductive health issues:
 - Abortion and post-abortion care
 - Maternal and newborn health
 - Adolescent reproductive health
 - STIs/RTIs and HIV/AIDS
 - Cervical cancer
 - Comprehensive reproductive health services



Strategic Approach: Used in 25 Countries to Strengthen Reproductive Health Programmes





Viet Nam - Background

- Strong FP program; high contraceptive prevalence (predominately the IUD)
- Decision to introduce DMPA and Norplant on a wide scale, but no introduction strategy
- Past experiences of introducing new methods raised concerns





Viet Nam - Stage I

- The Stage I assessment co-operative endeavour between the MOH, the National Committee for Population and Family Planning and the Vietnam Women's Union
- Key assessment findings:
 - Method mix primarily IUD (60% overall and 75% of modern methods)
 - Under-utilization of other methods
 - Weakness in technical quality of care
 - Poor IEC



Viet Nam - Assessment Conclusions

- Priority should be given to improving Quality of Care in the provision of the available methods
- No need for removal of currently existing methods
- Introduction of fertility regulation technologies should be approached with caution



Viet Nam Stage II (1996 - 1998)

Introduction of DMPA: An Opportunity to Improve the Quality of Care in Family Planning Services

- New training curricula for providers and community groups
- New IEC materials for demand creation and for counselling
- Adapted record keeping and reporting for management
- Improved supervisory tools
- Modified logistics system
- Diagnostic assessment of family planning services
- Study of DMPA acceptance and discontinuation
- User perspective study
- Retrospective analysis of earlier trials of Norplant introduction





Viet Nam Stage III (1999 - 2001) Facilitating DMPA Expansion to 21 Provinces

- Tool kit development
 - Overview of the introduction strategy
 - Training modules
 - IEC materials
 - MIS changes and management tools
- Training of provincial and district managers
- Research capacity-building
- Documentation and evaluation of the process





Lessons Learned Technology Introduction

- Need for improving quality of care of existing methods greater than need to add new method(s)
- Introduction of one or more individual technologies provides an opportunity to improve quality of care for all methods
- Without appropriate quality of care, the introduction of any additional method does not expand true choice for women
- Assessments have demonstrated need to remove methods
 - Outdated or safety has not been adequately demonstrated
 - Too many methods with similar characteristics



Lessons Learned in FP (continued)

- Use of the SA has assisted countries to develop comprehensive policies and strategies to expand contraceptive options and promote informed choice
- Use of the SA has helped identify and prioritize necessary interventions to strengthen service capacities to provide a range of methods with quality of care



Lessons Learned Improving Quality of Care

- To improve Quality of Care
 - it is necessary to address both supply and demand for services
 - requires multiple changes in service delivery
- Policy support for changing the work environment is necessary to address provider motivation and biases
- Targets and incentives are critical in determining provider bias and provider behaviour
- Quality of Care depends on change from provider rewards based solely on quantitative targets and remuneration by methods or procedures to indicators of quality



Lessons Learned Participatory Approach

- The participatory process has led to
 - greater emphasis on client perspectives
 - development of client-centred services
 - involvement of women's, youth and community groups
- Involvement of non-traditional partners strengthens institutions and expands their capacity to work with the MOH
- Maintaining participation of a broad range of stakeholders difficult



Lessons Learned Utilization of Research

- Involvement of mid or high level programme managers in both the assessment and the research
 - increased recognition of the utility of research to strengthen service capacity
 - increases the likelihood that research results are utilized for programme development

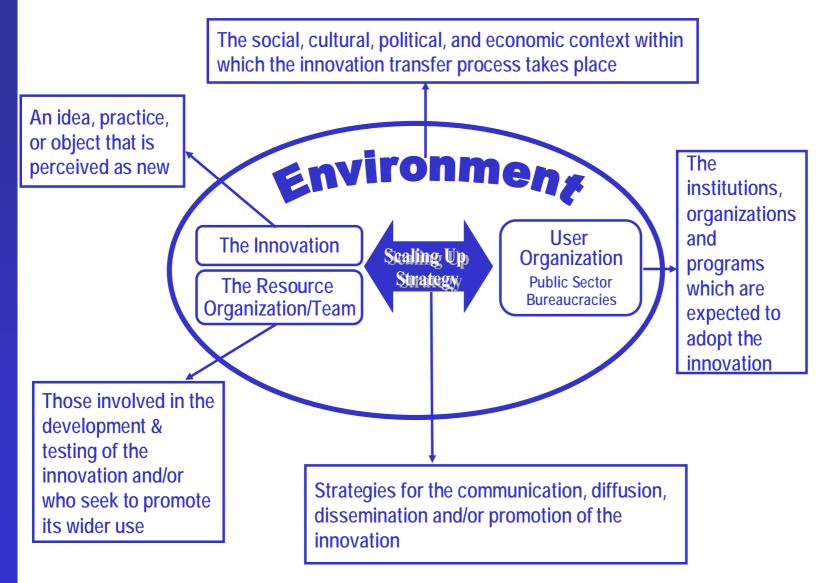


Lessons Learned Scaling-up

- Need to begin planning replication from development of assessment recommendations and formulation of Stage II research
- Successful expansion and replication has been facilitated by:
 - Building on existing capacities/materials
 - Providing realistic inputs
 - Developing simple interventions
 - Involving programme managers in the research phase
- Maintain Stage II field site as a resource for Stage III

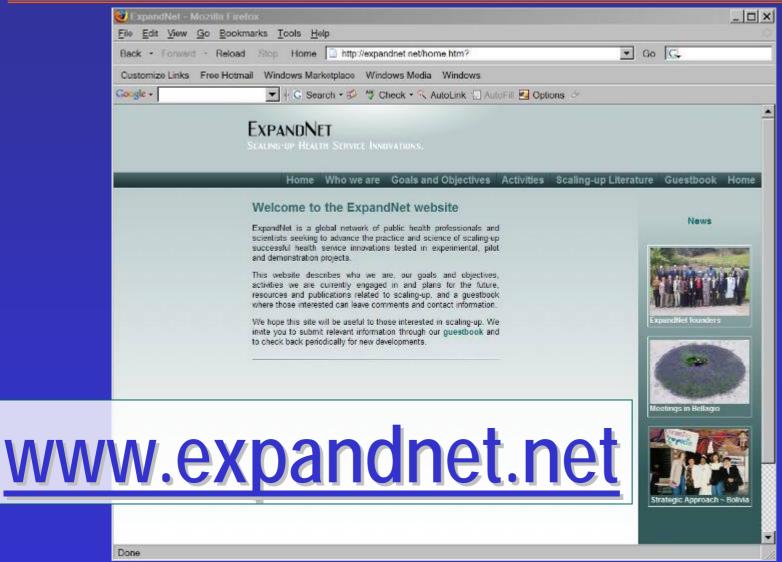


Scaling Up Framework

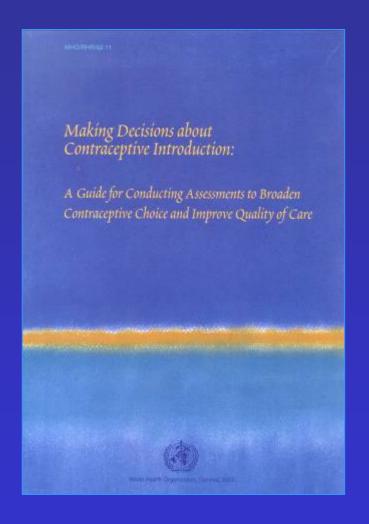




ExpandNet





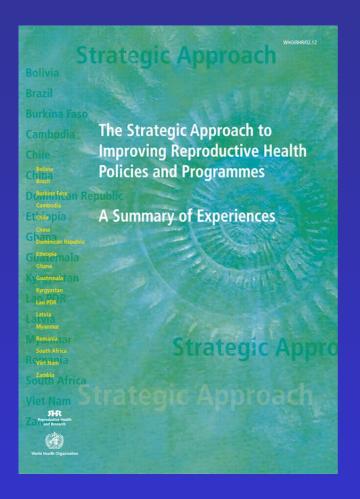


Making Decisions
about Contraceptive
Introduction: A Guide
for conducting
assessments to
broaden contraceptive
choice and improve
quality of care

A practical guide for implementing Strategic Assessments







The Strategic Approach to Improving Reproductive Health Policies and Programmes:

A Summary of Experiences

An overview of the Strategic Approach and update on activities in 18 countries

