**Quality improvement for integrated HIV, TB and Malaria services in Antenatal and Postnatal Care in Togo - Programme Overview**

**Marion Ravit1, Dr Dankom Bakusa2, Mr Dodzi Ganke2, Prof Koffivi Ketoh2**

***1 Emergency Obstetric Care and Quality of Care Unit, International Public Health Department, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool, UK.***

***2 University of Lomé, Lomé, Togo.***

**Background**

Maternal and neonatal mortality are still high in Togo. To improve maternal and child health, a programme for Quality improvement for integrated HIV, TB and Malaria services in Antenatal and Postnatal Care has been implemented since 2016, funded by the Global Fund. The partners of the program in charge of the design and implementation are the MoH, the Université de Lomé and LSTM. The objective of the programme is to improve the availability and quality of integrated HIV, TB and Malaria services provided at healthcare facilities as part of antenatal and postnatal care (ANC and PNC) in Togo.

**Methods**

The programme is implemented along 3 lines of action:

1. improving capacity building of health care providers in ANC-PNC
2. improving the quality of care through standards-based audits and formative supervision
3. monitoring and evaluating and conducting operational research

In the first two phases (2016-2017 and 2019-2020), the programme was implemented in 62 health facilities in 3 regions. In the third phase (2021-2023), the project has been extended to all 6 regions of Togo, covering a total of 112 health facilities. The next phase (2024-2026) will see the programme extended to 50 additional health facilities and the blended learning approach for ANC- PNC tested in a French-speaking country.

**Results**

Since 2019, 18 facilitators provided ANC/PNC training to a total of 563 healthcare providers. 82.5% of the health care providers demonstrated improved knowledge and after the training. Nearly 250 providers were trained to conduct standards-based audit and 69 facilities have a functioning quality improvement committee. All 112 facilities received formative supervision and 66 health workers and managers were trained in the collection, aggregation and use of routine ANC and PNC data to inform practice.

**Conclusion**

Partnerships and complementarity with other projects/programmes is very important for sustainability of impact. For example, the ANC/PNC manuals developed with the support of LSTM serve as a national reference for all ANC/PNC training. New challenges are arising, such as the ongoing alignment with the national dimension-based approach to quality improvement instead of standards-based auditing.