Developing countries and response to the Global Health Initiatives

Paulin BASINGA
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

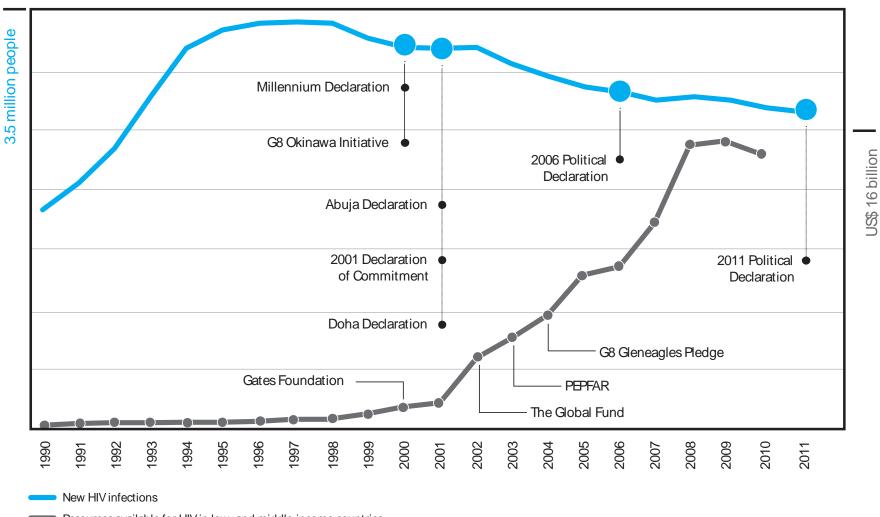
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Promising improvements with program growth

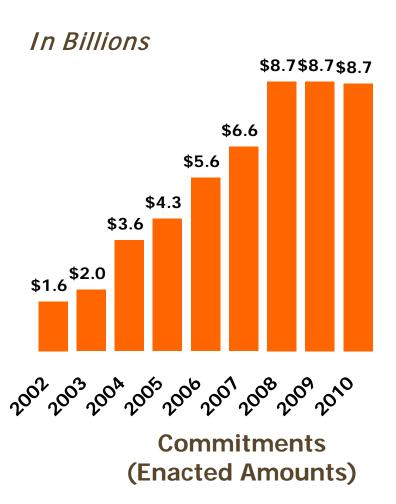


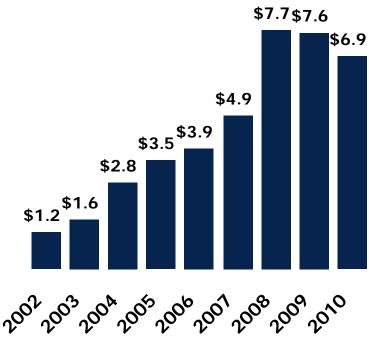
The past decades has seen important Global Health Initiatives ... "Global Health"



Resources available for HIV in low- and middle-income countries

International AIDS Assistance from Donor Governments: Commitments & Disbursements, 2002-2010

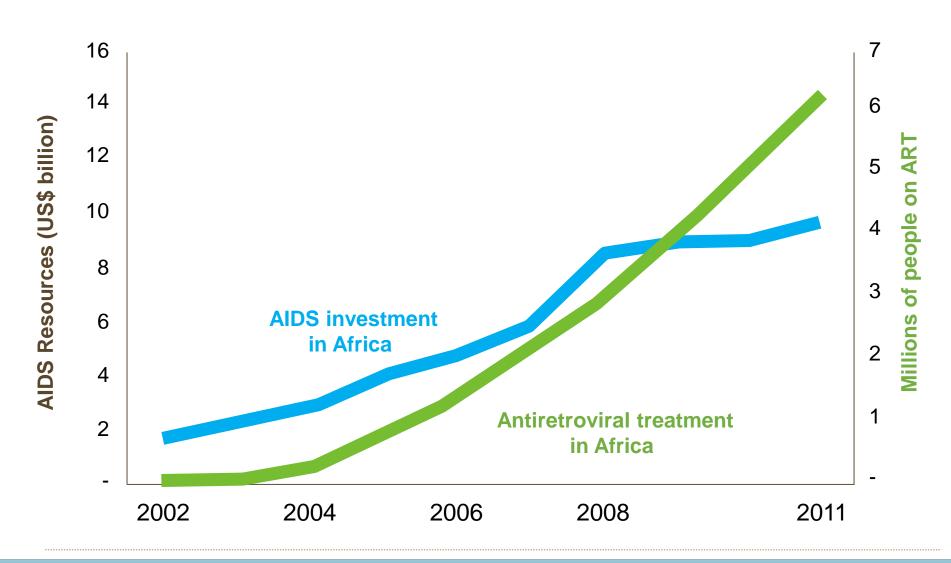




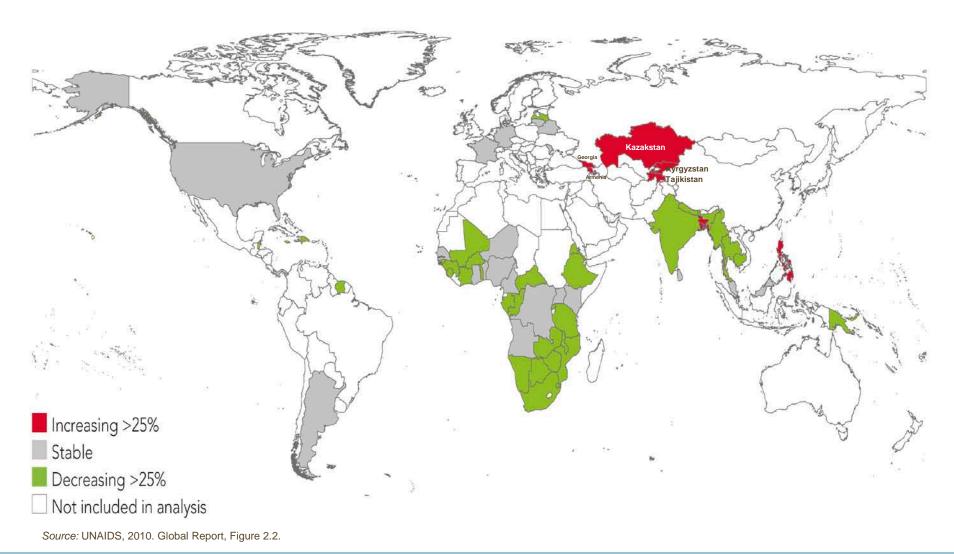




Enabling a significant scale-up of ART



Incidence rates are steady or falling in much of world



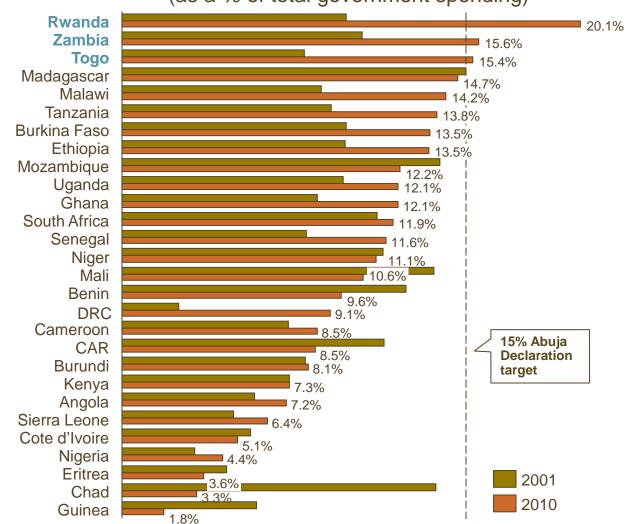
Some countries have taken opportunity to strengthen their overall health systems...



Most African countries increased their spending on Health, but only of 2010 only three had reached the 15% target set by the Abuja Declaration (adopted in April 2001)

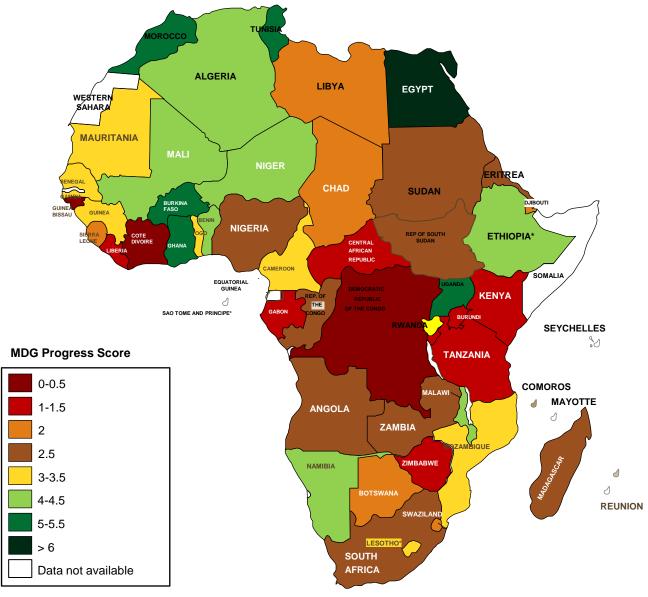
Government spending on health





Source: World Bank; WHO, The Abuja Declaration: Ten Years On, 2001

Countries tracking Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) progress



Source: Centre for Global Development-MDG progress index, Dalberg Analysis.

Good results among the more than 100,000 patients on ART in Rwanda, with more than 96% retention.

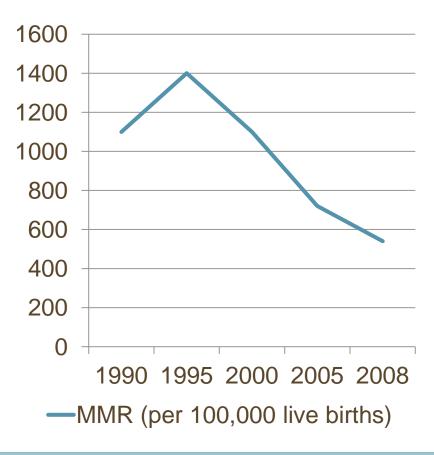


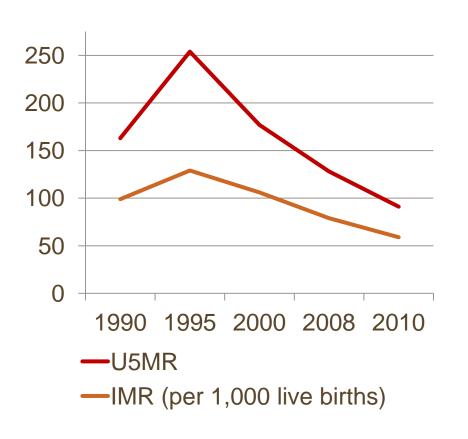
Source: HIV Division Rwanda Biomedical Center / Ministry of Health

Rwanda case: Significant decrease in mortality between 1995 to 2008

Maternal Mortality Ratio

Childhood Mortality Rate

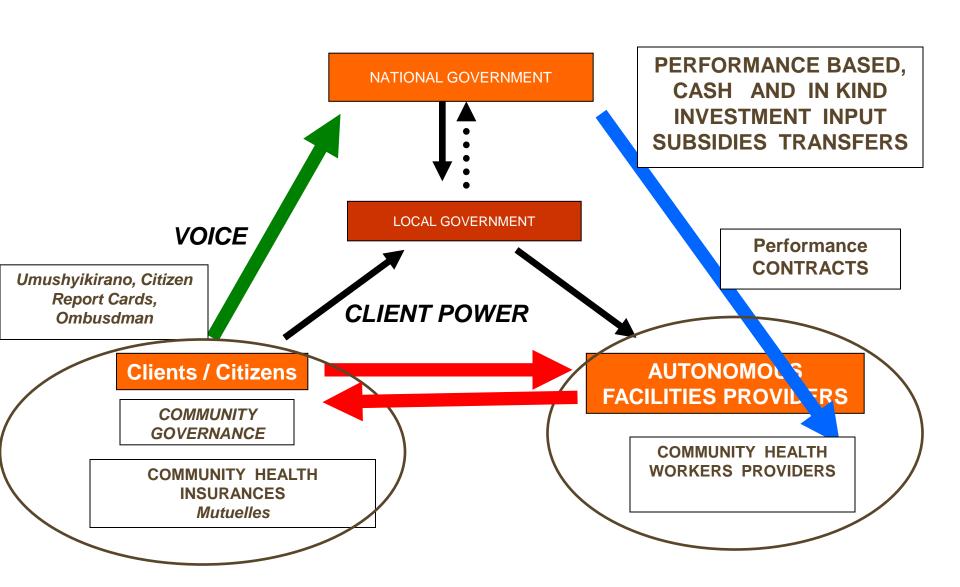




Source: UNSTATS, Millennium Indicators, July 2011

Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, Report 2011

Rwanda: Organization structures and health financing policy strengthening the whole system



Effect on maternal and child health services in Rwanda of payment to primary health-care providers for performance: an impact evaluation



Paulin Basinga*, Paul J Gertler*, Agnes Binagwaho, Agnes L B Soucat, Jennifer Sturdy, Christel M J Vermeersch

Summary

Background Evidence about the best methods with which to accelerate progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals is urgently needed. We assessed the effect of performance-based payment of health-care providers (payment for performance; P4P) on use and quality of child and maternal care services in health-care facilities in Rwanda.

Methods 166 facilities were randomly assigned at the district level either to begin P4P funding between June, 2006, and October, 2006 (intervention group; n=80), or to continue with the traditional input-based funding until 23 months after study baseline (control group; n=86). Randomisation was done by coin toss. We surveyed facilities and 2158 households

Lancet 2011; 377: 1421-28

See Comment page 1383

*These authors shared first authorship

National University of Rwanda School of Public Health, Kigali, Rwanda (P Basinga PhD); University of California, Berkeley, CA, USA

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Towards Universal Health Coverage: An Evaluation of Rwanda *Mutuelles* in Its First Eight Years

Chunling Lu^{1*}, Brian Chin², Jiwon Lee Lewandowski¹, Paulin Basinga³, Lisa R. Hirschhorn¹, Kenneth Hill⁴, Megan Murray⁵, Agnes Binagwaho⁶

1 Department of Global Health and Social Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, 2 South Asia Department, Asian Development Bank, Metro Manila, Philippines, 3 Department of Community Health, National University of Rwanda School of Public Health, Kigali, Rwanda, 4 Department of Global Health and Population, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, 5 Department of Epidemiology, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, 6 Ministry of Health, Government of Rwanda, Kigali, Rwanda

Abstract

Background: Mutuelles is a community-based health insurance program, established since 1999 by the Government of Rwanda as a key component of the national health strategy on providing universal health care. The objective of the study was to evaluate the impact of *Mutuelles* on achieving universal coverage of medical services and financial risk protection in its first eight years of implementation.

Methods and Findings: We conducted a quantitative impact evaluation of Mutuelles between 2000 and 2008 using nationally-representative surveys. At the national and provincial levels, we traced the evolution of Mutuelles coverage and its impact on child and maternal care coverage from 2000 to 2008, as well as household catastrophic health payments from 2000 to 2006. At the individual level, we investigated the impact of Mutuelles' coverage on appelleds' modical care utilization.

Key takeaways

- Coordination and accountability is key
- Still money is needed to support countries effort but value for money is needed even more
- Huge potential for high return if right investment is made
- Focus on value for money and accountability is key
 - gap in strengthening health systems and scaling up high impact interventions
 - Need to integrate private spending in policymaking
- Importance for external aid to be catalytic: need to focus on results and efficiency gains

- Most resources are to come from countries' contributions:
 - Available domestic advocacy to raise attention to national budgeting processes (direct budget support)
 - Need to channel private spending into risk pool
- In order to prevent dependence, governments need to work with donor to set clear time frames for phase-out of increased assistance
- Countries should develop their own plans for domestic resource mobilization ...but should use the current aid more effectively.

Merci beaucoup pour votre attention