

More unified reporting, based on one common results monitoring framework

Efforts to monitor implementation of national health plans are hampered by poor quality and incomplete data, and by time-consuming reporting processes of different partners. IHP+ is encouraging the use of a common framework for monitoring joint efforts to strengthen health systems and achieve better health outcomes. This is expected to provide several benefits, including more reliable and timely reporting, and less labour intensive reporting processes for countries. Several countries are already using the framework including Kenya and Burkina Faso.

Mutual Accountability

Mutual accountability of all IHP+ partners is promoted in several ways. At the national level, this is done through more inclusive health policy dialogue and sector performance monitoring. At global level, progress is monitored against partners' commitments made in Global and Country Compacts by "IHP+ Results", an independent consortium mandated by the Partnership and which reports at global events such as the Health and Development Forum.

'IHP+ reinforces points that have not yet been sufficiently established such as the question of mutual accountability.'

(Salif Samake, MoH Mali)

'An important step in creating a coherent and inclusive framework for health development.'

(Mr. Adani Illo, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Niger to the United Nations in Geneva)

'It is through ownership that you can generate commitment, and with commitment begin to see results. Working under the framework of the International Health Partnership, we ensure the support of Ethiopia's national health development plan.'

(Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Ethiopian Minister of Health)

How do IHP+ partners work together?

The World Health Organization and the World Bank provide a small partnership Core Team but IHP+ mainly works through staff of partner agencies.

IHP+ is not a formal institution. All signatories of the IHP+ Global Compact are part of the IHP+ management structure.

IHP+ Partners

Developing country governments: Benin; Burundi; Burkina Faso; Cambodia; Djibouti; Democratic Republic of Congo; Ethiopia; Kenya; Madagascar; Mali; Mozambique; Nepal; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Togo; Uganda; Vietnam; Zambia

Developed country governments: Australia; Belgium; Canada; Finland; France; Germany; Italy; Portugal; Netherlands; Norway; Spain; Sweden; United Kingdom

International agencies, foundations: African Development Bank; Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation; European Commission; GAVI; Global Fund; International Labor Organization UNAIDS; UNDP; UNFPA; UNICEF; WHO; World Bank

Civil society at all levels

As of January 2010

In addition, IHP+ collaborates with related initiatives: Health Metrics Network (HMN), Providing for Health (P4H), Global Health Workforce Alliance (GHWA), Harmonization for Health in Africa (HHA), Innovative Results-Based Financing (IRBF) and the Catalytic Initiative to Save a Million Lives (CI).



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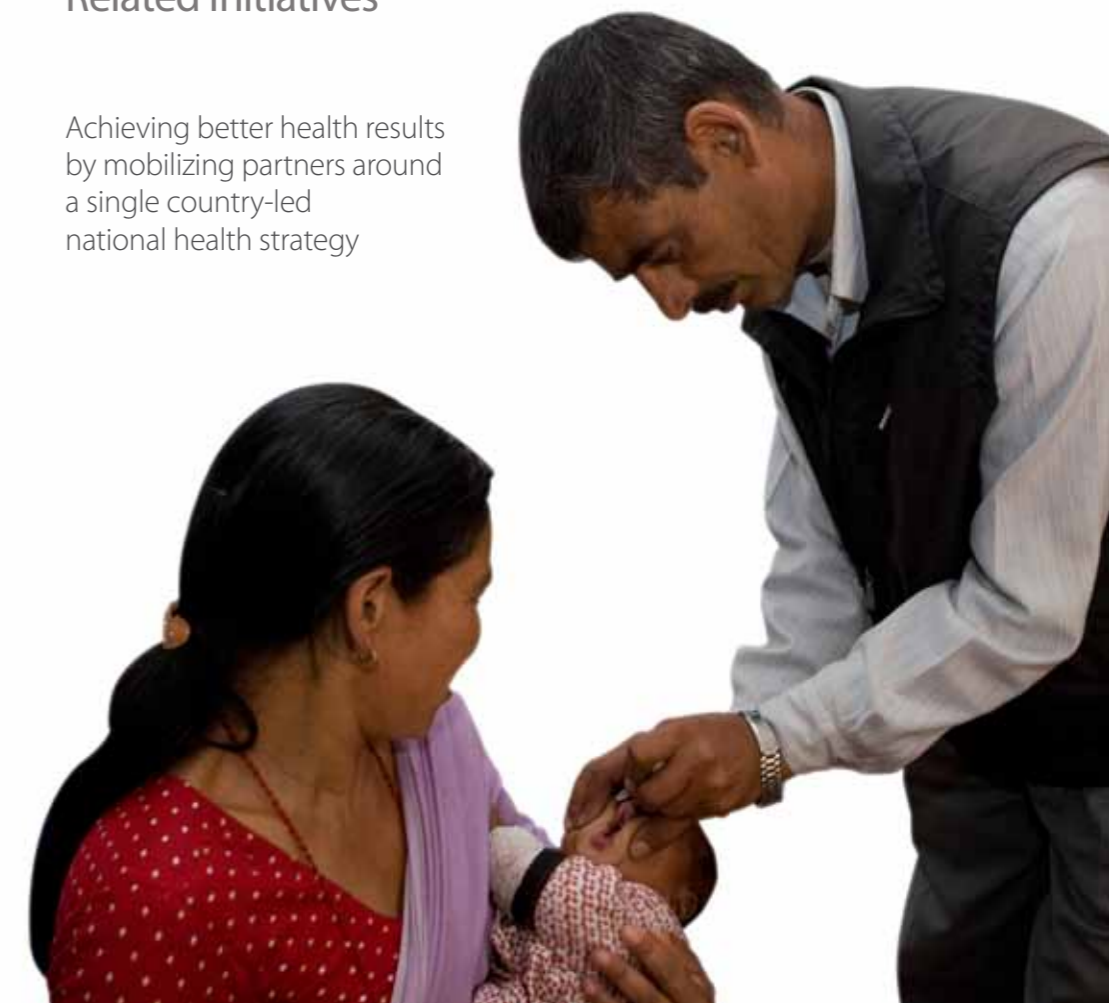
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Uniting for a healthier future

International Health Partnership & Related Initiatives

Achieving better health results by mobilizing partners around a single country-led national health strategy



Current trends in the health MDGs

- Some 27% fewer children died before their fifth birthday in 2007 than in 1990. However, pneumonia and diarrhoea continue to kill 3.8 million children each year, although both conditions are preventable and treatable.¹
- One third of 9.7 million people in developing countries who need treatment for HIV/AIDS were receiving it in 2007.¹
- Global maternal mortality has barely changed since 1990.¹
- More than one-third of the 108 malaria endemic countries documented reductions in malaria cases of more than 50% in 2008 compared to 2000. However the number of cases fell the least in countries with the highest incidence rates.²

¹ World Health Statistics 2009, WHO
² World Malaria report 2009



Why IHP+ ?

IHP+ was created to help **accelerate progress** towards the **health Millennium Development Goals**.

In 2000 the global community made an unprecedented commitment to eradicate extreme poverty and improve the health and welfare of the world's poorest people within 15 years. This Millennium Declaration led to agreement on eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), three of which focus specifically on health.

Total development assistance for health more than doubled between 2000 and 2010. The number of global initiatives designed to tackle specific health priorities has also risen. At the midpoint between 2000 and 2015, the analysis showed encouraging signs of progress, particularly in child health. It also points to areas where current gains need to be sustained, particularly in relation to AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. There are, however, areas in which there has been little or no movement, notably maternal and newborn health.

The bottlenecks to progress have become clearer.

- Health system constraints are **not being adequately addressed**. Without more efficient and equitable health systems, countries cannot scale up the prevention and control programmes needed to meet specific health goals
- Global and domestic investment in health is still **insufficient**
- International funding remains **unpredictable**
- Support to countries is often **inefficient**
- The increasingly complicated international aid architecture has made challenges such as **duplication** and **fragmentation** of activities at country level even more apparent than before.

In 2005, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness set out some clear principles that if implemented would make aid more effective. IHP+ was created to translate those principles into practice in the health sector.

What is IHP+ ?

A group of partners who **share a common interest in improving health services** and health outcomes by putting Paris and Accra principles on aid effectiveness into practice. It was launched in September 2007.

Launched in September 2007, IHP+ is open to all developing and developed country governments, and agencies and civil society involved in improving health who are willing to sign up to the commitments of the IHP+ Global Compact.

IHP+ Global Compact defines commitments following Paris principles:

- National ownership
- Alignment with national systems
- Harmonization between agencies
- Managing for results
- Mutual accountability

The intended benefits for developing countries are:

- Improved results through better use of existing funds
- Improved harmonization and alignment of aid to reduce fragmentation and transaction costs
- Improved coordination between country governments and development partners
- Strengthened mutual accountability and transparency, progressively involving all stakeholders in the existing national planning and monitoring processes
- Long-term predictable financing for strengthening health systems
- Stronger government leadership in sector coordination.



“... Improved coordination between country governments and development partners.”

What does IHP+ do?

IHP+ encourages increased support for **one national health plan** through five key ingredients.



Support to national planning processes

IHP+ signatories are committed to support inclusive national health planning processes and to review policies and procedures at global level to enable better coordinated and longer term support at country level.

Joint assessment of national health strategies and plans

Joint assessment is a shared assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of a national health strategy, accepted by multiple partners as the basis for technical and financial support. Joint assessment should be: country based, aligned with in-country processes, inclusive and include an independent element.

Country compacts or their equivalent

These are negotiated time-bound agreements in which governments, development partners and other signatories make commitments on the way they will support implementation of a national health plan. Aid management modalities and monitoring arrangements for tracking progress on these commitments are part of a country compact.

IHP+ key ingredients

- Support to national sector **planning processes**
- Creating greater confidence in national plans by encouraging **joint assessment** of their strengths and weaknesses
- More unified modalities for partner support to the plan, with the development or strengthening of **country compacts**
- **One results monitoring framework**, to track plan implementation
- **Greater mutual accountability** – by monitoring progress against compact commitments