





Health Workers Count:
Advancing availability and use of health workforce data as we move toward health for all

Lessons from Ethiopia, Indonesia, and the Philippines on Implementing National Health Workforce Accounts



## WELCOME!



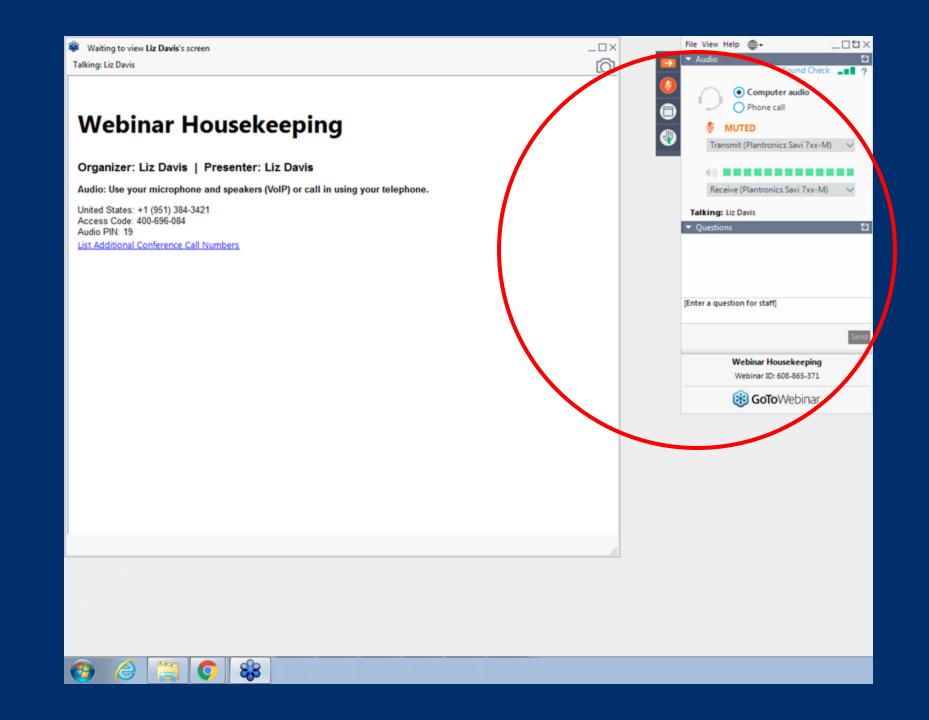
Leah McManus
Technical Advisor, HRH2030 Program

Moderator



www.hrh2030program.org

HRH2030 strives to build the accessible, available, acceptable, and high-quality health workforce needed to improve health outcomes.











## What are we going to learn today?









## **OUR EXPERTS**





Human Resources for Health Empowerment and Development Agency

Ministry of Health Indonesia



Dr. Khassoum Diallo

Coordinator, Data, Evidence and Knowledge Management

Department of Health Workforce

WHO



**Diana Frymus** 

Branch Chief, Health Workforce

Office of HIV/AIDS

USAID Washington



**Kaycee Manuel** 

Health Human Resources Development Bureau

Department of Health
Philippines



**Assegid Samuel** 

Human Resources for Health
Directorate

Federal Ministry of Health Ethiopia

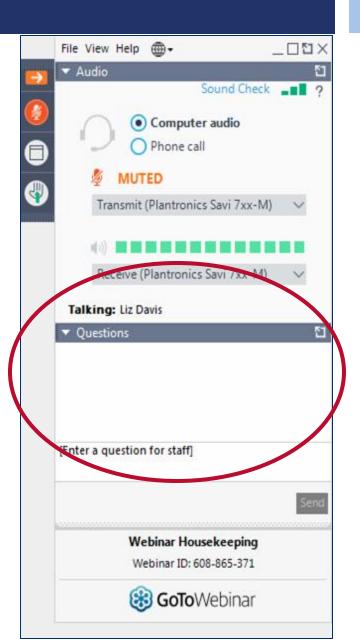
## HOW IS THIS ALL GOING TO WORK?

_	AGENDA	SPEAKER
Global	Advancing Health Workforce Data: Reflections from USAID on HRH Priorities for HIV Epidemic Control	Diana Frymus USAID, Washington
	National Health Workforce Accounts (NHWA): A system for improving the generation and use of HRH data and evidence	Khassoum Diallo WHO, Geneva
	Discussion	Leah McManus Moderator
Country Lessons	Ethiopia: An Enabling Environment for NHWA Implementation	Assegid Samuel FMOH, Ethiopia
	Indonesia: Using Innovative Practices in Interoperability and Business Intelligence to Operationalize NHWA	Shinta Dewi MOH, Indonesia
	Philippines: NHWA in the Context of Universal Health Care	Kaycee Manuel DOH, Philippines
	Discussion	Leah McManus Moderator

### HOW IS THIS ALL GOING TO WORK?

If you have any questions, please type them in the "Questions" box of GoTo Webinar.

We will make sure our speakers receive them for each discussion session.











## GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES







## ADVANCING HEALTH WORKFORCE DATA

Reflections from USAID HRH Priorities for HIV Epidemic Control



**Diana Frymus**Office of HIV/AIDS
Global Health Bureau
USAID



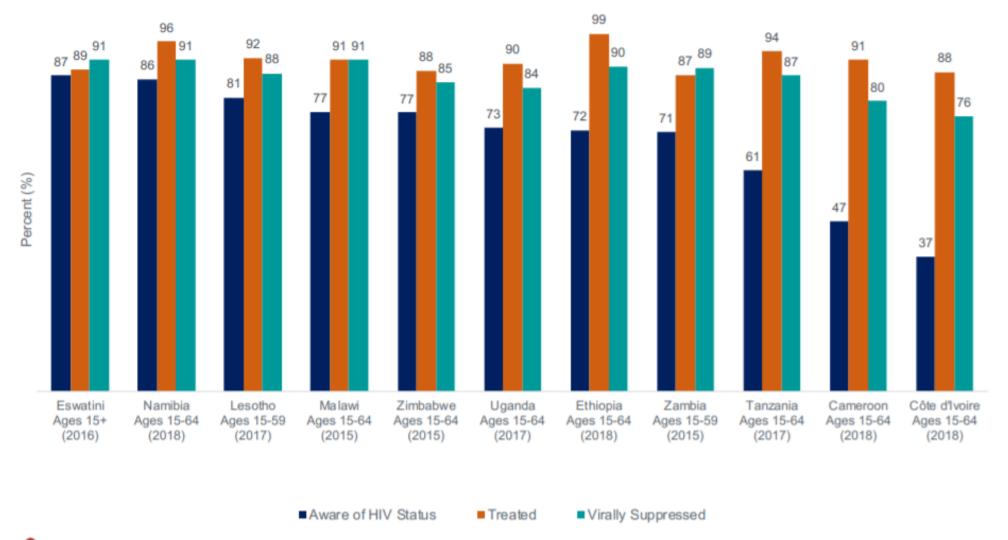




# Advancing Health Workforce Data Reflections from USAID HRH Priorities for HIV Epidemic Control

Diana Frymus, USAID Office of HIV/AIDS December 12, 2019

## PATH TO EPIDEMIC CONTROL





## HRH CONTEXT FOR EPIDEMIC CONTROL & COP20

- Continued HRH staffing investments to fill workload gaps impeding scale of HIV services
- Continuous monitoring/ High Frequency Reporting environment to assess achievement of 95-95-95 target achievement
  - HRH a primary input to HIV service delivery, need for understanding facility level impact and continued need
- More robust HRH data critical to informing immediate and long-term planning needs to achieve and sustain epidemic control

## Limited HRH data availability impedes evidence-based decision making and results

1st 95% 2nd 95%

#### **HEALTH WORKFORCE CHALLENGES**

- Inadequate health worker skill mix and distribution for efficient targeted case finding
- Inefficient health worker teamwork and coordination to ensure adequate linkages or referrals

#### **HEALTH WORKFORCE CHALLENGES**

- Inadequate skill mix and distribution for rapid scale of ART initiation & distribution through DSD
- Inefficient health worker teamwork and coordination to ensure retention on treatment
- Limited implementation of strategies to optimize use of available workers for ART initiation and differentiated service delivery, including MMD

#### **HEALTH WORKFORCE CHALLENGES**

•Inadequate skill mix and distribution for viral load

3rd 95%

- Inefficient health worker teamwork and coordination for viral load
- •Inadequate consideration of health workforce skill requirements to provide long-term integrated HIV care including for managing comorbidities, including non-communicable diseases and mental health

#### **DATA GAPS**

- •Incomplete and out of date information on HRH staffing across facilities and surrounding communities; HRIS data often aren't automated and at facility level
- •Limited information on extensive community-based health workforce including location, roles and responsibilities
- •Limited standard workload requirements for both community/facility-based case-finding and referral services, ART initiation & DSD, LTFU, VL

## EVOLUTION TO DATA DRIVEN HRH RESPONSE FOR HIV

Advancing a <u>data driven-HRH</u> response with <u>greater accountability</u> and impact on HIV client-centered care

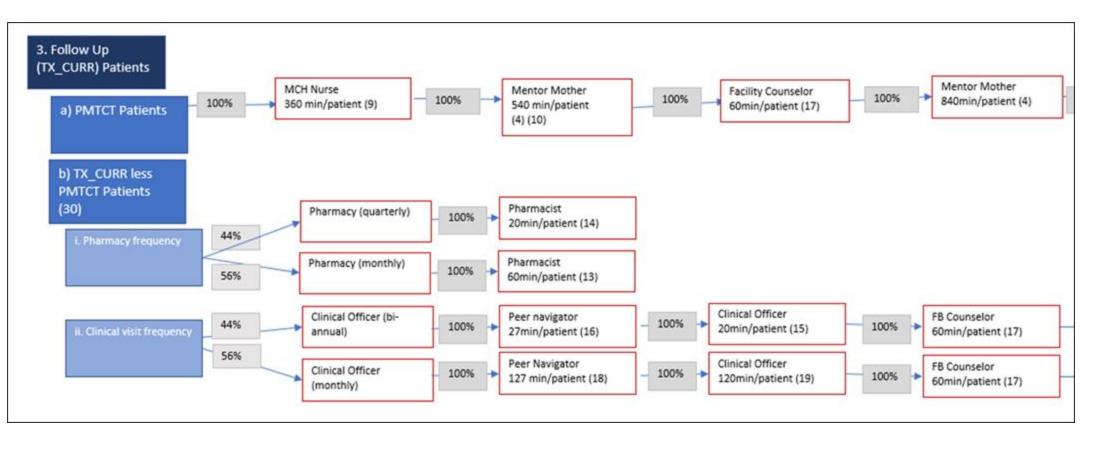
- Routine tracking of PEPFAR supported staffing data
- Routinized monitoring of PEPFAR-HRH performance to better understand contribution and impact
- Use of custom indicators to increase availability of HRH program data
- Data driven forecasting and hiring based on evidence-based approaches
- Focused use of data to optimize use of available workforce (public and private) to increase access to services and advance client-centered care (workflow, decanting)

## Harmonizing HRH indicators for increased programmatic monitoring

HRH_PRE (MER)	Number of new health workers who graduated from a pre-service training institution or program as a result of PEPFAR-supported strengthening efforts, within the reporting period, by select cadre	
HRH_CURR (MER)	Number of health workers who are working on HIV-related activities and are receiving any type of support from PEPFAR, as well as total spend on these workers	
HRH_STAFF_NAT (MER)	Number of health workers who are working on any HIV-related activities (i.e., prevention, treatment and other HIV support) based out of PEPFAR-supported facility sites	
HRH_TRANS	Number of PEPFAR supported countries with approved transition plan for HRH staff working in the area of HIV/AIDS	
HRH_FTE	% of PEPFAR supported FTE staff transitioned to government supported staff positions	
HRH_PMP	Number of PEPFAR supported countries with an approved HRH performance management process for health workers in the area of HIV/AIDS	
HRH_GOVT_STAFF	Percent of government staffing vacancies with HIV service requirements filled	
HRH_INTERV	Percentage of facilities implementing interventions to improve health worker productivity and performance	
HRH_DATA	Percentage of sites that share government HRH staffing data with the national level leadership	
HRH_TRAIN	Number of health workers trained	

## USE OF REAL TIME HRH DATA TO MEET CLIENT NEEDS

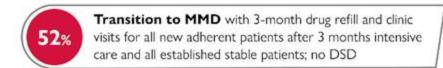
Looking at HRH workflow and other barriers as part of root cause analysis to meet client needs

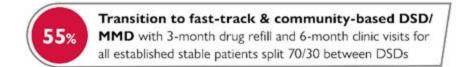


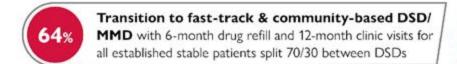
## ANALYTICS FOR OPTIMIZED HRH: Up to 64% reduction in HRH requirements with roll out of MMD with DSD

#### **Current State:**

All patients receive standard care with monthly clinical visits and drug refills; no MMD; no DSD







#### Reduced patient burden

(time, costs of travel to clinic, lost work/school)

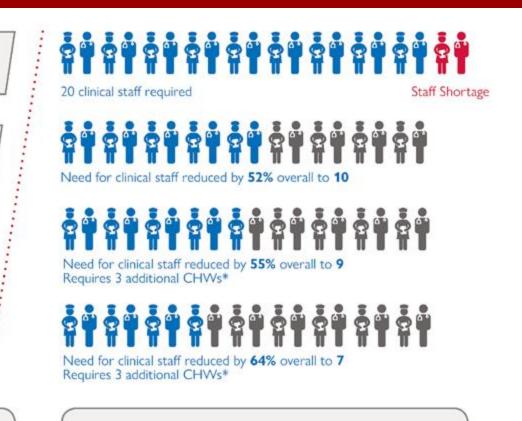
#### OUTCOME

#### Reduced patient load

(freeing up provider time to deliver more HIV services)

#### Reduction in HRH requirements

(eliminating shortages and filling vacancies)



IMPACT

Improved ART adherence

Improved retention on ART

<sup>\*</sup> HRH estimates incorporate CHW time to educate, distribute drugs, follow up patients, and trace defaulters. Not considered are other tasks often conducted by CHWs such as linkage to care or referrals.

## Opportunity for NHWA to fill critical HRH data gaps

#### NHWA Modules & Selected Indicators

#### .

#### Module I. Active labor stock

Health worker density (at subnational level) • Health worker distribution by age group, facility ownership, facility type • Share of health workers across health and social sectors

Module 1. Education and training Master list of accredited health workforce education and training institutions - Duration of education and training

Module 3. Education and training regulation and accreditation

regulation and accreentation Standards for duration and content of education and training \* Accreentation mechanisms for education & training institutions \* CPD & IST

#### Module 4. Education finances

Total expenditure on health workforce education - Cost of expenditure health workforce graduate and qualified educators per graduate - Total expenditure on IST and CPD

#### Module 5. Health labor market flows

Graduates starting practice within one year \* Entry rate of foreign health workers \* Voluntary/involuntary exit rate from health labor market \* Unemployment rate \* Vacancy rate

#### Module 6. Employment characteristics & working conditions

Standard working hours • Health workers working with a part time contract • Health worker status in employment • Regulation on dual practice and compulsory service

#### Module 7. Health workforce spending and remuneration

Total expenditure on health workforce • Total development assistance on health workforce • Total expenditure on compensation of health workers (disagregated by public and private)

Module 8. Skill-mix composition for models of care

Sectoral workforce composition • skills distribution

Module 9. Governance and health workforce policies

Health workforce planning processes • Education plans aligned with national health plan • Institutional models for assessing staffing needs

Module 10. Health workforce information systems

information systems

HRIS for reporting and tracking outputs from education and training institutions, entrants/exist into labor market, active stock in labor market.

Country-level applications

 At subnational levels, using daggregated data on health and social service workforce distribution indicates which workers could be potentially available to provide HIV services, and the capacity for which sites could be prioritized for DSD, resulting in more efficient case management with nurses leading ART initiation and lay cadere leading atherence counseling and loss to follow up, as indicated by national policy.

 Monitoring new graduates and HRH with upgraded skills from accredited institutions can ensure that the workforce is properly trained on HIV standards of care. <u>Motes</u> Partners providing HIV in-service training should be reporting according to national HRIS data standards.

 New HIV trainings should be based on global best practices and national standards of care, to ensure high-quality, competency-based programs from public, private and civil society that contribute to high quality care. For example, to plan for which institutions nurses from high-volume sites can attend to complete a NIMART refresher training.

 Education expenditure information from both the private and public sector can support longer-term scale up and sustainability planning for health workforce production, such as upskilling auxiliary nurses in underserved areas to registered nurses who can initiate ART, or scaling pharmacy technician production to meet future needs.

 Understanding labor market flows helps manage and mitigate turnover and transition to ensure sustainability for the PEPFAR-supported health workforce. Vacancy rates can help governments and donors identify and fill priority posts.

 Data can ensure adequate performance management, site level workforce sustainability, and surge planning as needed. Using standard workforce requirements can estimate how many potients can be served by a health worker team at facility and in communities.

 Spending and remuneration data are needed to motivate, retain and plan for absorption of the PEPFAR-supported health workforce, to minimize disruption of HTV service availability.

 Skills mix data support planning and implementation of optimization efforts such as taskshifting with community health workers, scaling up NIMART, DSD and MMD, as well as to address co-morbidities.

 Entry and exit information, as well as staffing needs based on workforce pressure, allows for HIV health workforce planning that ensures quality of services and maintaining of the continuum of care.

Robust HRIS and NHWA allow for up-to-date and complete data on the HIV workforce: their use could reduce the need to conduct parallel health workforce inventories. Strategic use of and contributions to National Health Worldorce Account data

Outcomes

More complete accurate, timely, and up-to-date health workforce data used for HIV program planning & implementation

PEPFAR and country government investments are better targeted; site/above site level decisions are better informed by HRH data

95-95-95 targets achieved

Sustained HIV epidemic control Illustrative example of how NHWA reported data can be used to address country HIV workforce gaps for achieving and sustaining HIV epidemic control

NHWA is an opportunity to fill critical data gaps for workforce planning for HIV and other global health goals and ultimate advancement of UHC

## THANK YOU!











## NATIONAL HEALTH WORKFORCE ACCOUNTS-NHWA:

A system for improving the generation and use of HRH data and evidence



**Dr. Khassoun Diallo**Department of Health
Workforce
WHO





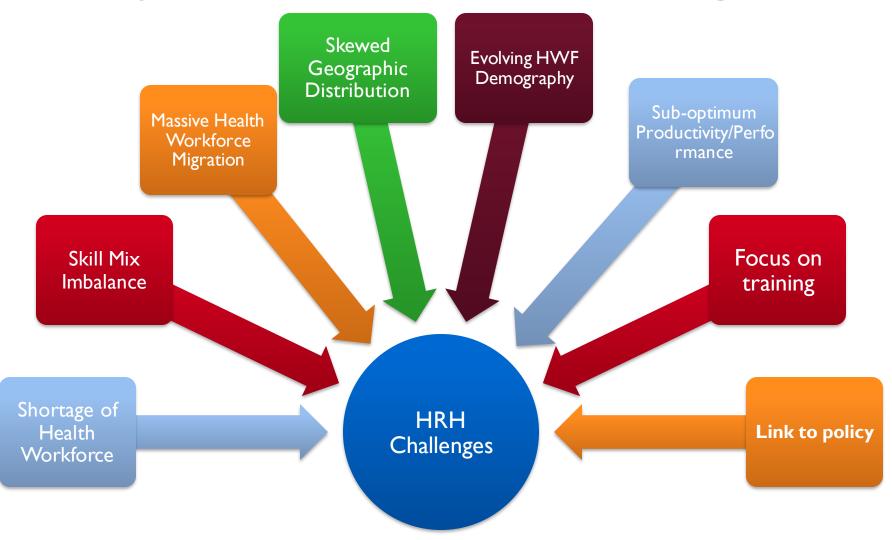
# National Health Workforce Accounts (NHWA): A system for improving the generation and use of HRH data and evidence

Data Evidence and Knowledge Management Unit Health Workforce Department UHC and Health Systems Cluster, WHO/HQ

HRH2030 Global Webinar 12/12/2019



## **Policy Issues and Questions as Starting Point**





## A System Strengthening Approach: Strategic Actions for Implementation of NHWA

**Policies** 

IT systems /Tools

Knowledge Management

Multisectoral Governance

Legal basis for data sharing

Indicators

**Data Flow** 

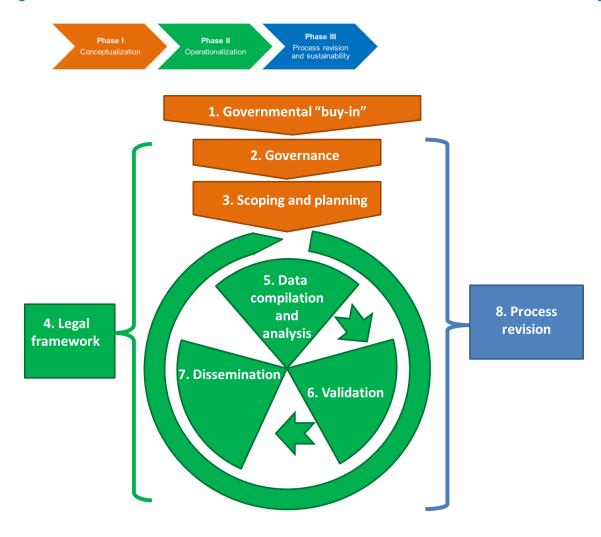
**Data Sources** 

Data Dissemination & Use





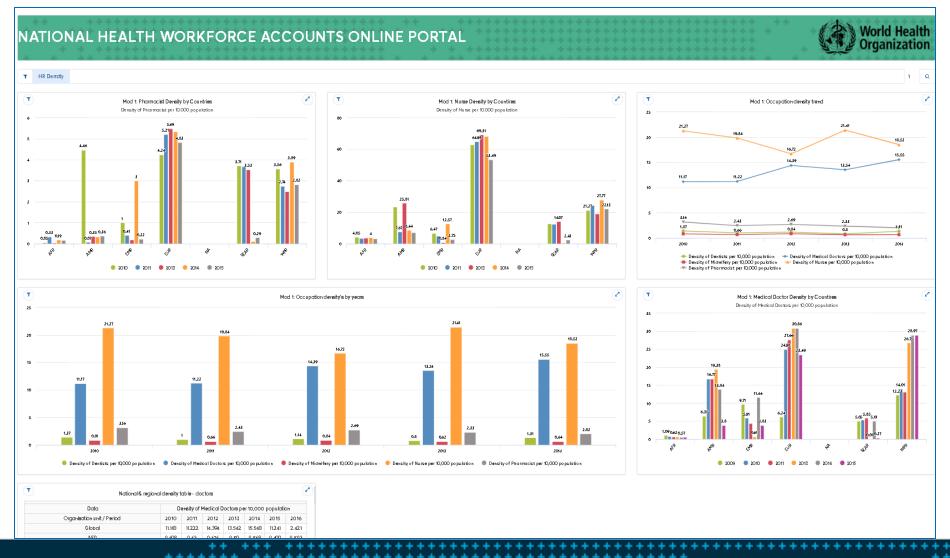
## Implementation of the NHWA 8 Steps







## **NHWA Web Platform and Portal**







## Country Technical Support on Data and Evidence for NHWA

- Assessing HRHIS
- Implementing NHWA roadmaps
- Setting up a multi-sectoral multi-stakeholder governance mechanism
- Assessing data quality and flows
- Support Health Labour Market Analyses and development of HRH investment plans



## **Approach to Address Data Challenges**

- Paradigm shift:
  - System strengthening approach
  - From routine data to diversification of HRH data sources (LFS, censuses, etc.)
  - From MoH data to multi-partners (incl. private sector) data.
- Increase analytics and uses of HRH data for UHC



## **NHWA – Country Engagement**

From 44 NHWA focal points in Oct 2018 to 156 (40 for SoWN) in Nov 2019

Map of countries with nominated focal point (in blue) on NHWA online platform as of Nov 2019





## **Improved Data Availability and Quality**

### Stock

Number of countries with data reported within last 5 years	Oct 2018	Nov 2019
Medical doctors	124	178
Nursing	124	191
Reporting all 5 SDG occupations (doctors, nurses, midwifes, dentists, pharmacists)		100+
Reporting at least another occupation		141

### Distribution

100 + countries with data on demographics (age and gender) Around 90 countries with data on HWF migration

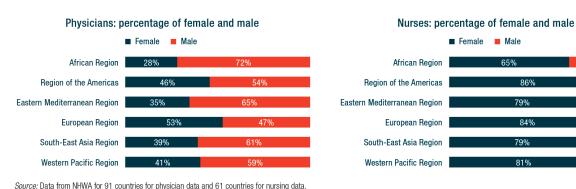
### Regulation

150 + countries with data on HWF regulation reported



## **Example of Uses of NHWA Data**

- The State of the World Nursing Report 2020
- HRH Gender report 104 countries NHWA data
- SDG reporting for 3.c.1
- World Health Statistics













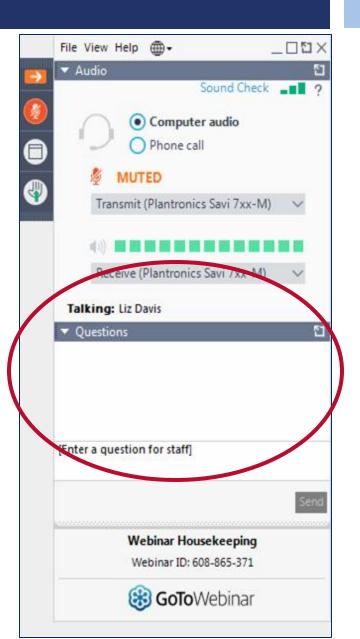
## **DISCUSSION**



**Diana Frymus**USAID, Washington



**Dr. Khassoum Diallo** WHO

















AN ENABLING
ENVIRONMENT FOR
NHWA IMPLEMENTATION
IN ETHIOPIA



Assegid Samuel
Human Resources for Health
Directorate
Federal Ministry of Health



### HRH PRIORITIES IN ETHIOPIA

The Ethiopia National HRH Strategic Plan has several priorities that require the availability of quality HRH data from a variety of stakeholders:

HRH Regulation, planning and partnership strengthened

Health workforce education and training capacity and regulation improved

Leadership, governance and HRM capacity and practices strengthened

Availability, retention, and performance of the health workforce optimized

With Guiding Principles of:

Country Commitment

Equity, Accessibility and Accountability

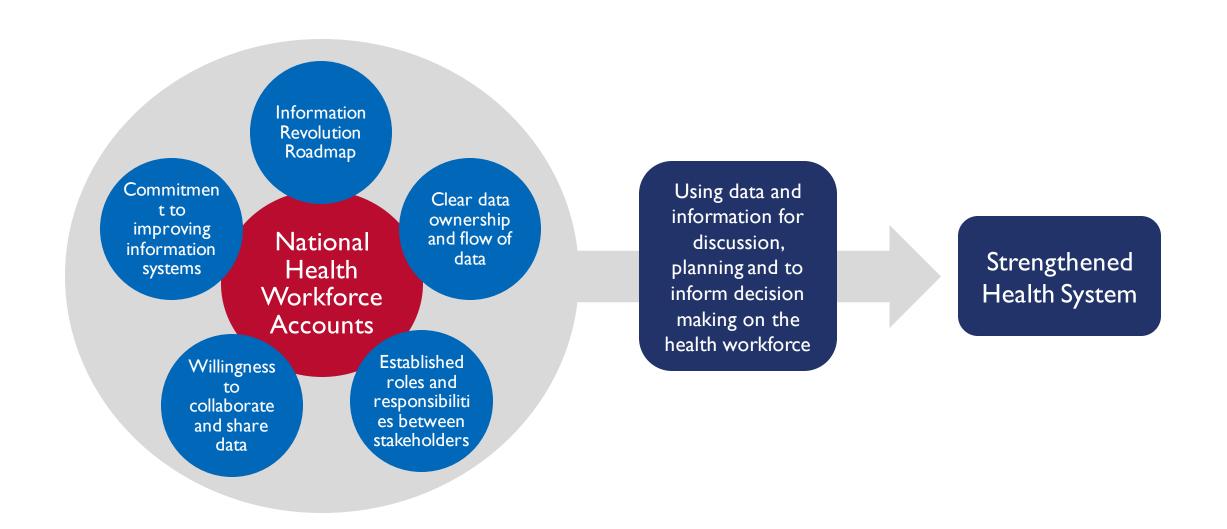
System Linkage

Donor Alignment

Results oriented

Multispectral engagement

## FACTORS FOR AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR NHWA

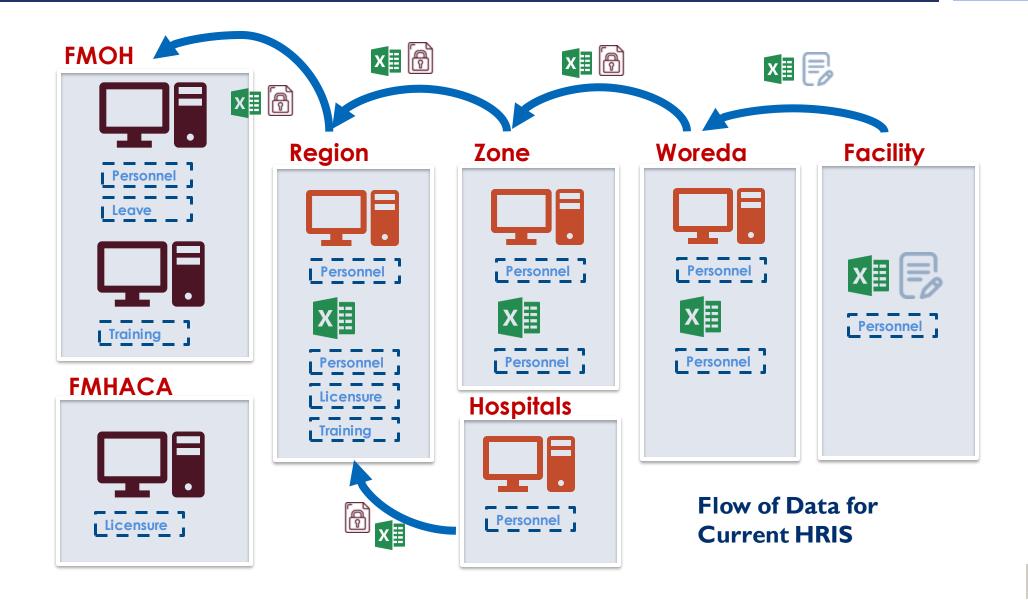


### INFORMATION REVOLUTION ROADMAP

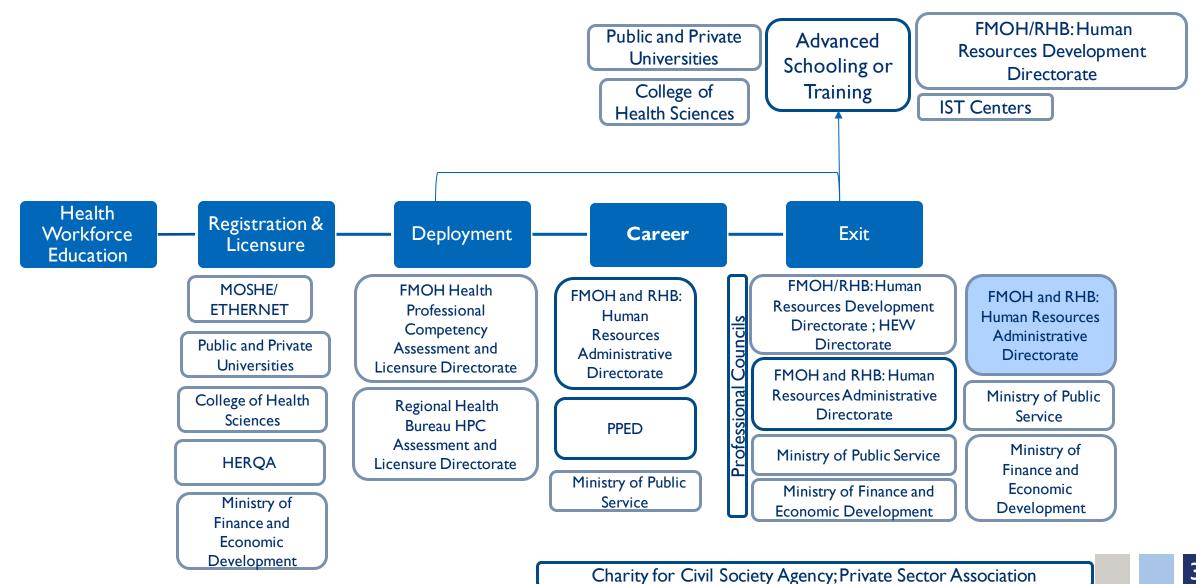
- Health Sector Transformation Plan
  - Focus on addressing quality and equitable distribution of health service delivery for all
  - One of Four Pillars is the Information Revolution

To maximize the availability, accessibility, quality, and use of health information for decision making processes to positively impact the access, quality, and equity of healthcare delivery at all levels

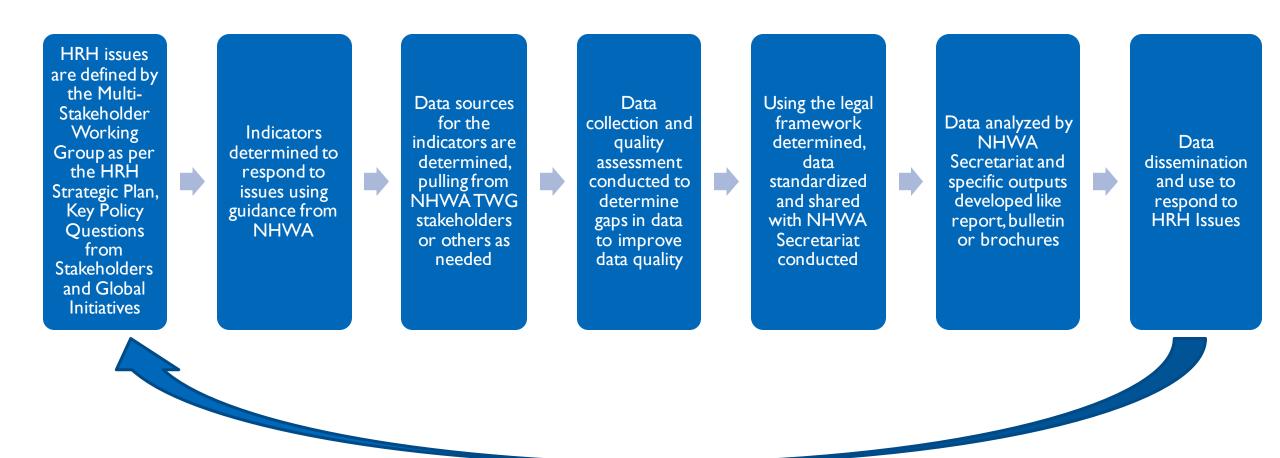
### FLOW OF DATA FOR CURRENT HRIS



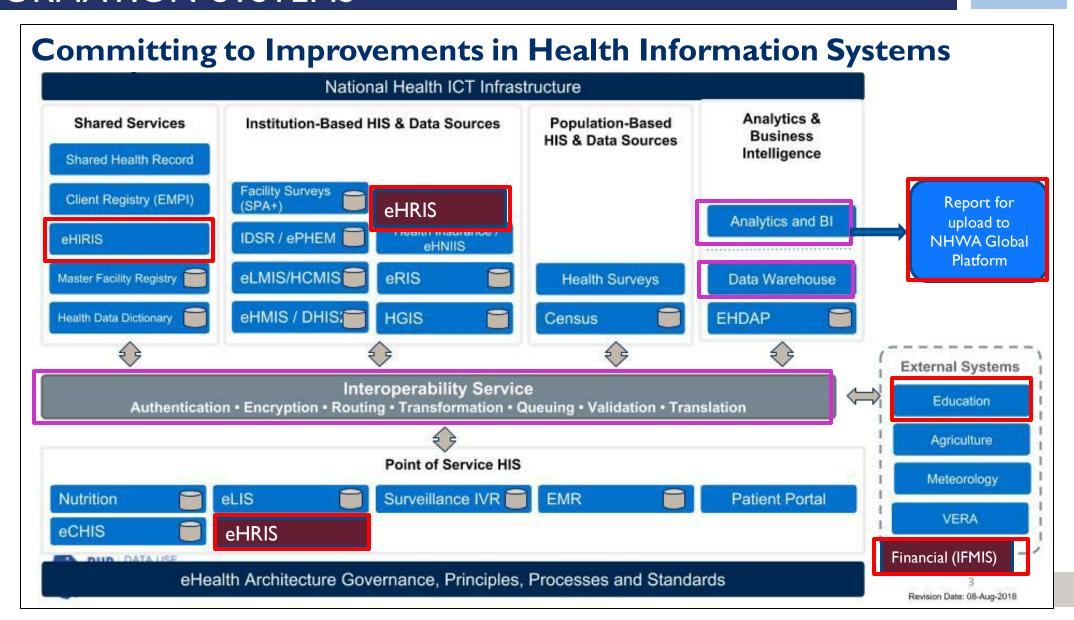
### ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES BETWEEN STAKEHOLDERS



# NHWA ETHIOPIA CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK: COLLABORATION AND SHARING OF DATA



# COMMITTING TO IMPROVEMENTS IN HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS



### PROGRESS ON NHWA: HIGH LEVEL ACTIVITIES

NHWA is fully integrated into the Directorate's Workplan and NHWA operationalization integrated into activities of the Directorate

Functioning NHWATWG with Terms of Reference

Orientation workshops held for stakeholders internal and external to the FMOH, Regional Offices and Implementing Partners

Data mapping and maturity assessment completed

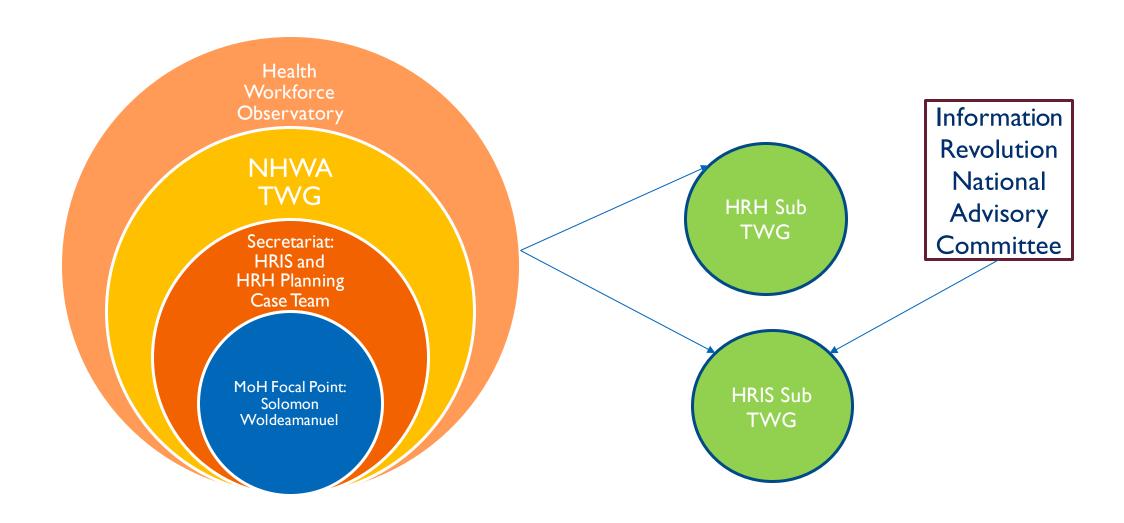
Requirements defined for a revitalized NHWA ready HRIS

Staff of HRDD well capacitated on NHWA Regular teaching forum on NHWA integrated into the Directorate

## PROGRESS ON NHWA: NHWA IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Implementation Plan											
National Health Workforce Accounts in Ethiopia											
	Activity Output/Product/Result										
- 1	Governmental Buy In		Lead	Support	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19
1.1	Prepare a short brief to summarize the need for the NHWA	NHWA Briefer	Fiseha	Solomon							
1.2 Introduce the designated NHWA focal point from the Ministry of Health											
1.3	Organize the available support resources for the NHWA										
a	Complete Joint Support Plan for WHO-USAID	Joint Support Plan	Solomon	HRH2030/WHO							
b Develop activity budgets		Activity Budget	Solomon	HRH2030/WHO							
1.4 Update identification the existing information systems relevant for NHWA		Updated Stakeholder mapping slides	Fiseha/Solomon								
1.5 Prepare documents and other requirements for obtaining approval by Ministry of Health											
1.6 Prepare documents as needed to explain NHWA and continue to build Buy In		TBD	Solomon	Fiseha							
1.7 Conduct various meetings to promote Buy In											
				Solomon/Fiseha/Leah/							
a	Conduct briefing with the Minister of Health on NHWA	N/A	Assegid	Sofonias							
				Solomon/Fiseha/Leah/							
Ь	Conduct meeting with Deliverology Team	N/A	Assegid	Sofonias							
	Hold High Level Multi-Stakeholder Workshop outside of Addis	Policy Questions; Data Sharing									
c		Agreement	Solomon	WHO/HRH2030							
d	Hold meeting with HITD and PPMED to present the NWHA online platform	N/A	Solomon	Fiseha							

# PROGRESS ON NHWA: NHWA GOVERNANCE



### PROGRESS ON NHWA: INITIAL INDICATORS IDENTIFIED

The below table demonstrates the initial indicators identified by the FMOH of which data is readily available for input into the NHWA online platform.

	Indicator Name	Data reporting	Data Source
Module		frequency	
01 Active health	I – 01 Health worker density	Annual	FMoH
workforce stock	I – 02 Health worker density at subnational level	Annual	FMoH
08 Skill-mix	8 – 01 Percentage of health workforce working in hospitals		FMoH
composition		Annual	
for models of care			
	10 – 01 HRHIS for reporting on International Health Regulations	Annual	FMoH
	10 – 03 HRHIS for reporting on skill attendance at birth requirements	Annual	FMoH
10 Health workforce information systems	10 – 08 HRHIS for producing the geocoded location of health facilities	Annual	FMoH

# NHWA IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES AND DISCUSSED SOLUTIONS

Challenges	Solutions
HRDD very stretched for time so unable to focus fully on NHWA  HRH emergencies preoccupied the time of the HRDD	<ul> <li>Consultant hired to provide technical and coordination support the HRDD on implementation of NHWA</li> <li>NHWA will be written into HRDD core workplan for the next fiscal year</li> </ul>
Engagement of key stakeholders	<ul> <li>More targeted approach to engage stakeholders, including using the HRH Strategic Plan as the input to identify stakeholders</li> <li>NHWA TWG Workshop to define how members will work together (frequency of meetings, location ect). This will also support revitalization of the TWG.</li> <li>Establishment of Health Workforce Observatory</li> </ul>
Availability of data	<ul> <li>Availability of data should increase after engagement of key stakeholders</li> <li>Emphasis to FMOH that this progressive and you report on what you have</li> <li>Preliminary requirements development workshop for HRIS</li> </ul>

















USING INNOVATIVE
PRACTICES IN
INTEROPERABILITY AND
BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE
TO OPERATIONALIZE
NHWA IN INDONESIA



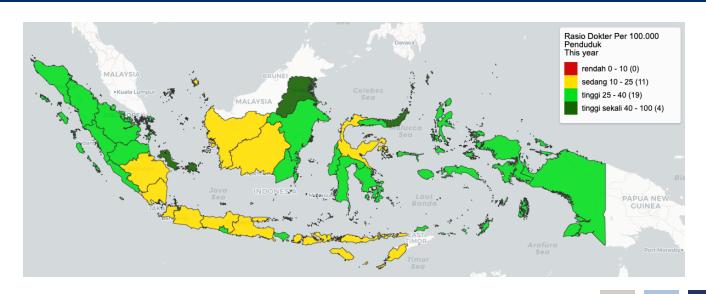
Dr. Shinta Dewi HRH Empowerment & Development Office Ministry of Health

### INDONESIA'S HEALTH WORKFORCE

### There is no health...

- 1.2 million health workers
- 2,823 Hospitals
- 9,993 Health centers
- 85,000 Clinics
- 38 MoH Health Vocational Schools
- Other Facilities

### ...without the health workforce



# HRH CHALLENGES: Managing & Optimizing the Workforce

How to implement the blanket HRH and health policies for different contexts of local government?

- HRH Maldistribution
  - Over-staffing in urban
  - Under-staffing in rural
- Mal-alignment in production and utilization of HRH
- Fragmented HRH Information
   System

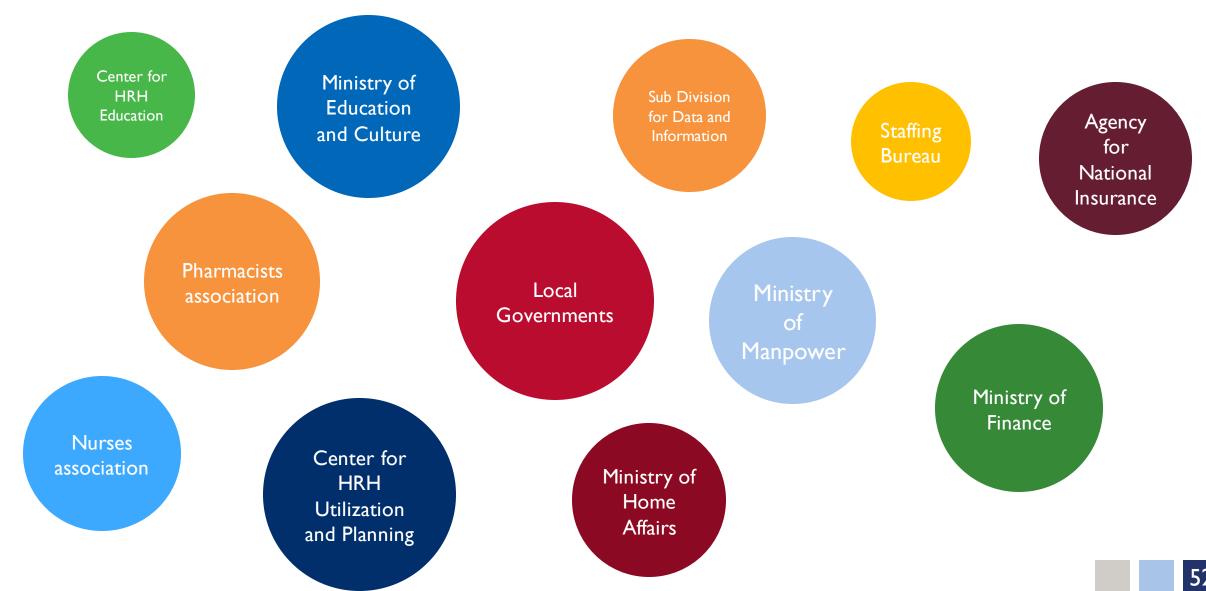


# WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY FOR HRH DATA STRENGTHENING

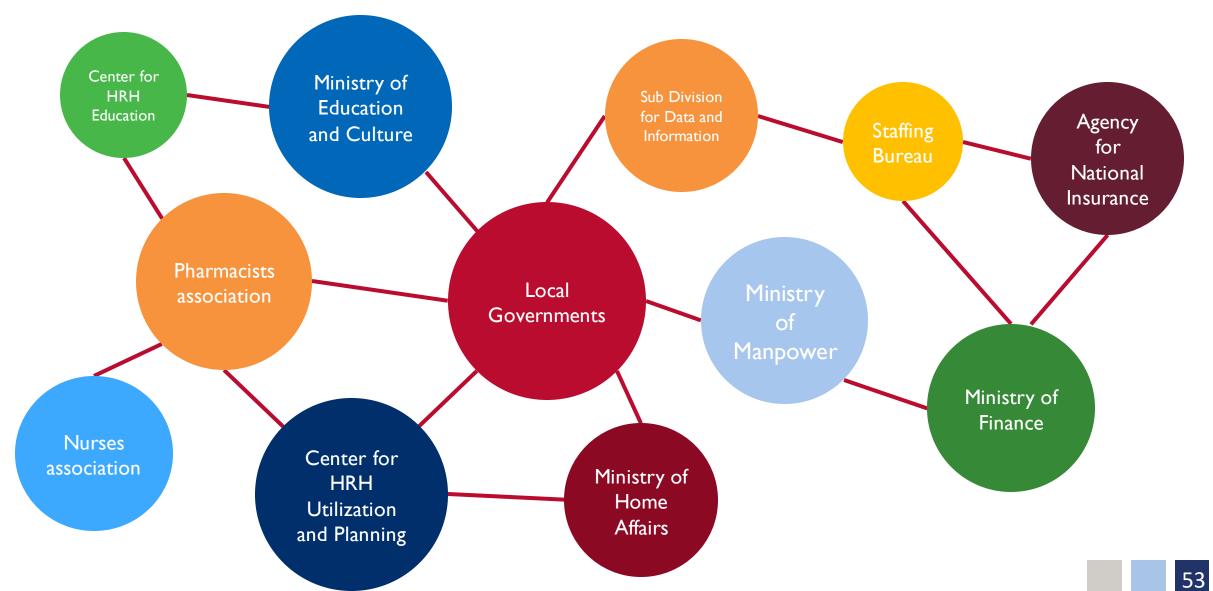


- Mid-Term National Development Plan (2020-2024): focus on health workforce strengthening
- Presidential Decree on One Data
- Government Regulation No 46/2014 on Health Information Systems
- Additional Presidential Decree focusing on governance of electronic platforms
- World Health Assembly Resolutions and Global Strategy on Human Resources for Health in 2030

# THE CHALLENGE: FROM SEVERAL ISLANDS OF INFORMATION...



## TO AN ECOSYSTEM...



### OVERALL STRATEGY FOR NHWA

### **Strengthening HRIS**

# Engaging Stakeholders Across the Health Labor Market

Developing Data Warehouse & Business Intelligence Platform

Optimizing interoperability between information systems

Building capacity & process for using data for decision making

Building capacity for developing and managing data & information systems

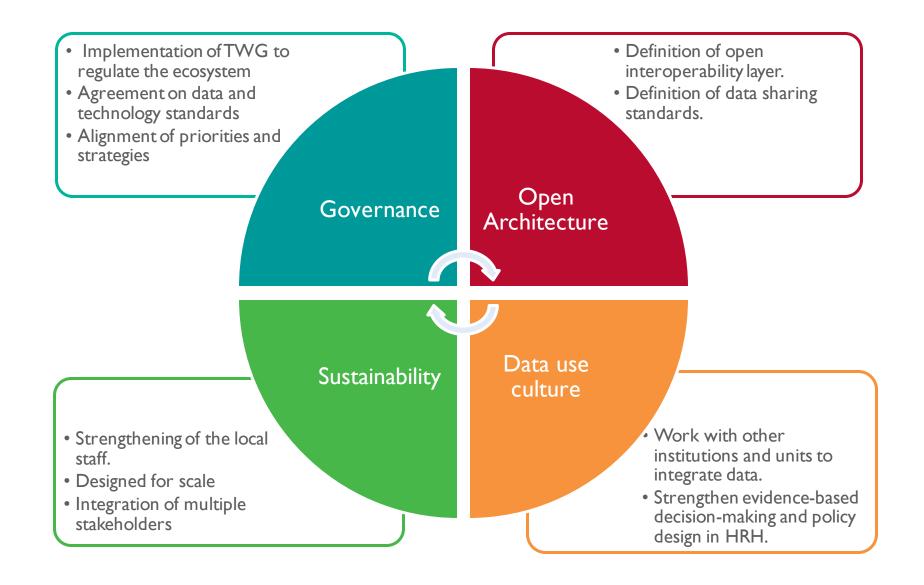
Improving data analytics & visualization

Developing governance for sharing of data

Enhancing data management & standardization

Ensuring leadership commitment

### DEEP DIVE: STRENGTHENING HRIS APPROACHES



### DEEP DIVE: STRENGTHENING HRIS ROADMAP



Business
Intelligence
(BI)
Development

BI Piloting



BI Implementation on SI-SDMK



- Systems optimization
- Initiating interoperability
- Focus on outputs
- Dataset reporting (completion)

- Focus on output/reporting
- Continuing and stabilizing interoperability

- Training of Trainers
- Monitoring and Evaluation of BI

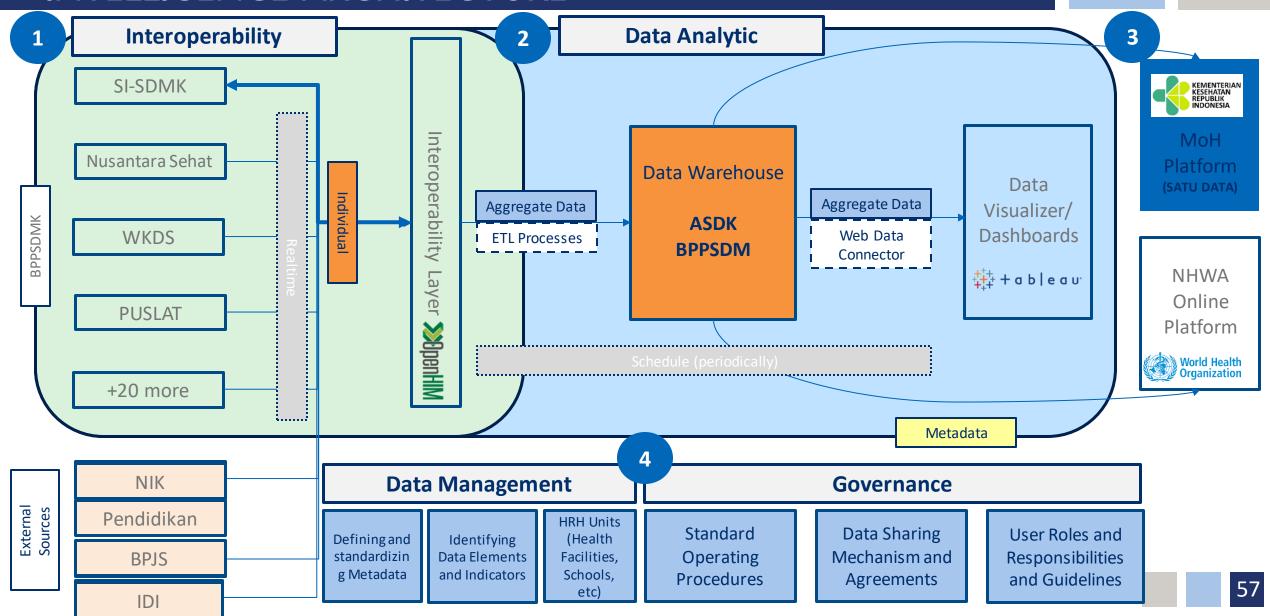
- Monitoring SI-SDMK
- Dynamic mobile system
- Health worker self-service management

Development of regulation on the Health Worker Information System, including metadata

2018

2019

# RESUTLS: INTEROPERABILITY AND BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE ARCHITECTURE



### **RESULTS: NHWA PROGRESS**

Strengthening of HRIS and business intelligence platform

Established Indonesia NHWA TWG and overall governance structure

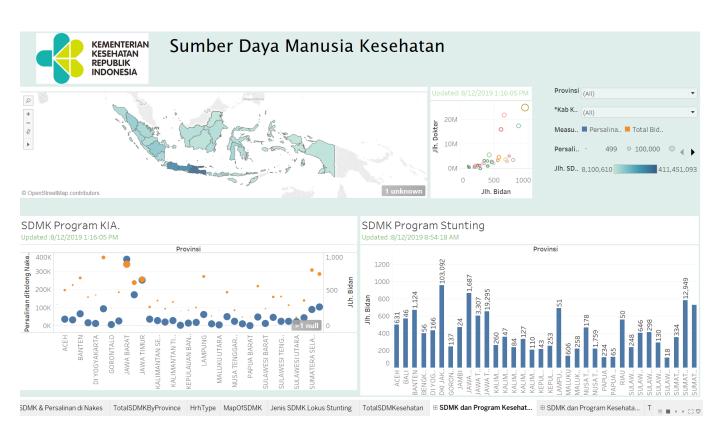
Ongoing process and agreement for data harmonization for sharing

Engaged approx. 35 different stakeholder groups from across the health labor market

Available indicators reported to the WHO NHWA global platform



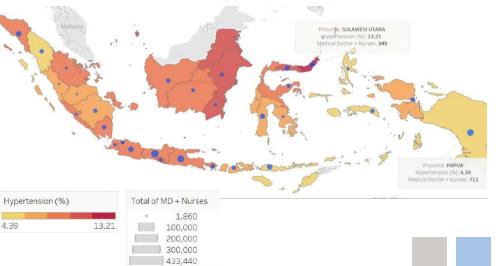
## **RESULTS: IMPROVING DATA USE**



#### **Active Health Workers and Hypertension**



### **Graduated Nurses and Hypertension**







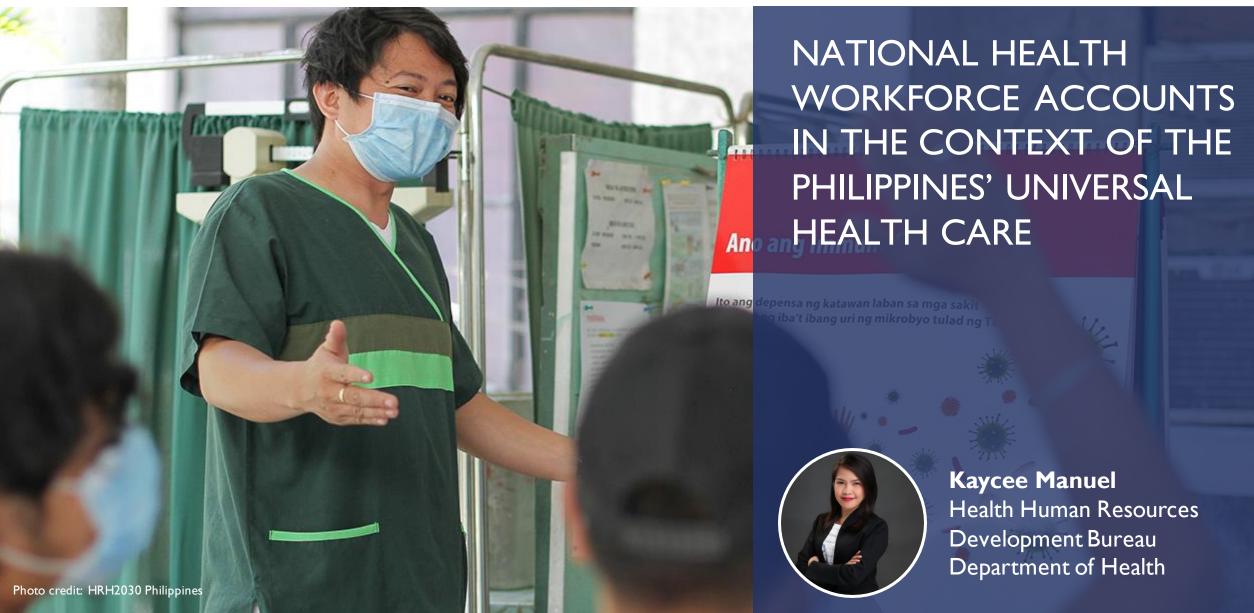












# THE PHILIPPINES' REPUBLIC ACT NO. 11223 UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE ACT

S. No. 1896 H. No. 5784

Republic of the Philippines

#### Congress of the Philippines

Aletro Manila

Seventrenth Congress

Chird Regular Session

Begun and held in Metro Manila, on Monday, the twenty-third day of July, two thousand eighteen.

#### [ REPUBLIC ACT No. 11223 ]

AN ACT INSTITUTING UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE FOR ALL FILIPINOS, PRESCRIBING REFORMS IN THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM, AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

#### CHAPTER 1

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. Short Title. - This Act shall be known as the "Universal Health Care Act".

SEC. 2. Declaration of Principles and Policies. - It is the policy of the State to protect and promote the right to health of all Filipinos and instill health consciousness among them. Towards this end, the State shall adopt:

(a) An integrated and comprehensive approach to ensure that all Filipinos are health literate, provided with healthy

### Goals



To progressively realize universal health care through systemic approach and clear role delineation of stakeholders



To ensure equitable access to quality and affordable health care and protection against financial risk

# UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE ACT CHAPTER 6 - HUMAN RESOURCES FOR HEALTH

#### Equitable access to quality HRH





Return Service Agreement



National Health Workforce Support System



Access to quality and affordable health services at all levels of the health care system





National Health Workforce Registry

Human Resources for Health Masterplan



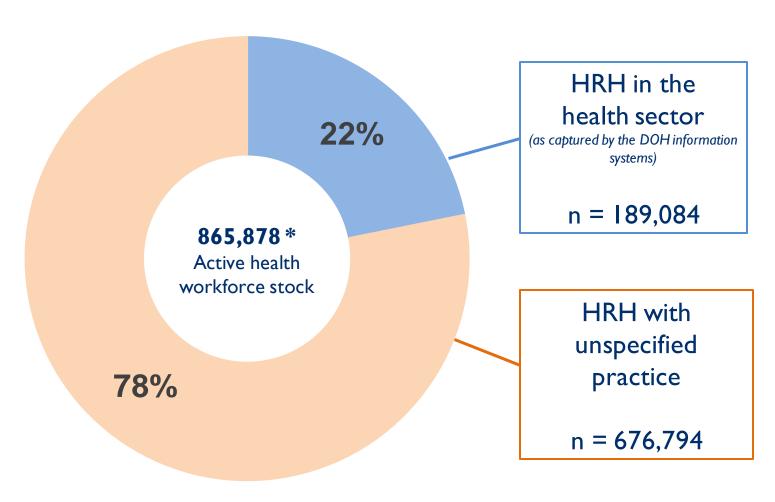


Evidence-informed policy and planning



Accurate, comprehensive and up-to-date HRH data

# WHAT WE HAVE NOW? - HRH DATA GAPS -



#### Issues

- Limited scope of currently available HRH information systems
- Gathered data are limited and does not provide comprehensive picture of the current HRH situation

Active Health Workforce Stock in the Philippines, 2018

<sup>\*</sup> Based on renewal of professional ID (PRC, 2018)

# WHAT WE HAVE NOW? - HRH DATA SOURCES -

#### Economy, population and broader social drivers Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) **Education sector** Labor market dynamics Pool of qualified health Health care Employed \* High school Education in health workers sector Department of Unemployed\* **Professional Regulation** Department of Education in Education Department of Labor and Commission other fields Health (DepEd) **Employment** (PRC) (DOH) Commission on (DOLE) **Higher Education** Health workers abroad and Philippine Statistics (CHED) Other sectors \*\* migrants **Authority** Philippine Overseas (PSA) **Employment Administration** \* Data not specific for HRH \*\* Data source unknown (POEA) Out of labor force \*\* Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO)

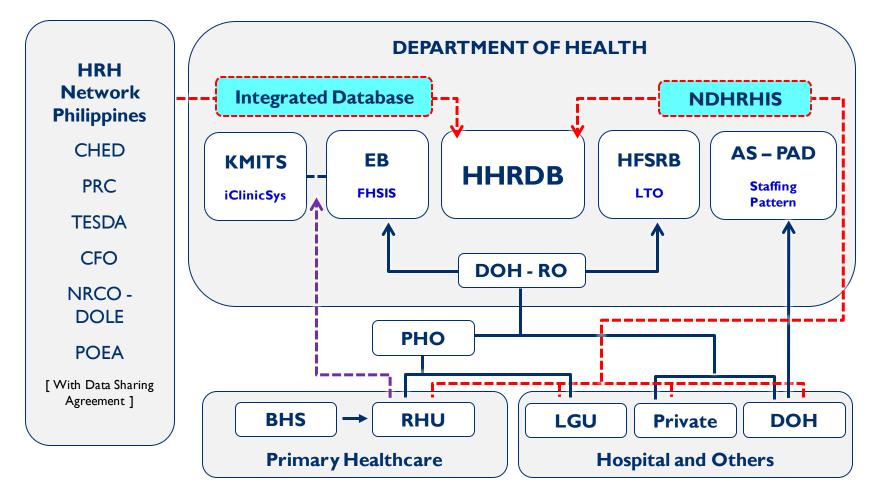
#### Issues

- Various sources of information on HRH data with different:
  - Data indicators or variables
  - Data interpretation
- HRH information systems are not interoperable causing delays in processing of needed data
- Misinterpretation of data privacy policies

Sources of HRH Data and Information in the Philippines (using the WHO Health Labour Market Framework)

## WHAT WE HAVE NOW?

### - HRH DATA GAPS -



Current HRH Data Flow in the Philippines

#### ssues

- DOH has no mandate to collect HRH data
- Lack of governance structure
- Lack of policy to share/collect data

Legend:

consolidated reports (non-electronic data)

electronic data (iClinicSys or eFHSIS)

electronic data through HRH Information

#### Systems

#### Acronyms

BHS – Barangay Health Station

RHU – Rural Health Unit

LGU - Local Government Unit

PHO - Provincial Health Office

DOH-RO – DOH Regional Office

KMITS – Knowledge Management and Information Technology Service

EB – Epidemiology Bureau

 $HHRDB-Health\,Human\,\,Resource\,Development\,Bureau$ 

HFSRB – Health Facilities Services and Regulatory Bureau

AS-PAD – Administrative Service - Personnel Administration Division

### MOONSHOT FOR THE PHILIPPINES' HRH INFORMATION SYSTEM



We want a functional, efficient, self-sustaining, progressively improving, harmonized and interoperable HRH information systems...



to get accurate, comprehensive and up-to-date HRH data...



that would be translated into meaningful information for:

- \* Health labor market analysis
- \* HRH Masterplan
- \* HRH policies

### Conceptualization

### **Operationalization**

# Process Revision and Sustainability

Policy prior identified		NHWA roadmag drafted			
Governance structure designed with TORs	Stakeholders identified and engaged		NHWA meetings conducted		
NHWA indic identified a prioritize	nd	map	ata sources ped and gaps identified		
Monitorin	Monitoring and evaluation standards developed		standards		

Data dictionary updated	sta	a sharing Indards efined	Data shari agreemen updated	ts	Data collection tools developed	
Minimum data set for HWR defined						
Data quality improved and information systems strengthened						
Data submitted by stakeholders to the NHWA focal point  Data quality checked and consolidated						
Data analysis and validation						
Use of NHWA for HRH Cour Profile			Use of NHWA data for HRH planning		Use of NHWA data for HRH policies	
Cont	Continuous identification of policy directions					

Implementation for successes and challenges reviewed

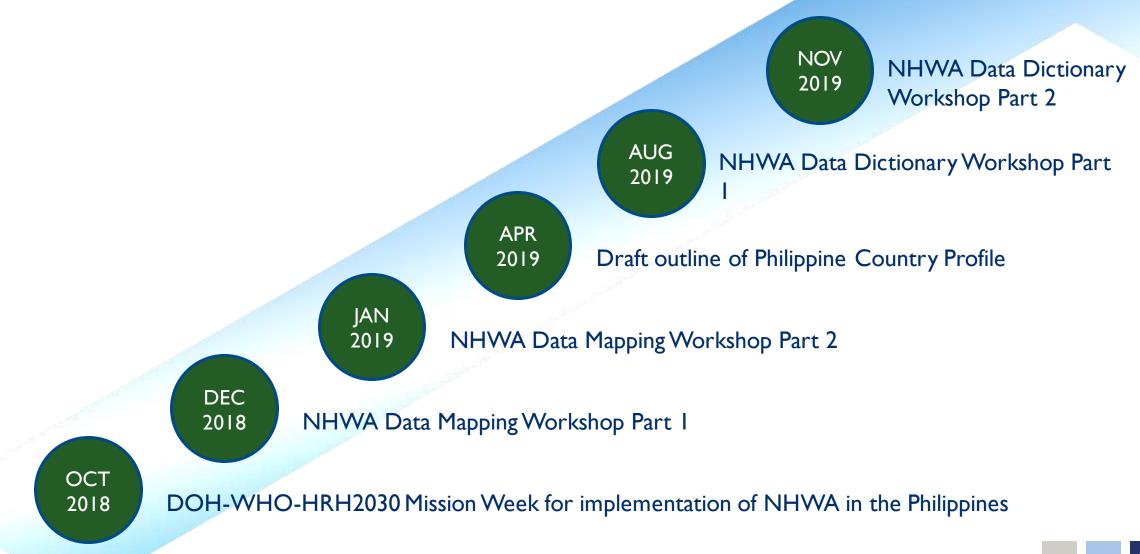
Governance and institutionalization reviewed

Standards, guidelines and SOPs updated

**Partial** 

Done

# NHWA ACTIVITIES WITH PARTICIPATION FROM STAKEHOLDERS



## KEY PRIORITIES BASED ON INITIAL NHWA ACTIVITIES

Policy Directions	Policy Questions
<ul> <li>Mandatory return service for HRH</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>How do we improve equitable access to health workers to advance Universal Health Care?</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Redistribution of health workforce</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What are the cost implications (investment cost) and fund sources of the HRH component in the Universal Health Care?</li> </ul>
<ul><li>Improve working conditions</li></ul>	
<ul> <li>Strengthen leadership and management capacities</li> </ul>	What is a sustainable international migration policy for the Philippines?
	<ul> <li>How should health facilities be staffed to ensure UHC</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Strengthen HR data and information systems</li> </ul>	goals are attained?
	What are the workload components per facility?

## RESULTS OF THE DATA MAPPING WORKSHOP



Total number of NHWA indicators



Priority indicators based on policy questions and policy directions

22 indicators need quantifiable data

I I capability indicators (answerable by yes or no)



Priority indicators based on available data sources

Education					
Module 2 - Education and					
Training (I indicator)					

## **Labour Force**

### **Serving Population Health Needs**

Graduate rate

(6 indicators) Health worker density Health worker distribution

Module I - Active Health Workforce Stock

Module 8 - Skill-mix Composition for Models of Care (2 indicators)

> Sectoral workforce composition

Module 3 - Education and Training Regulation and Accreditation

Module 5 - Health Labour Market Flows (5 indicators)

- Entry and exit
- Labour market imbalances

Module 9 - Governance and Health Workforce Policies (4 indicators)

> Health workforce policies and governance

Module 4 - Education Finances (5 indicators)

- Financing of higher education
- Education expenditure

Module 6 - Employment Characteristics and Working Conditions (5 indicators)

- Regulation on working hours, minimum wage, social protection
- Health worker status in employment

Module 7 - Health Workforce Spending and Remuneration (3 indicators)

Health workforce expenditure and remuneration

Module 10 - Health Workforce Information Systems (2) indicators)

> HRHIS for tracking number of active stock and exits

### RESULTS OF THE HRH DATA DICTIONARY WORKSHOP

health professional professional hrh versus health workers indirect health professionals direct and indirect professionals active health worker occupation calendar year expenditure active health workforce voluntart exits health worker voluntary exist health workers health care professional active health workers activw health worker active health workfoce

health services

health workforce

health institutions

### **Issues**

- Definitions of HRH-related data terminologies varies among different agencies
- Inclusion and exclusion criteria of some HRH-related data terminologies are not clear
- Agencies have different dynamics of collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data

# LESSONS LEARNED IN THE INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF NHWA

Why

- Have a vision
- Translate the vision into an action plan or work plan
- Know your purpose

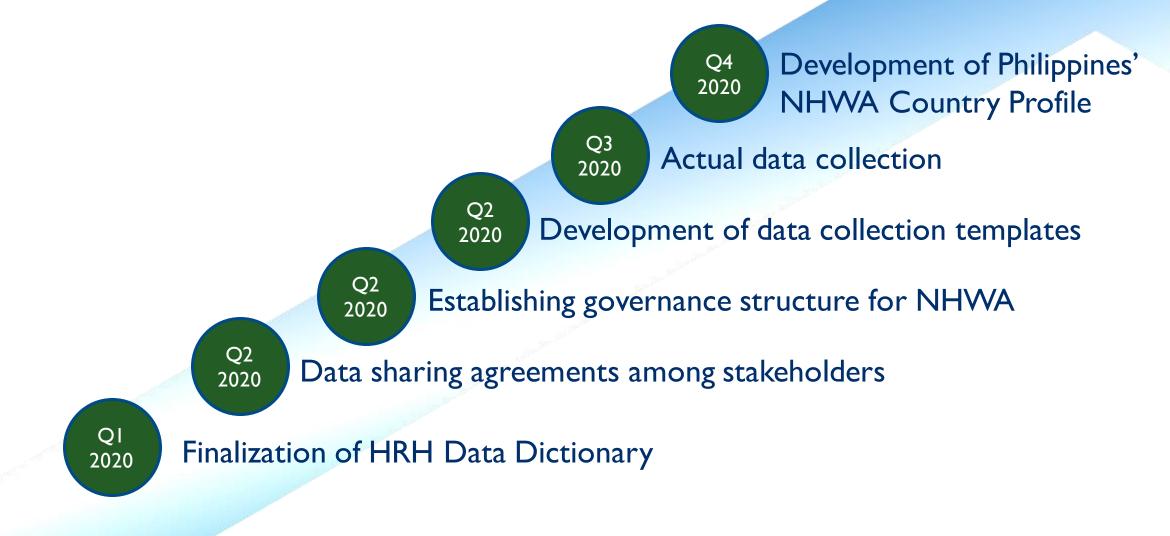
What

- Know your priorities
- Have a common understanding of data definitions and variables
- Determine sources of truths

How

- Engage stakeholders as early as possible
- Maintain constant communication with stakeholders
- Create opportunities for collective discussion

# NEXT STEPS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NHWA



# KEY POINTS IN STRENGTHENING HRH INFORMATION SYSTEMS

### Plan

- Develop an HRH Masterplan that will serve as the country's blueprint for holistic management of HRH
- Align HRH information systems with the directions, needs and strategies indicated in the HRH Masterplan

### **Policy**

- Develop a governance structure with defined roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders
- Formulate a policy that would support the development, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and sustainability of HRH information systems including the mandate as repository and custodian of HRH data

### **Partnerships**

 Involve key stakeholders in all processes – from the planning to monitoring and evaluation









### **DISCUSSION**



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