



Summary of Results



Accountability framework

7 areas of action

1. Civil registration and vital statistics systems
2. Monitoring of results
3. Maternal death surveillance and response
4. Innovation through eHealth / ICT
5. Resource tracking
6. National accountability processes: reviews
7. Advocacy and accountability
8. Bringing it all together



Civil registration and vital statistics systems

Common issues and some highlights

- Coverage is quite high in the region – but room for improvement especially in death notification and cause of death
- Progress made to improve standard recording and reporting (eg. adoption of ICD- change live birth definition – Turkmenistan (2007) , Kyrgyzstan (2000) , Tajikistan (2008) , Azerbaijan (in progress)
- But there are persistent problems of data quality (e.g relating to lack of harmonization of systems, training and retention of health workers, assessments carried out, but data not available – no action taken)

Examples of possible actions

- Establish national coordinating mechanisms to improve harmonisation and alignment of investments
- Improve electronic systems to more timely and accurate collection and use of data & training of health workers
- Improve community reporting



Monitoring of results

Common issues and some highlights

- M&E plans exist but generally more work is required to strengthen links /harmonise with women and children strategies & plan
- Analytical capacity could be strengthened across countries and within countries at different levels - Equity analyses is an issue
- Plans for regular surveys could be developed/strengthened.
- Annual facility surveys including data quality not systematic.
- Data reports are accessible (upon request) – but underlying data and reports not widely disseminated .

Examples of Possible actions

- Conduct analytical capacity workshops, with emphasis on equity , efficiency, data quality
- Develop harmonized plan for regular population based surveys
- Introduce a regular system of facility survey and data quality assessment (WHO standard)



Maternal death surveillance & response

Common issues and some highlights

- **Policies:** most countries have notification policies but early notification policy not specified in some . (regulatory framework for Beyond the Numbers, implemented in most countries; Monitoring of implementation of the policies could be improved.
- **Capacity to act and review:** Countries have some capacity to investigate maternal deaths; but mostly donor supported and not integrated into govt structures.
- **Hospitals:** Every case of maternal death is generally reported within 24 hours in all countries but investigation is often delayed. Coding and classification cause of death is a problem .
- **Quality of care:** several countries have carried out quality of care assessment but systems not fully in place : Training of health workers on effective perinatal care principles have taken place ;
- **Community reporting:** Verbal autopsies used but need to be improved ; some plans in progress
- **Review:** Annual reviews are generally conducted.



Maternal death surveillance & response

Examples of possible actions

- Improve hospital reporting through use of electronic systems
- Training of health workers on ICD and coding of causes of death
- Technical support required on updates on international standards on quality of care
- Train community health workers involved in maternal health and notification of critical cases and maternal deaths
- Reducing punitive measures to improve the quality of work
- Strengthen coordination and cooperation with other partners in supporting surveillance and response activities of maternal health programmes



Use of ICT

- **Policy or strategy on eHealth:** All countries have policies on ehealth. However, application to women and children health needs to be included.
- **Infrastructure:** Good progress in infrastructure for internet and mobile communications - though more required to reach remote areas
- **Services:** Some established, some in pilot stage; sharing of data between systems poor almost everywhere
- **Standards:** Generally not being used or limited and awareness needs to be strengthened
- **Governance:** coordination mechanism in countries exist and functioning adequately
- **Protection:** inadequate or very limited



Use of ICT

Examples of possible actions

- Need software to support specific services and support use of standards
- Adopt the new ehealth strategy kit for review of existing strategies
- Technical support required for options and choices for ehealth services given rapid developments
- Enhance connectivity – infrastructure – and human capacity in remote areas
- Strengthen coordination mechanisms through broad stakeholder participation
- Strengthen the use of standards through capacity building workshops
- Assist current legislations, regulations and policies towards supporting eHealth environment (in context of a national eHealth planning process)



Tracking of Resources

- **NHA framework /governance:** two countries have frameworks, but not always fully implemented, other two countries have no frameworks; no countries have RMNCH sub-accounts
- **Compact:** most countries have agreements, but no formal compact between all stakeholders
- **Coordination:** two countries have formal coordination mechanisms but needs strengthening, other two countries with no NHA
- **Production NHA data:** data produced in the countries with NHA but needs strengthening,
- **Analysis:** good capacity but need strengthening
- **Data use:** NHAs available but not widely disseminated



Resource monitoring

Examples of possible actions

- Training required for development of NHA and further capacity for analysis and conduct regular financial reviews
- Institutionalization of process
- Improving timeliness and lack of capacity by increase automation through the use of ICT



National accountability processes (reviews)

- **Reviews:** most countries have some kind of review mechanisms in place. KYR.. Mid term reviews with all stakeholders involvement –but reviews focus on implementation and not on monitoring effectiveness
- **Synthesis of information:** Data are used for the reviews , but analytical capacity needs to be strengthened to improve the quality of reviews. Need to improve dissemination and access to policy decisions, resource allocations
- **Review to planning:**
- **Compacts or similar mechanisms:** most countries have some kind of arrangement, and partners are committed to country agreements and compact and coordinate



National accountability processes (reviews)

Examples of possible actions

- Ensure better engagement and broad stakeholder involvement
- Strengthen the capacity for analytical reports that feed into the reviews
- Strengthen the use of results of the reviews for planning and decision making