Maternal, Newborn & Child Health Services in Lao PDR and the Role of the Swiss / Lao Red Cross in Improving Access to MNCH Services

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Agenda

- 1. Introduction on Lao PDR
- 2. Maternal, Newborn & Child Health in Lao PDR
- 3. National MNCH Strategy
- 4. Free MNCH and the role of Swiss/Lao Red Cross
 - a) Scope
 - b) Services
 - c) Institutional Arrangements
 - d) Results
 - e) Added values
- 5. Lessons

1. Introduction

Laos Burma Vientiane Thailand Cambodia Indian Ocean South China Sea

Country profile:

Population: 6.5 million	GDP: \$1,100/Cap	
Low density 28 inh./km2	Growth : 7-8%	
Rural population 65%	Mineral and hydro-power resources	
Ethnic minorities >30%	Growing inequalities	
Communist state / Transitional economy	Poor: 20% officially; >40% less 2\$/day	

Lao PDR

Health system:

Still mainly public, growing private	Many Development Partners	
Limited HR workforce capacity	Start of coordination / harmonization	
Low quality, performance & utilization	Low-paid civil servants	
Under-funded (THE \$27, 20% from domestic, 50% from OOP, 30% donors)	High Out-Of-Pocket, low but increasing Social Health Protection schemes	

1. Introduction

Swiss Red Cross in Lao PDR

- 1. Basic Health Support Lao Red Cross Development
- **2. Social Health Protection**: policy advise, funding and implementation of Health Equity Funds for the poor, Free Maternity & Child U5 services, Voluntary Insurance TA
- 3. Health Financing technical advisory to Ministry Of Health
- 4. MCH Technical support
- 5. District Health Management support

Technical Assistance, Implementation, Donor

Louang Prabang

Xieng Khoar

Borikhamxay

Savannakh

Xaysombo

2. MNCH Situation in Lao PDR

	Outputs	2005	2010/11	Target 2015		
	Ante-Natal Care 1	29%	71%	60%		
	Delivery by Skilled Birth Attend.	21%	41%	50%		
	Delivery at facility in Rural	13%	26%	30%		
	Family Planning	38% 🗸	48%	50%		
	Immunization DPT Hep. B	51%	74%	92%		
	Measles	43%	64%	90%		
	Outcomes	2005	2010/11	Target 2015		
ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER	MDG 1: U5 Stunted U5 Underweight	40% 37%	38% 27%	34% 22%		
REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY	MDG 4: Infant MR (Per 1,000) U5 MR (Per 1,000)	70 98	48-68 64-73	45 70		
MARROVE MATERNAL HEALTH	MDG 5: MMR (Per 100,000)	405	357	260		
	Croix-Rouge suisse					

Croix-Rouge suisse Schweizerisches Rotes Kreuz **Croce Rossa Svizzera**

3. National MNCH Strategy in Lao PDR

Objectives	Strategic actions	2009	
Improve Leadership & Governance and Management Capacity	1. Leadership & Governance for MNCH		
	2. Financing mechanisms to increase acces	ss 🔶	
	3. Health Information		
Strengthen Efficiency & Quality of Service Delivery	1. Delivery of MNCH services	-	
	2. Sufficient Skilled Birth Workforce		
	3. Management of Medical Products & Techno.		
Mobilize individuals, families & communities	1. Involvement of individuals, families & communities		



A. Scope

- Free Health Services for poor (HEF)
- Free Maternity for all



- Free Maternity for all with Vouchers
- Maternity Waiting Homes & promotion kits
- Preventive Services Purchasing Scheme
- Free health services for Children Under 5



B. Services / Tasks

- Provision of free health services in public facilities
- Provision of food & transport to beneficiary
- Accounting / Finance / Payment
- Administration & support to oversight committees
- Monitoring, audit & random check
- Promotion
- Design, Strategies, Targeting
- Policy advise to Ministry of Health
- Reporting









<u>C. Institutional Arrangements</u>

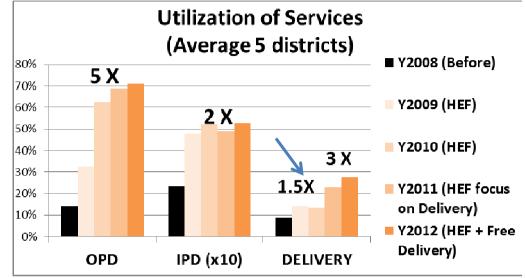
- Contracted by the Ministry Of health
- 3rd party management agency
- Manage several funding sources
- Progressive hand-over to a nascent National Health Insurance Agency
- Management
 Monitoring
 Technical assistant

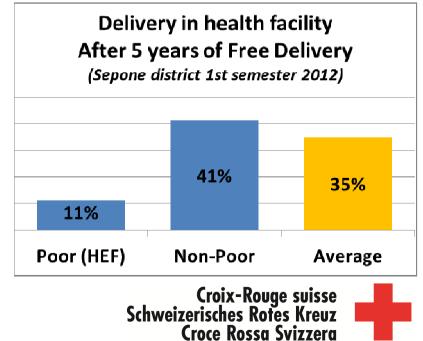




D. Results

- Increased coverage of delivery in facility from 11% to >30%, but ...
- Less automatic increase than for curative services
- For delivery, money is not the main barrier. Supply factors are more important (presence of midwife, trust, ethnics,..)
- Importance of promotion and proximity role
- Unequal results rich/poor





E. Added Value of Swiss/Lao RC Management Agency

- Accountability to report to MOH/donors
- Purchaser/provider split in a context of **corruption*
- Independent Monitoring/Feedback
- Cope with limited operation capacity within MOH
- Joint management of several demand-side schemes
- Flexibility (funding, responsiveness)
- Policy advise, advocacy work & technical assistance



5. Lessons

- No quick fix
- Require solid health systems foundations
- Require a balanced set of well-sequenced and continuous actions tackling different dimensions (leadership, supply/service delivery, finances, IEC)
- Monitoring is needed



WHO