Structuring national health systems to deliver better services

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Health systems

• Defined as all organizations, people and actions whose primary intent is to promote, restore or maintain health (WHO 2007, Everybody’s Business)

Universal health coverage

• Defined as ensuring that all people can use the health services they need, of sufficient quality, while ensuring that the use of these services does not expose the user to financial hardship (WHO 2010, World Health Report: Universal Coverage)
Physicians (per 1,000 people) 2010

- Mongolia
- Singapore
- Maldives
- Palau
- Brunei Darussalam
- Vietnam
- Tuvalu
- Malaysia
- Sri Lanka
- Tonga
- Myanmar
- Samoa
- Marshall Islands
- Fiji
- Nigeria
- Thailand
- Kiribati
- Namibia
- Botswana
- Bangladesh
- Cabo Verde
- Indonesia
- Sudan
- Lao PDR
- Cameroon
- Solomon Islands
- Madagascar
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Mauritania
- Vanuatu
- Guinea
- Ghana
- Congo, Rep.
- Mali
- Zambia
- Benin
- Senegal
- Rwanda
- Papua New Guinea
- Togo
- Burkina Faso
- Guinea-Bissau
- Gambia, The
- Somalia
- Mozambique
- Bhutan
- Ethiopia
- Sierra Leone
- Malawi
- Niger
- Liberia
- Tanzania
Health expenditure, public (% of government expenditure) 2010
Figure 5. Primary Health Indicators in Fiji, 1975-2008

Papua New Guinea

• 85% of PNG population is rural and remote
• The health system is decentralised, tiered and mixed public-private
• OOP payments are relatively high
• PHC services have deteriorated since decentralisation

What role could the new process of decentralisation or the introduction of contracting of services play in strengthening government/church collaboration and service delivery?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aid Effectiveness Principles</th>
<th>Samoa</th>
<th>Solomon Islands</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principle 1: Country ownership</td>
<td>High level of national ownership</td>
<td>Low level of country ownership</td>
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<tr>
<td>Principle 2: Multi-year commitments aligned to nationally identified priorities</td>
<td>Multi-year commitments made by multiple donors based on national health sector plan</td>
<td>Many agencies support a Partnership Agreement based on the national plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Principle 4: Development partners and countries pursue a harmonized approach</td>
<td>A coordinated approach but processes have overshadowed delivery</td>
<td>Coordination of aid delivery acknowledged as priority, beginning in 2009.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principle 5: Strengthened institutional mechanisms and capacity</td>
<td>National procurement systems not currently used / low capacity</td>
<td>AusAID is working through local systems and World Bank is engaged in building capacity of national financial management.</td>
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<td>Principle 6: Provision of technical assistance that supports national ownership</td>
<td>Capacity is strong</td>
<td>Technical assistance is too focused on doing rather than building</td>
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<tr>
<td>Principle 7: Joint assessment of the implementation.</td>
<td>Agreed M&amp;E framework but lack of baseline data</td>
<td>M&amp;E framework was being developed in 2009</td>
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Structuring health systems for better service

• Solutions are context-specific
• Government and donor roles (Paris Declaration)
• HSS, NCDs and vertical programs (integrated service delivery)

• Supply-side interventions
  – Provision of services (quality of care)
  – Level of resources (5% of GDP)
  – Mixed public-private service delivery
  – Decentralisation/contracting

• Demand-side interventions
  – OOP payments < 30% of health spending
  – Access to services (overcoming barriers/geography/poverty)
  – Financial protection and UHC (inappropriateness of SHI)
HSS structures in the Pacific

• The partnership between governments and donors
  – and the role of governance

• Vertical vs horizontal approaches
  – the allocation of resources

• Decentralisation with budget support
  – coverage of the population

• Primary health care delivery
  – and the challenge of tertiary care

• Universal Health Coverage
  – and effective government leadership
Health security and economic growth in Asia-Pacific – challenges for Australian aid?

22 October
9.30am (for 10.00am start) - 4.00pm
Bio21 Institute, 36 Flemington Rd,
Parkville
Check out our website for more information and to register.

Dr David Evans
WHO Geneva

Prof Soonman Kwon
Seoul National University

Prof Stephen Howes
Crawford School of Public Policy, ANU

Prof Barbara McPake
The Nossal Institute

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade representatives

Dr Santa Nishta
Headtie, Pakistan
Special video presentation

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