

*The 3rd Annual Aid & International Development Forum - Asia Summit*

Day 2 | Improving Maternal and Child Health

# **Enabling pregnant women in rural areas to deliver babies at health facilities without financial hardship**



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# In rural areas in the Philippines,

- lower facility-based delivery rate than *urban areas*
- longer distance / time to health facility
- bigger concern for health care cost



**Gaps** in health service utilization between **urban** and **rural areas**

# Strategies to increase facility-based delivery in rural areas

**Health Facility Upgrade**  
as birthing facilities

[ *physical access+ quality* ]



Enrollment in  
**National Health Insurance**  
**Program**

[ *financial risk protection* ]

**Increased**  
**facility-based**  
**delivery**

[ *Universal*  
*Health*  
*Coverage* ]

# Upgrade birthing facilities



*Health posts, health centers and primary hospitals in rural areas*

# Training on Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (BEmONC)



*midwives in health posts -  
primary targets*



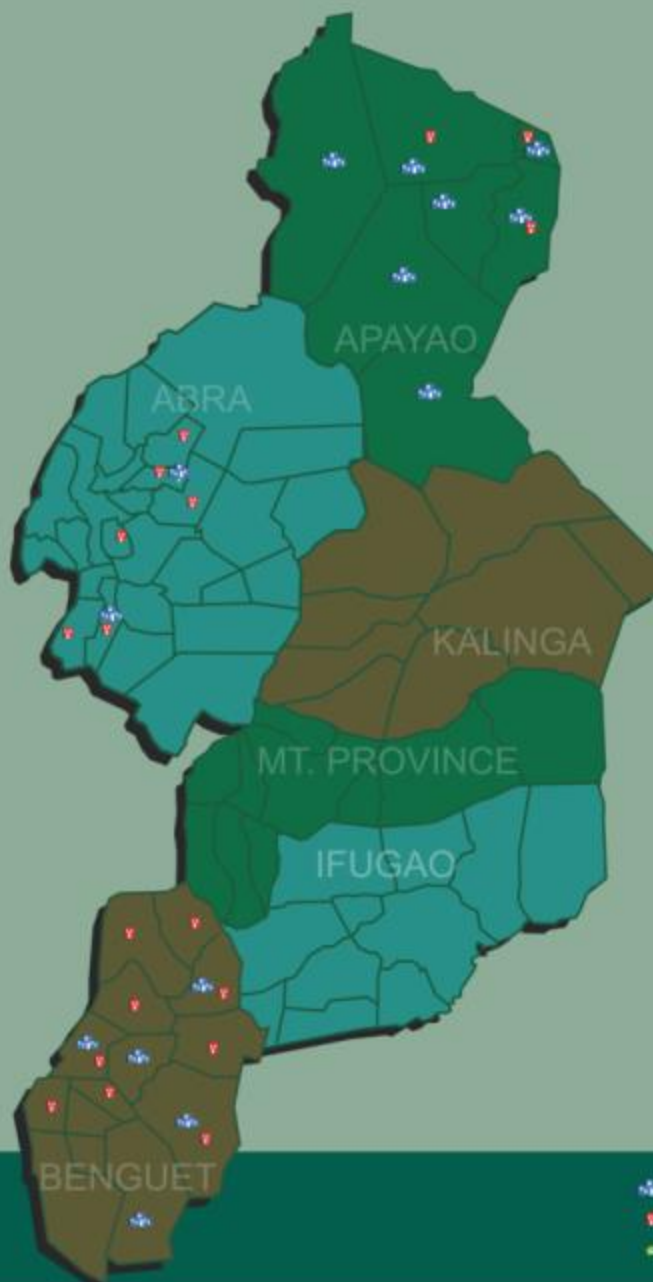
# BEmONC facility licensing by Department of Health





## CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

2013

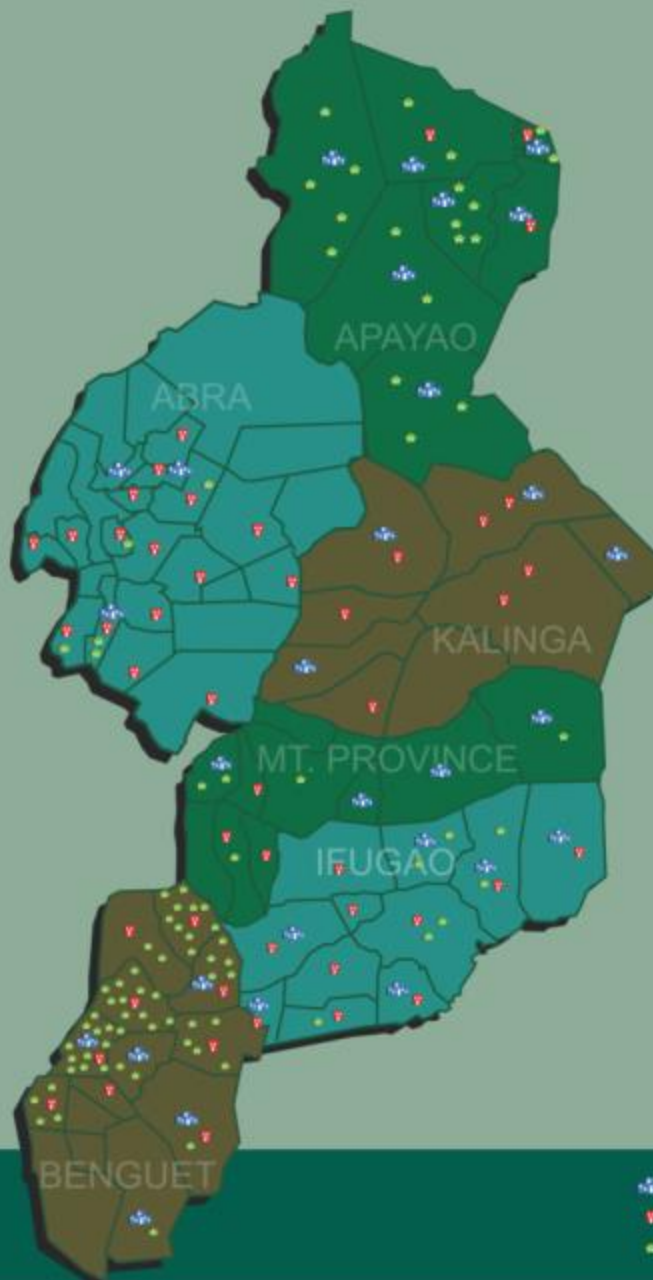


 HOSPITAL  
 RURAL HEALTH UNITS (RHUs)  
 BARANGAY HEALTH STATIONS (BHSs)



## CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

2014



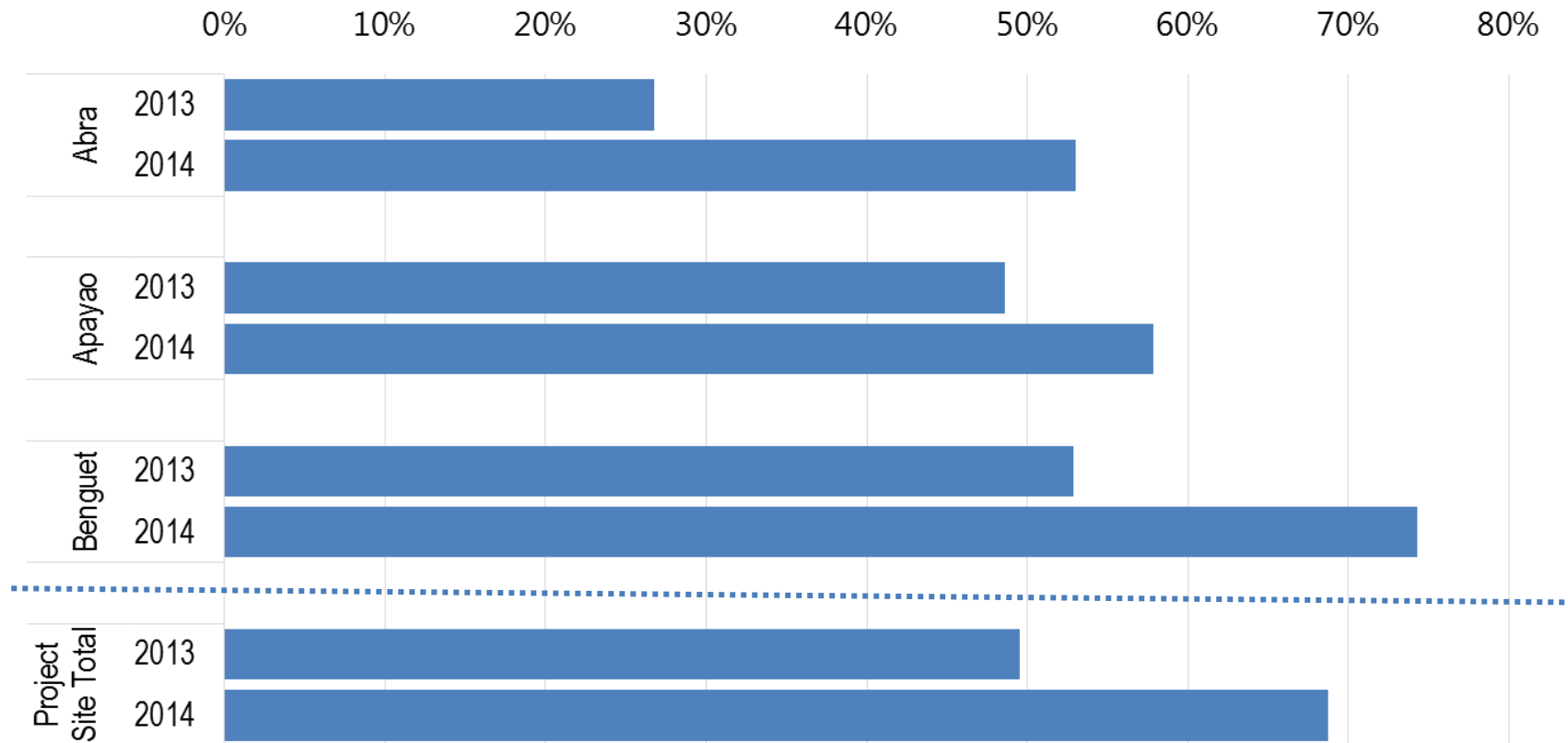
- HOSPITAL
- RURAL HEALTH UNITS (RHU)
- BARANGAY HEALTH STATIONS (BHS)

# Health insurance enrollment campaign to pregnant women



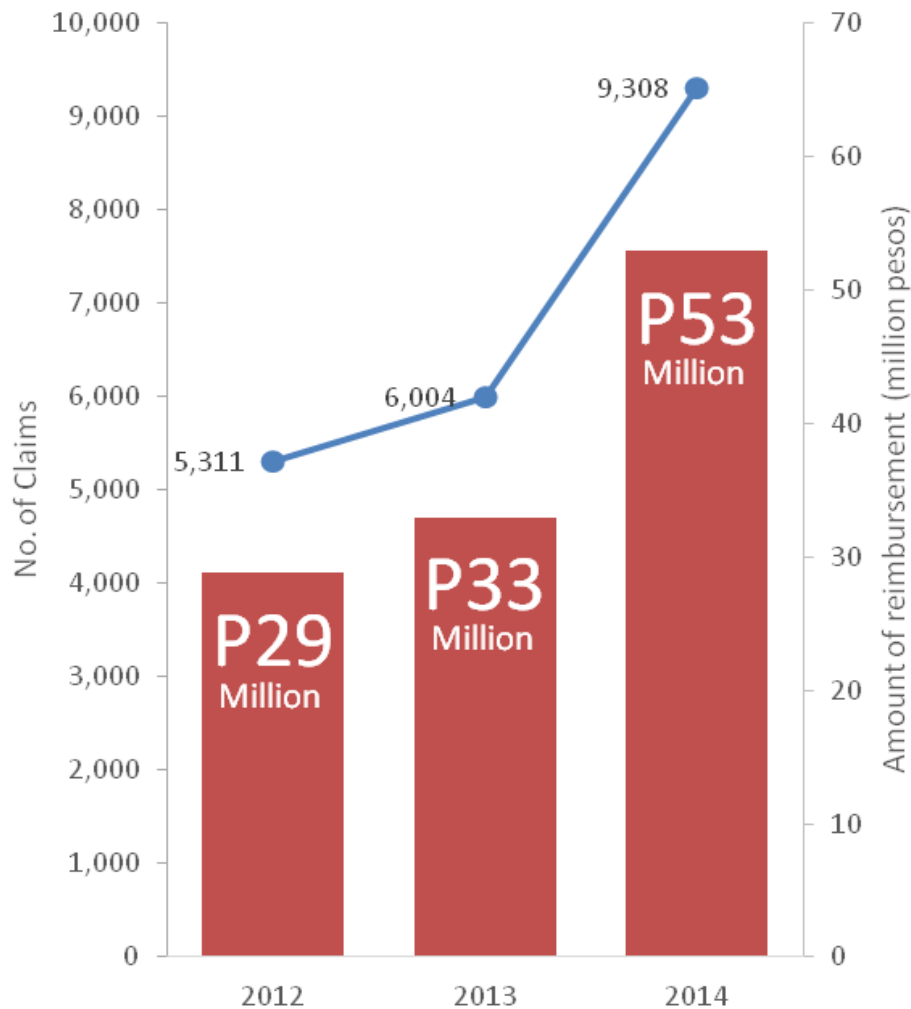
- insurance benefits
- enrollment procedure
- insurance premium
- subsidy to the poor

# Increased health insurance enrollment among pregnant women



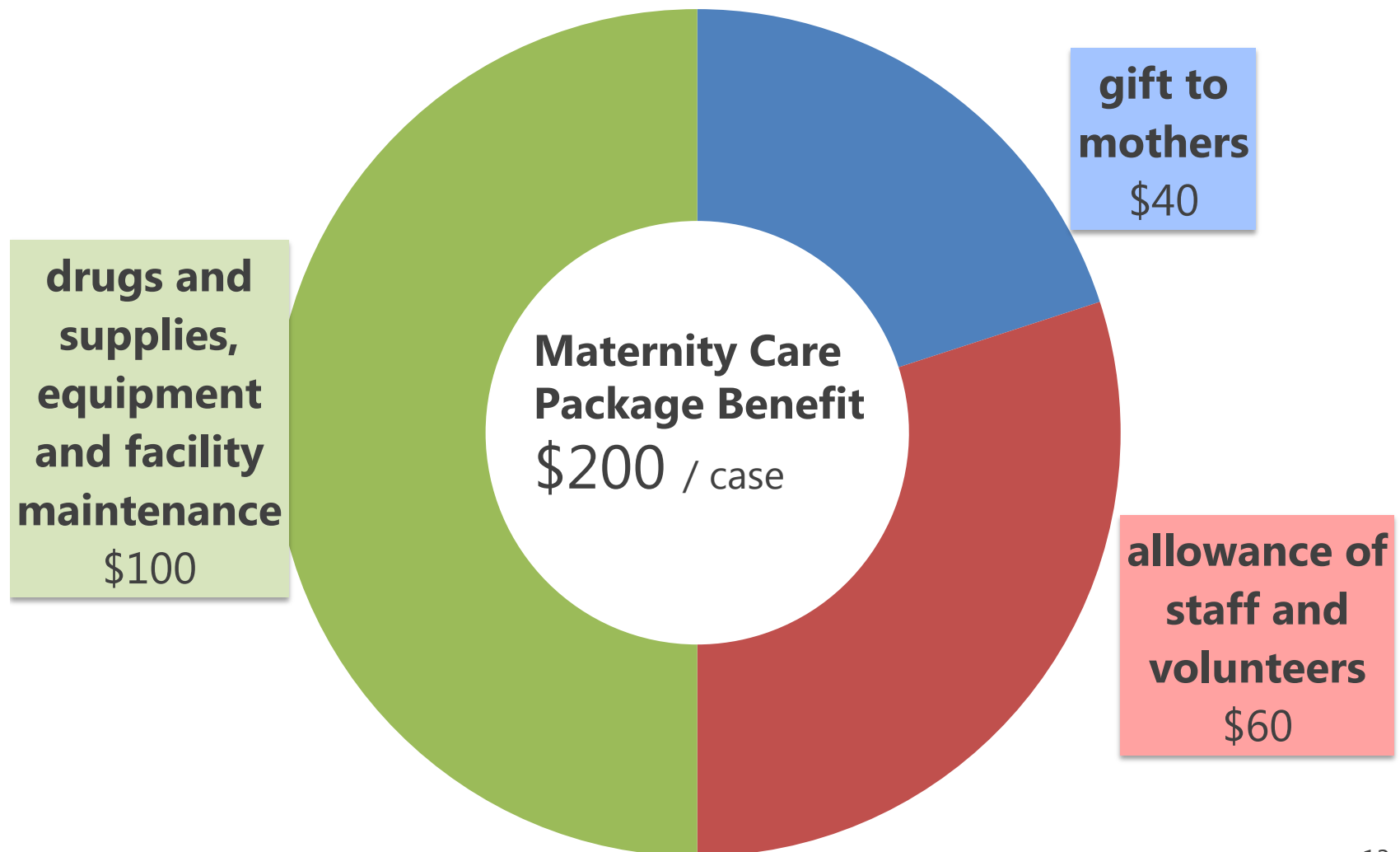
Increased from **50%** (2013: Project Year 2) to **70%** (2014: Project Year 3)

# Delivery-related insurance benefit reimbursement



- number of claims and amount of reimbursement increased **1.8 times** in two years
- reimbursement: **us\$ 0.7** million (2012) to **us\$ 1.3** million (2014)

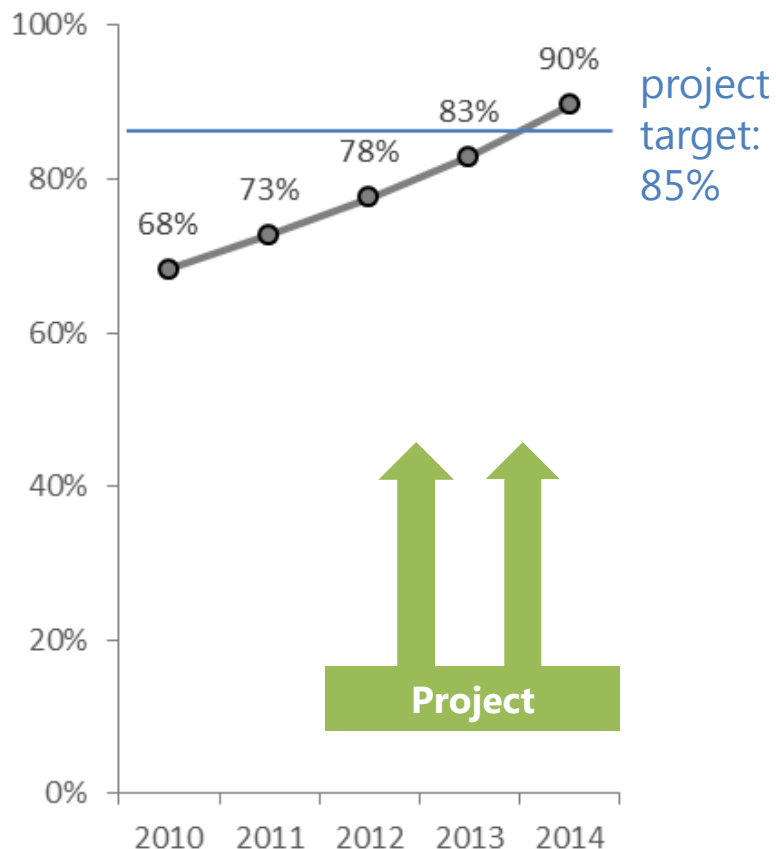
# Utilization of insurance benefit reimbursed to municipality



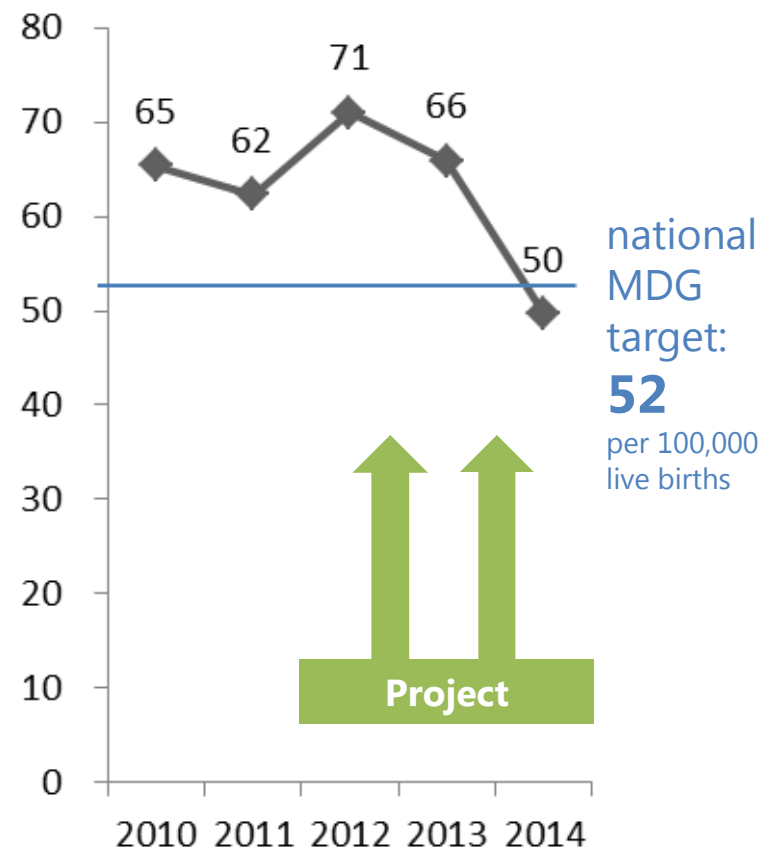


# Increased facility deliveries, reduced maternal mortality

## Facility-based delivery rate



## Maternal mortality ratio

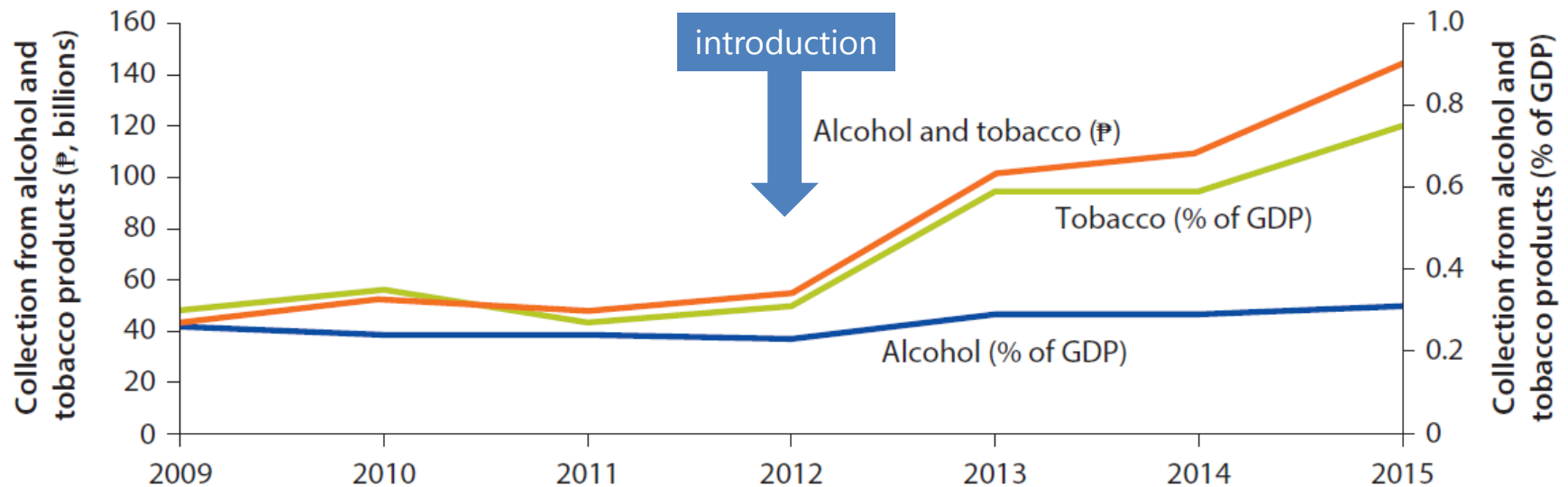


# Sin tax increase for health

- rate of sin tax (on tobacco and alcohol) increased
- increased differences earmarked to health

**Figure O.4 Sin Tax Revenues, 2009–15**

*Revenues doubled as a share of GDP*



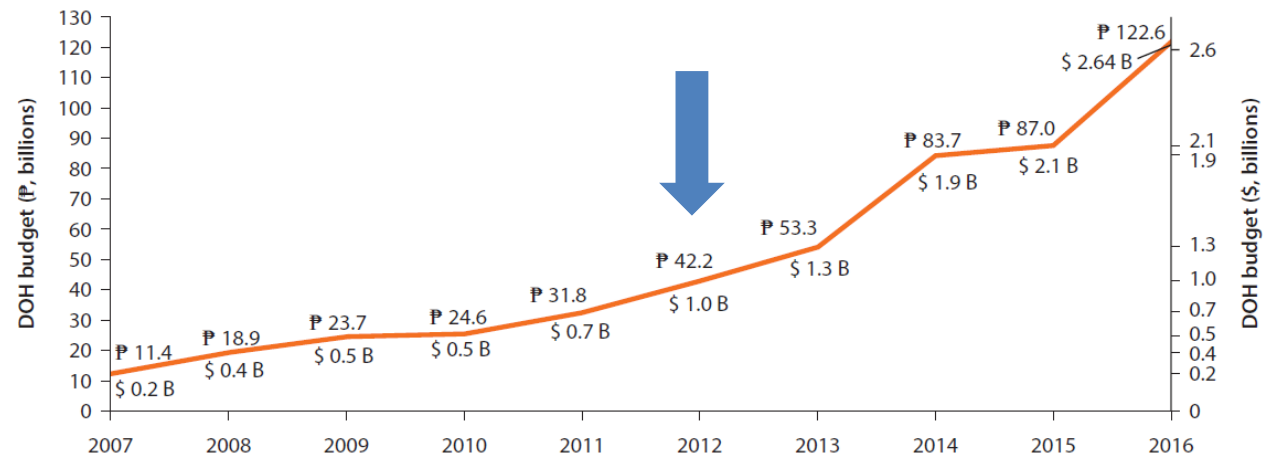
(Source: Kai K., Bredenkamp C., and Iglesias R. (2016). *Sin Tax Reform in the Philippines: Transforming Public Finance, Health, and Governance for More Inclusive Development*. Directions in Development. Washington, DC: World Bank.)

# Increased government health expenditure to health

■ DOH budget: \$1.0 billion [2012] → **\$1.9 billion** [2014]

**Figure O.7 Department of Health Budget, 2007–16**

*Budgets for the health sector increased dramatically*



Sources: Department of Budget and Management; General Appropriations Act (GAA).

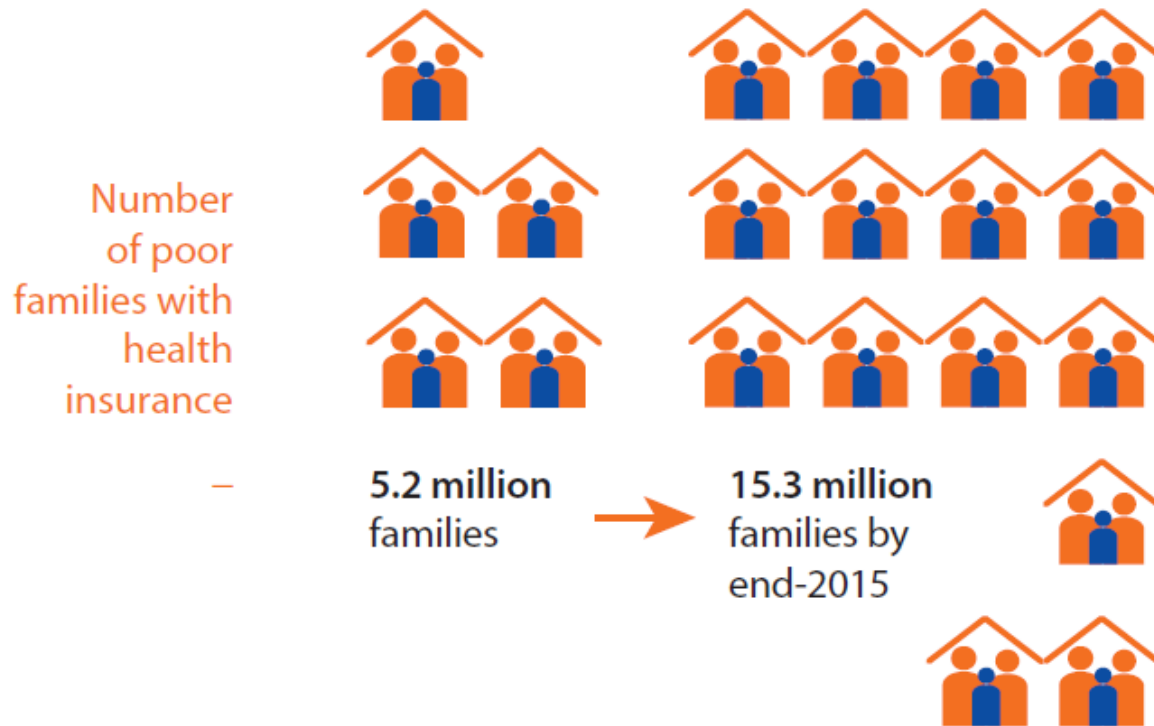
Note: DOH = Department of Health.

(Source: Kai K., Bredenkamp C., and Iglesias R. (2016). *Sin Tax Reform in the Philippines: Transforming Public Finance, Health, and Governance for More Inclusive Development*. Directions in Development. Washington, DC: World Bank.)

■  $\frac{\text{government health expenditure}}{\text{general government expenditure}}$  : 8% [2012] → **10%** [2014]

# Utilization of increased sin tax

- 80%: insurance premium subsidy for the poor and seniors
- 20%: improvement of government health facilities



Source: PhilHealth (Philippines Health Insurance Corporation).

(Source: Kai K., Bredenkamp C., and Iglesias R. (2016). *Sin Tax Reform in the Philippines: Transforming Public Finance, Health, and Governance for More Inclusive Development*. Directions in Development. Washington, DC: World Bank.)

# Community health volunteers

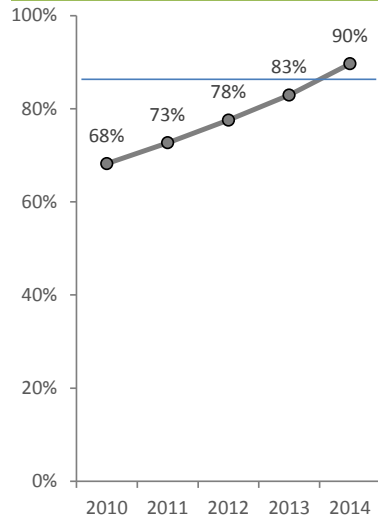
- Pregnancy tracking
- Encouraging health insurance enrollment
- Encouraging health service utilization
- Monitoring achievements





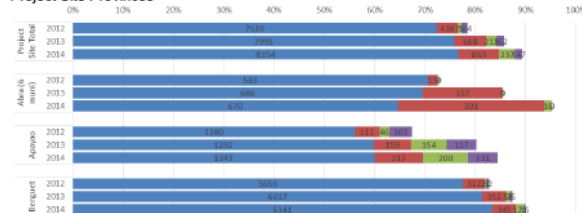
# Monitoring achievements using data of pregnancy tracking

## region



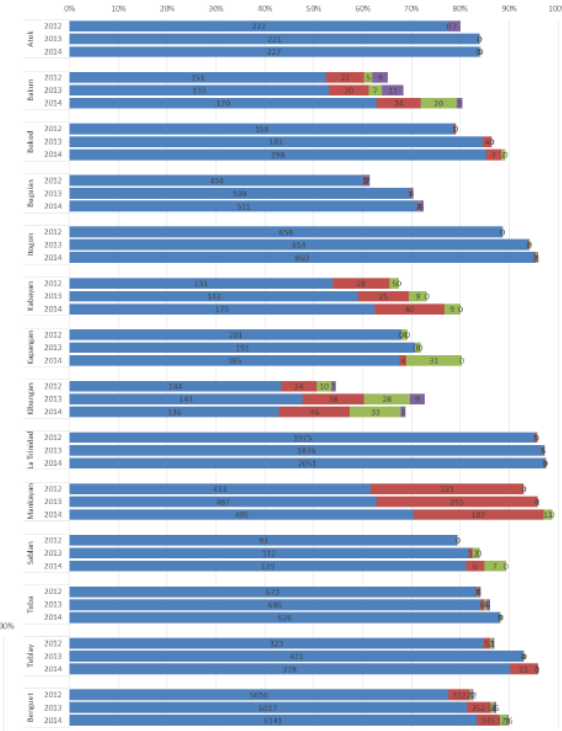
## province

### Project Site Provinces



## town

### Benguet province



## community

### 2014 Facility-based delivery per Barangay (based on place of residence of pregnant women)

Province	Municipality	# Barangay	Live Births	Facility	Home/Other	no data
Benguet	Atok	1 Abiang	20	16 (80%)	4	0
Benguet	Atok	2 Caliling	37	30 (81%)	7	0
Benguet	Atok	3 Calibao	47	46 (98%)	1	0
Benguet	Atok	4 Naguty	17	14 (82%)	3	0
Benguet	Atok	5 Pasay	83	74 (89%)	9	0
Benguet	Atok	6 Pasong	11	6 (55%)	5	0
Benguet	Atok	7 Pobacion	19	14 (74%)	5	0
Benguet	Atok	8 Topdac	37	29 (78%)	8	0
Benguet	Bakun	1 Ampuungan	54	50 (93%)	4	0
Benguet	Bakun	2 Bagu	10	3 (30%)	7	0
Benguet	Bakun	3 Dalipay	42	39 (93%)	3	0
Benguet	Bakun	4 Ombang	86	80 (94%)	6	0
Benguet	Bakun	5 Kaya	31	9 (29%)	22	0
Benguet	Bakun	6 Pobacion(Central)	27	26 (96%)	1	0
Benguet	Bakun	7 Sinabot	21	11 (52%)	10	0
Benguet	Bokod	1 Ambuciao	51	50 (98%)	1	0
Benguet	Bokod	2 Bila	34	25 (74%)	9	0
Benguet	Bokod	3 Bobot-Bisat	15	13 (87%)	2	0
Benguet	Bokod	4 Dacan	25	24 (96%)	1	0
Benguet	Bokod	5 Ekip	18	12 (67%)	6	0
Benguet	Bokod	6 Karao	17	17 (100%)	0	0
Benguet	Bokod	7 Nawat	10	8 (80%)	2	0
Benguet	Bokod	8 Pito	17	16 (94%)	1	0
Benguet	Bokod	9 Pobacion	36	33 (92%)	3	0
Benguet	Bokod	10 Taba	10	10 (100%)	0	0
Benguet	Buguias	1 Abatan	97	96 (99%)	1	0
Benguet	Buguias	2 Ampuquary	64	60 (94%)	4	0
Benguet	Buguias	3 Amiray	44	31 (70%)	13	0
Benguet	Buguias	4 Baculungan_Norte	50	28 (56%)	22	0
Benguet	Buguias	5 Baculungan_South	59	21 (36%)	38	0
Benguet	Buguias	6 Bangao	79	53 (67%)	26	0
Benguet	Buguias	7 Bugacacan	22	21 (95%)	1	0
Benguet	Buguias	8 Calanagan	12	4 (33%)	8	0
Benguet	Buguias	9 Castiblanco	53	36 (68%)	17	0
Benguet	Buguias	10 Lengason	16	13 (81%)	3	0
Benguet	Buguias	11 Loo	79	57 (72%)	22	0
Benguet	Buguias	12 Matubing	60	58 (97%)	2	0
Benguet	Buguias	13 Pobacion(Central)	41	21 (51%)	20	0
Benguet	Buguias	14 Sebangan	43	22 (51%)	21	0
Benguet	Iligan	1 Ampuac	146	137 (94%)	9	0
Benguet	Iligan	2 Dalupir	13	11 (85%)	2	0
Benguet	Iligan	3 Gumatang	34	34 (100%)	0	0
Benguet	Iligan	4 Locan	136	130 (96%)	6	0
Benguet	Iligan	5 Pobacion(Central)	70	68 (97%)	2	0
Benguet	Iligan	6 Thongdan	48	43 (90%)	5	0
Benguet	Iligan	7 Tudling	100	98 (98%)	2	0
Benguet	Iligan	8 Ulat	202	196 (97%)	6	0
Benguet	Iligan	9 Virac	168	168 (100%)	0	0
Benguet	Kabayan	1 Adao	13	12 (92%)	1	0
Benguet	Kabayan	2 Anchuely	4	4 (100%)	0	0
Benguet	Kabayan	3 Balay	76	64 (84%)	12	0
Benguet	Kabayan	4 Bashoy	53	37 (70%)	16	0
Benguet	Kabayan	5 Batan	20	20 (100%)	0	0
Benguet	Kabayan	6 Duacan	8	7 (88%)	1	0
Benguet	Kabayan	7 Eddet	19	14 (74%)	5	0
Benguet	Kabayan	8 Oursan	23	23 (100%)	0	0
Benguet	Kabayan	9 Kabayan_Bamio	8	8 (100%)	0	0
Benguet	Kabayan	10 Lused	2	2 (100%)	0	0
Benguet	Kabayan	11 Pacio	14	13 (93%)	1	0
Benguet	Kabayan	12 Pobacion(Central)	13	13 (100%)	0	0
Benguet	Kabayan	13 Tawangan	24	18 (75%)	6	0
Benguet	Kapangan	1 Bantolan	14	12 (86%)	2	0
Benguet	Kapangan	2 Bening-Belis	13	9 (69%)	4	0
Benguet	Kapangan	3 Bokacan	8	7 (88%)	1	0
Benguet	Kapangan	4 Cayapas	7	6 (86%)	1	0
Benguet	Kapangan	5 Caba	12	9 (75%)	3	0
Benguet	Kapangan	6 Datanan	23	21 (91%)	2	0
Benguet	Kapangan	7 Oadang	32	22 (69%)	10	0
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Benguet	Kapangan	12 Pongayan	8	5 (63%)	3	0
Benguet	Kapangan	13 Pudong	21	16 (76%)	5	0
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Decide where to invest next based on data

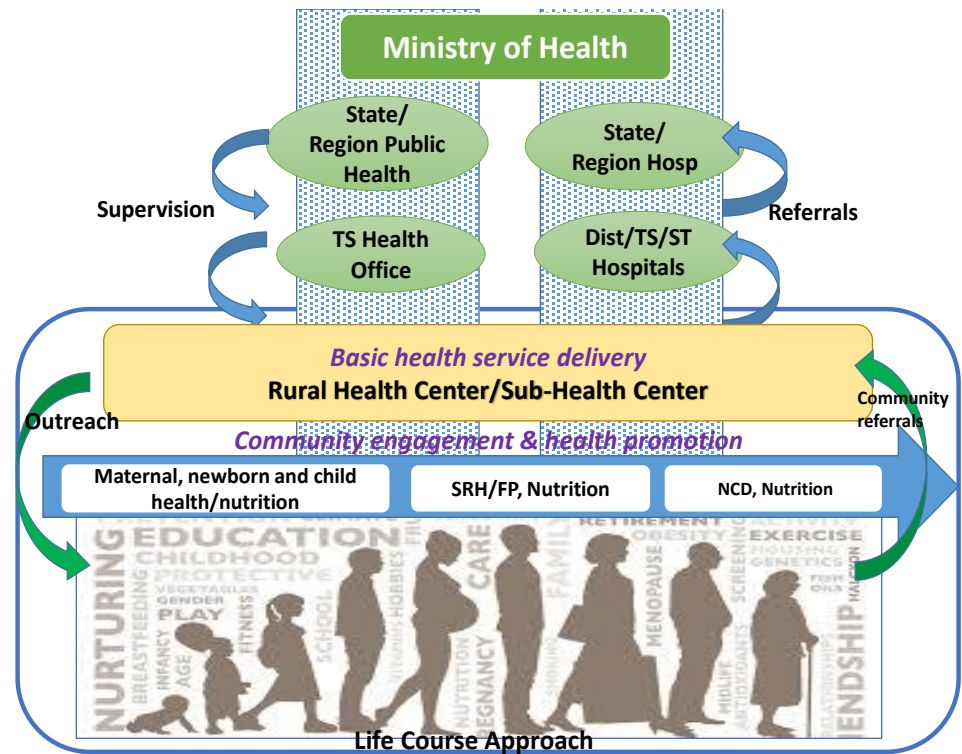
# Community participation to health

- emergency hammock transport
- making fence / painting wall of health posts
- allowance to community health volunteer



# JICA's cooperation to improve Primary Health Care in Myanmar [in planning]

- service delivery improvement
- community engagement
- Life-course approach



# Summary

- Rural areas need more investment in improving service delivery and financial protection for equitable development.
- Political commitment is needed to mobilize domestic resources to health.
- Community participation is crucial to build robust health systems.