
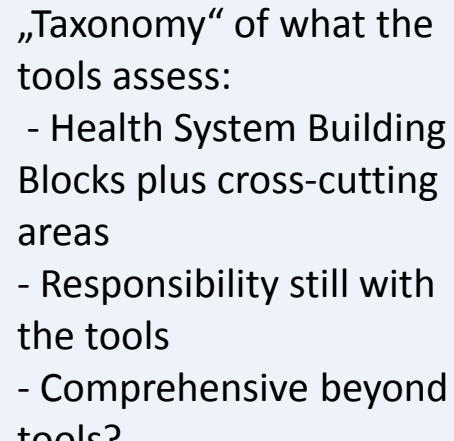


„Taxonomy“


How can we make its content useful for performance?



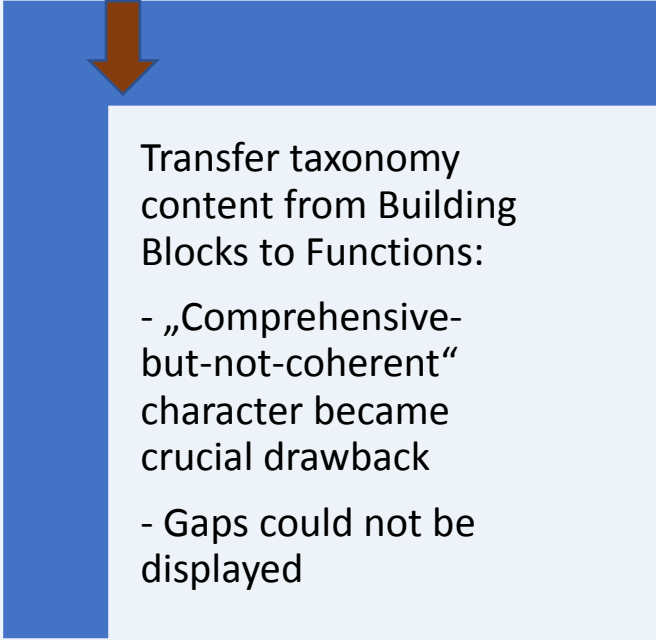
Step 1: TWG decision to have complete overview of tool contents

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- „Taxonomy“ of what the tools assess:
 - Health System Building Blocks plus cross-cutting areas
 - Responsibility still with the tools
 - Comprehensive beyond tools?
 - Lack of coherency

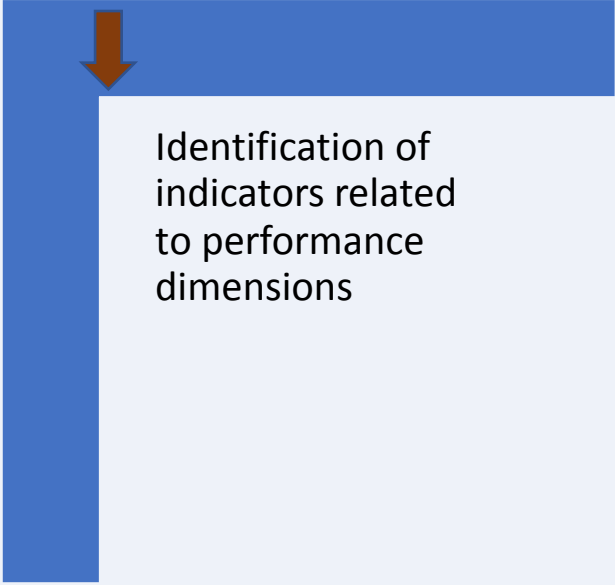
Step 2: TWG decision to focus on performance dimensions




Step 3: Acknowledgement of linkages between health systems functions and systems performance

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- Transfer taxonomy content from Building Blocks to Functions:
- „Comprehensive-but-not-coherent“ character became crucial drawback
 - Gaps could not be displayed

Step 4 Working Groups: Re-examination of taxonomy according to sub-function criteria



Identification of indicators related to performance dimensions



Governance

Tools	Monitoring the BB of HS (WHO)	USAID	FHI 360	World Bank	HITs	Situation Analysis WHO
Existence and use of Standard Treatment Guidelines (STG) for prescribing and dispensing of medications for pre- and in-service training of health personnel in both public and private sector		X				
<i>Human Resources</i>						
Existence of and use of up- to-date HRH policies		X				
Existence of clear and up-to- date scopes of practice/staffing norms		X				
Existence of employment policies		X				
Private provider registration system is up to date and accurate	X					
<i>Infectious Diseases</i>						
Existence of national strategic plan for tuberculosis	X					
Existence of national malaria strategy	X					
Completion of the UNGASS National Composite Policy Index questionnaire for HIV/AIDS	X					
<i>Family Planning</i>						
Existence of comprehensive reproductive health policy	X					
<i>Maternal and Child Health</i>						
Existence of plan for childhood immunization	X					
<i>Health Information Systems</i>						
Existence of a National HIS strategic/comprehensive 5-year plan		X				
Existence of policies, laws, and regulations mandating public and private health facilities/ providers to report indicators determined by the national HIS	X	X	X			X

Leadership and Governance

	Monitoring the BB of	USAID	FHI 360	World Bank	HITs	Situation Analysis
Planning (HiTs)						
Planning (HiTs)					2.5. Current approach to planning, including whether it is based on health needs or inputs, national health planning agencies, human resources planning, infrastructure/capital planning, health plans at other levels, policy development/priority setting by different tiers in the system, effectiveness of the planning system in implementing change, cross-border mobility, involvement of the health sector in multisectoral disaster risk management and preparedness, preparedness for all types of hazard (incl. IHR), health related international development assistance	
Existence of rules (Monitoring the Building Blocks)						
Existence of rules (Monitoring the Building Blocks)	1a. Existence of an up-to-date national health strategy linked to national needs and priorities		1.1. Is there a clear national vision and direction for the health system, defined and explained in overarching policy documents/frameworks? (Existence of an up-to-date national health strategy linked to national needs and priorities and stating objectives to be achieved, with timeframe and resources; A basic package of health services defined in policy or law; Tuberculosis—Existence of a national strategic plan for tuberculosis that reflects the six principal components of the Stop-TB strategy, as outlined in the Global Plan to Stop TB 2006–2015; malaria—Existence of a national malaria strategy or policy that includes drug efficacy monitoring, vector control, and insecticide resistance monitoring; HIV/AIDS—Completion of the ungrasp; National Composite Policy index questionnaire for Hive/AIDS; maternal health—Existence of a comprehensive reproductive health policy consistent with the IPDU action plan; Child health—Existence of an updated comprehensive, multiyear plan for childhood immunization)			
	1b. Existence and year of last update of a published national medicines policy	<i>Overlapping topic between governance and other health system technical modules</i>				
	1c. Existence of policies on medicines procurement that specify the most cost-effective medicines in the right quantities; open, competitive bidding of suppliers for quality products	<i>Overlapping topic between governance and other health system technical modules</i>				
	1d. Tuberculosis—existence of a national strategic plan for tuberculosis that reflects the six principal components of the Stop TB strategy as outlined in the Global Plan to Stop TB 2006–2015					
	1e. Malaria—existence of a national malaria strategy or policy that includes drug efficacy monitoring, vector control and insecticide resistance monitoring					
	1f. HIV/AIDS—completion of the ungrasp					