### Strategic Plan Chapter: Sustainable Systems Strengthening for Health Equity (SSS-HE)

### 1. Introduction

Sustainable, equitable, and resilient health systems form the foundation of thriving societies. The Sustainable Systems Strengthening for Health Equity (SSS-HE) initiative provides a transformative pathway for governments, health institutions, and communities to build lasting capacities that can endure beyond external aid. This chapter outlines the full strategic plan for the implementation, monitoring, and sustainability of the initiative. It provides a 360-degree framework, integrating technical, governance, social, and equity-driven approaches.

### 2. Background and Context

Countries facing high disease burdens, limited resources, and systemic inequities confront barriers that impede the delivery of essential health services. Women, children, rural populations, and marginalized communities experience persistent disparities. Health systems often struggle with inadequate financing, workforce shortages, fragile infrastructure, supply chain challenges, and weak information systems. The SSS-HE initiative addresses these barriers through system-wide, long-term, and collaborative approaches.

## 3. Vision and Mission Alignment

The initiative aligns with the broader vision of Orpe Human Rights Advocates (OHRA), which seeks to restore human dignity, advance public health equity, and empower underserved populations. SSS-HE supports national and local governments to fulfill their stewardship role and strengthens community resilience by building capabilities that are locally led and institutionally embedded.

### 4. Strategic Goal

To enhance national and community health systems to deliver equitable, efficient, and sustainable public health services, particularly for vulnerable populations.

## 5. Strategic Objectives

## **Objective 1: Strengthen Institutional and Governance Capacity**

- Build national and district-level capacities in planning, budgeting, and health management.
- Support development of health policies and guidelines.
- Strengthen multisector governance and coordination.

### Objective 2: Improve Primary Health Care and Service Delivery

- Enhance quality of care through training, mentorship, and supervision.
- Strengthen supply chain systems to reduce stockouts.
- Improve service readiness and facility-level capacities.

### **Objective 3: Strengthen Health Information and Data Systems**

- Support digital health transformation and routine reporting systems.
- Train health personnel to analyze and use data.
- Establish performance dashboards to track outcomes and equity measures.

## **Objective 4: Promote Community Engagement and Health Equity**

- Empower communities through health committees and local governance.
- Strengthen women- and youth-led health advocacy networks.
- Integrate social determinants of health into community planning.

### 6. Theory of Change

The initiative assumes that sustainable health improvements stem from strengthened systems, empowered local actors, and data-driven decision-making. By building capacity at all levels, supporting governance structures, and placing communities at the center of planning, the initiative ensures long-lasting health outcomes. Change is achieved through targeted activities that produce measurable outputs, leading to improved services, reduced disparities, and resilient health systems.

#### 7. Program Components

## 7.1 Institutional Capacity Enhancement

This component focuses on leadership, management, and governance. Activities include leadership training, strategic planning sessions, and establishment of coordination platforms.

### 7.2 Workforce Development and Training

A comprehensive training curriculum will be implemented for health workers, managers, and community volunteers.

#### 7.3 Health Information System Strengthening

Digitization, improved reporting, and data analysis training will support evidence-based decision-making.

# 7.4 Service Delivery Strengthening

Improved facility readiness, integrated service packages, and continuous quality improvement ensure better service outcomes.

## 7.5 Community Participation and Equity Promotion

Community-driven approaches will reinforce accountability, participation, and the inclusion of vulnerable populations.

### 8. Implementation Strategy

The initiative will follow a phased, participatory approach:

- 1. **Assessment Phase**: Conduct baseline studies, capacity assessments, and stakeholder mapping.
- 2. **Design Phase**: Develop technical packages, operational plans, and resource mobilization strategies.
- 3. **Implementation Phase**: Deliver training, strengthen systems, support governance, and facilitate community engagement.
- 4. Integration Phase: Transition ownership to government and local structures.
- 5. **Scale-Up Phase**: Expand best practices to new regions.

## 9. Stakeholder Engagement Framework

Stakeholders include ministries of health, civil society organizations, community leaders, academic institutions, donors, and private sector partners. Engagement mechanisms include technical working groups, advisory committees, community platforms, and routine consultations.

### 10. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework

#### M&E Principles

- Accountability and transparency.
- Data-driven adaptation.
- Participation of communities and government.

### **Key Indicators**

## **Institutional Capacity**

- Number of managers trained.
- District health plans developed.

# **Service Delivery**

- Facility readiness scores.
- · Stockout reduction rates.

# **Health Information Systems**

- Reporting completeness and timeliness.
- Number of data-driven decisions documented.

## **Community Engagement**

- Functionality of community health committees.
- Levels of community satisfaction.

### **Evaluation Timeline**

- Baseline (Year 0)
- Midline (Year 2)
- Endline (Year 4 or 5)

## 11. Sustainability Plan

The initiative's sustainability is built on:

- **Local Ownership**: Policies, tools, and systems integrated into government frameworks.
- Capacity Transfer: Continuous mentorship ensures independence.
- Financial Sustainability: Integration of activities into national budgets.
- Community Structures: Empowered committees continue oversight.
- Institutionalization: Standard operating procedures, policies, and guidelines.

## 12. Risk Management Strategy

Risks include political instability, financing gaps, and workforce turnover. Mitigation measures include strong stakeholder partnerships, flexible planning, and robust community engagement.

### 13. Gender, Youth, and Social Inclusion (GYSI)

The initiative prioritizes women, children, youth, and marginalized populations. GYSI strategies include targeted training, inclusive participation in governance structures, and gender-sensitive planning.

## 14. Operational Framework

The operational structure includes governance bodies, regional coordination mechanisms, technical teams, and community networks.

### 15. Logic Model

**Inputs**: Funding, technical expertise, digital tools, community networks. **Activities**: Training, policy support, data strengthening, service delivery improvements. **Outputs**: Trained workforce, improved governance, stronger systems. **Outcomes**: Increased service access reduced inequities. **Impact**: Sustainable, equitable health systems.

## 16. Budget Framework

The Sustainable Systems Strengthening for Health Equity (SSS-HE) initiative requires strategic investments to build long-term capacity and ensure sustainable impact. The budget framework includes direct and indirect costs necessary to strengthen systems at national, provincial, district, and community levels across Angola.

## 16.1 Budget Categories

The following major cost categories define the financial architecture of the program:

### 1. Personnel & Technical Assistance

- National and provincial project managers
- Technical advisors (health systems, governance, supply chain, digital health)
- Monitoring & evaluation officers
- Administrative and finance staff
- Short-term consultants for specialized tasks

### 2. Capacity Building & Training

- Training workshops for health workers, managers, and community leaders
- Curriculum development and printing of training materials
- Mentorship and supervision visits
- Digital training tools and platforms

## 3. Infrastructure & Equipment

- Upgrading select primary health facilities
- Office equipment and IT systems (computers, tablets, servers)
- Digital health tools and software licensing
- Logistics for supply chain strengthening

## 4. Community Engagement & Equity Programs

- Establishment/strengthening of community health committees
- Women and youth leadership programs
- · Community awareness and advocacy campaigns
- Local-level coordination and accountability platforms

## 5. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL)

- Baseline, midline, and endline assessments
- Routine data collection and verification
- Performance dashboards and reporting systems
- External evaluation and learning events

### 6. Operations & Administration

- Transportation and field travel
- Office rental and utilities
- Communications and printing
- Financial management and audit services

# 16.2 Proposed Overall Budget for Angola (5-Year Program)

The estimated budget required to implement SSS-HE in Angola at national and selected provincial/district levels is:

Total Estimated Budget (5 Years): USD 24,500,000

## **Budget Breakdown by Category**

Category	Estimated Cost (USD)	% of Total
Personnel & Technical Assistance	\$7,200,000	29%
Capacity Building & Training	\$4,300,000	18%
Infrastructure & Equipment	\$6,000,000	24%
Community Engagement & Equity	\$2,200,000	9%
Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning	\$2,800,000	11%
Operations & Administration	\$2,000,000	8%

## **16.3 Budget Narrative**

The proposed budget reflects the needs of Angola's health system landscape, characterized by regional disparities, workforce shortages, and infrastructure gaps. The allocation emphasizes local capacity development and long-term system resilience.

- Personnel & Technical Assistance (29%): Angola requires sustained technical guidance to strengthen governance, data systems, and health service delivery. Investment in national experts and district-level personnel ensures capacity transfer and institutionalization.
- Capacity Building & Training (18%): Strengthening