

Universal Access to Reproductive Health: Strengthening Institutional Capacity

Why? What? And How?

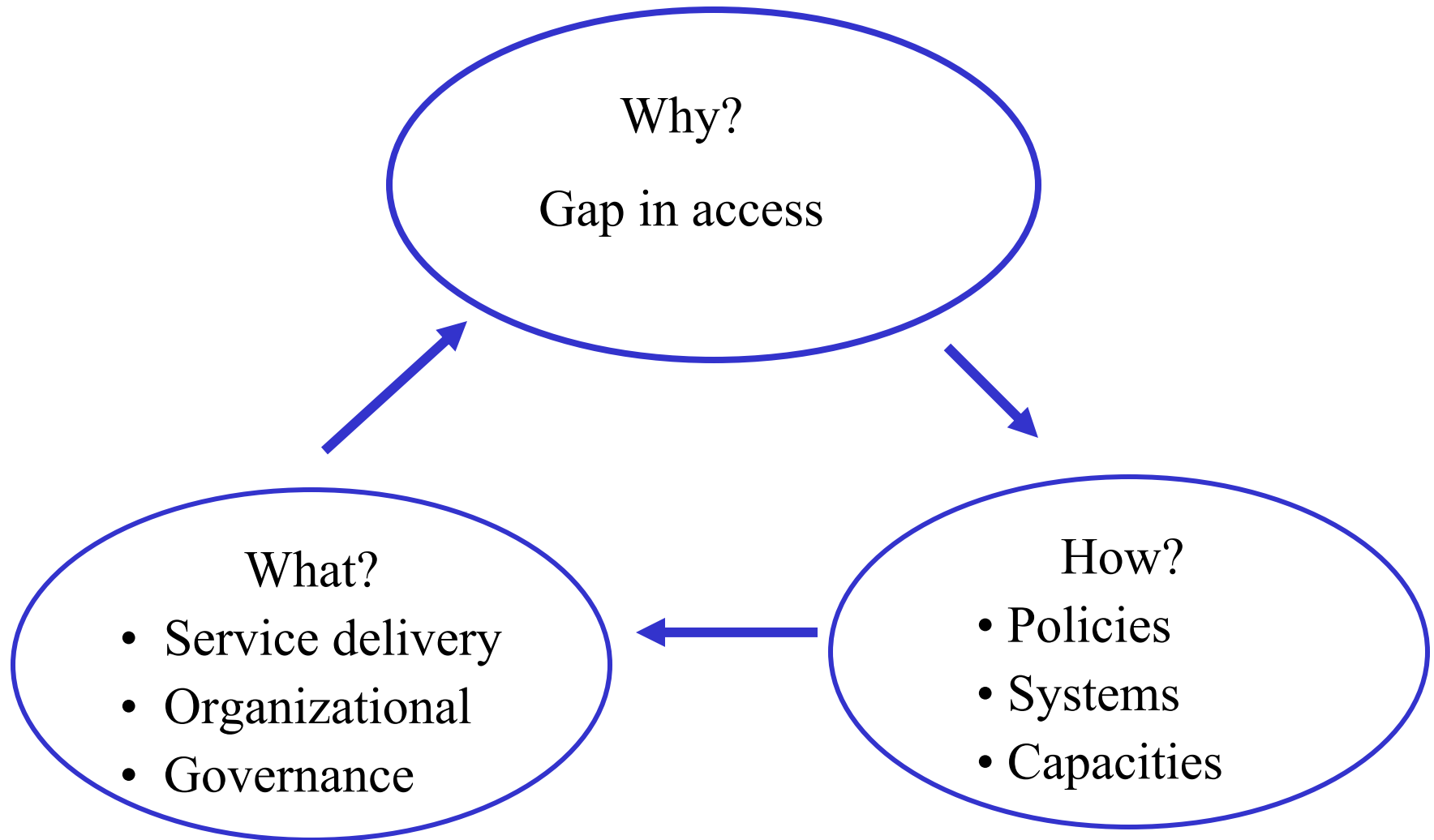
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International Council on Management of Population
Programmes (ICOMP)

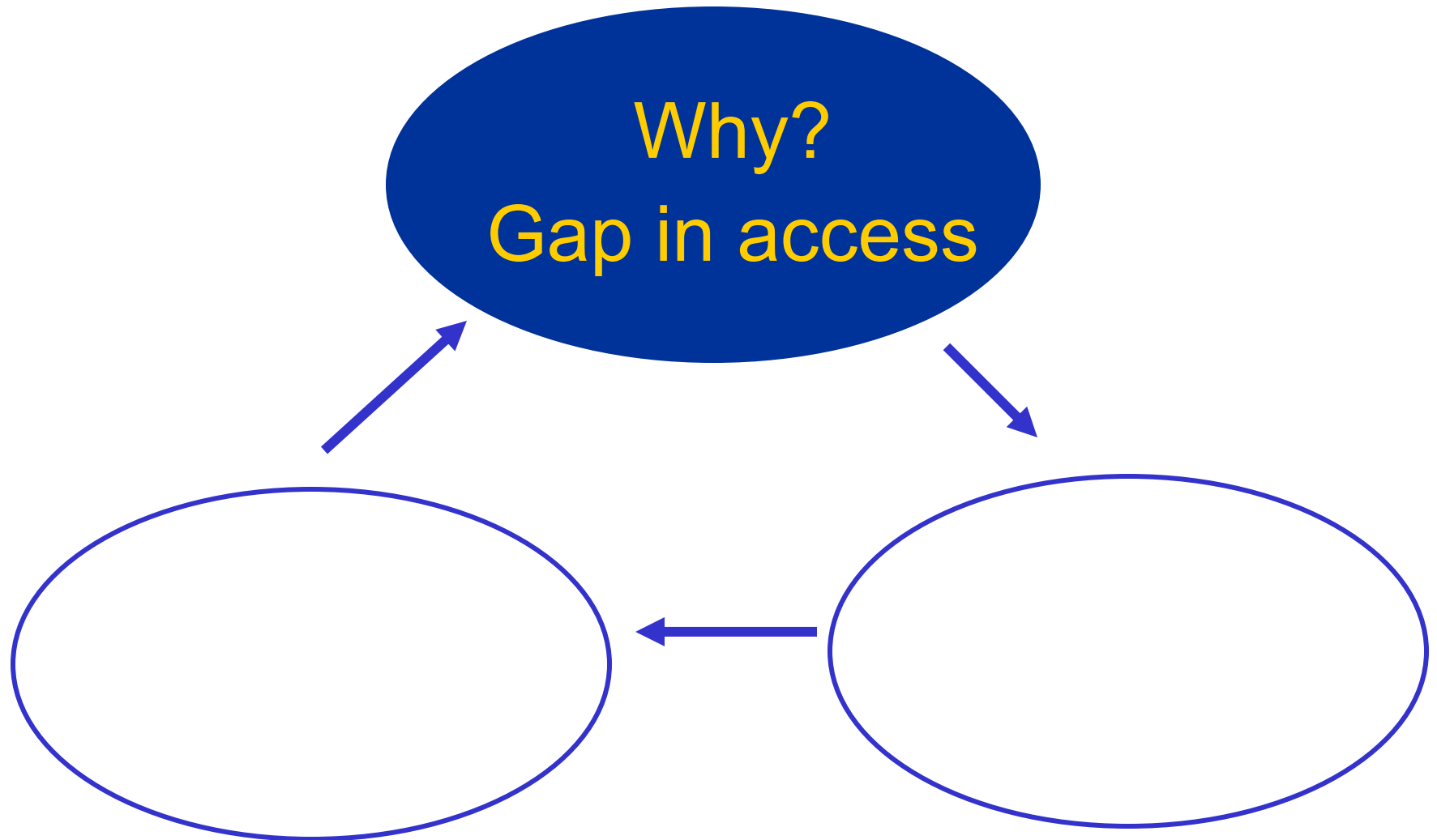
World leaders at the World Summit in September 2005 committed themselves to

achieving universal access to reproductive health by 2015, as set out at the ICPD, integrating this goal in strategies to attain the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, aimed at reducing maternal mortality, improving maternal health, reducing child mortality, promoting gender equality, combating HIV/AIDS and eradicating poverty.

Framework for Institutional Capacity Development



Framework for Institutional Capacity Development

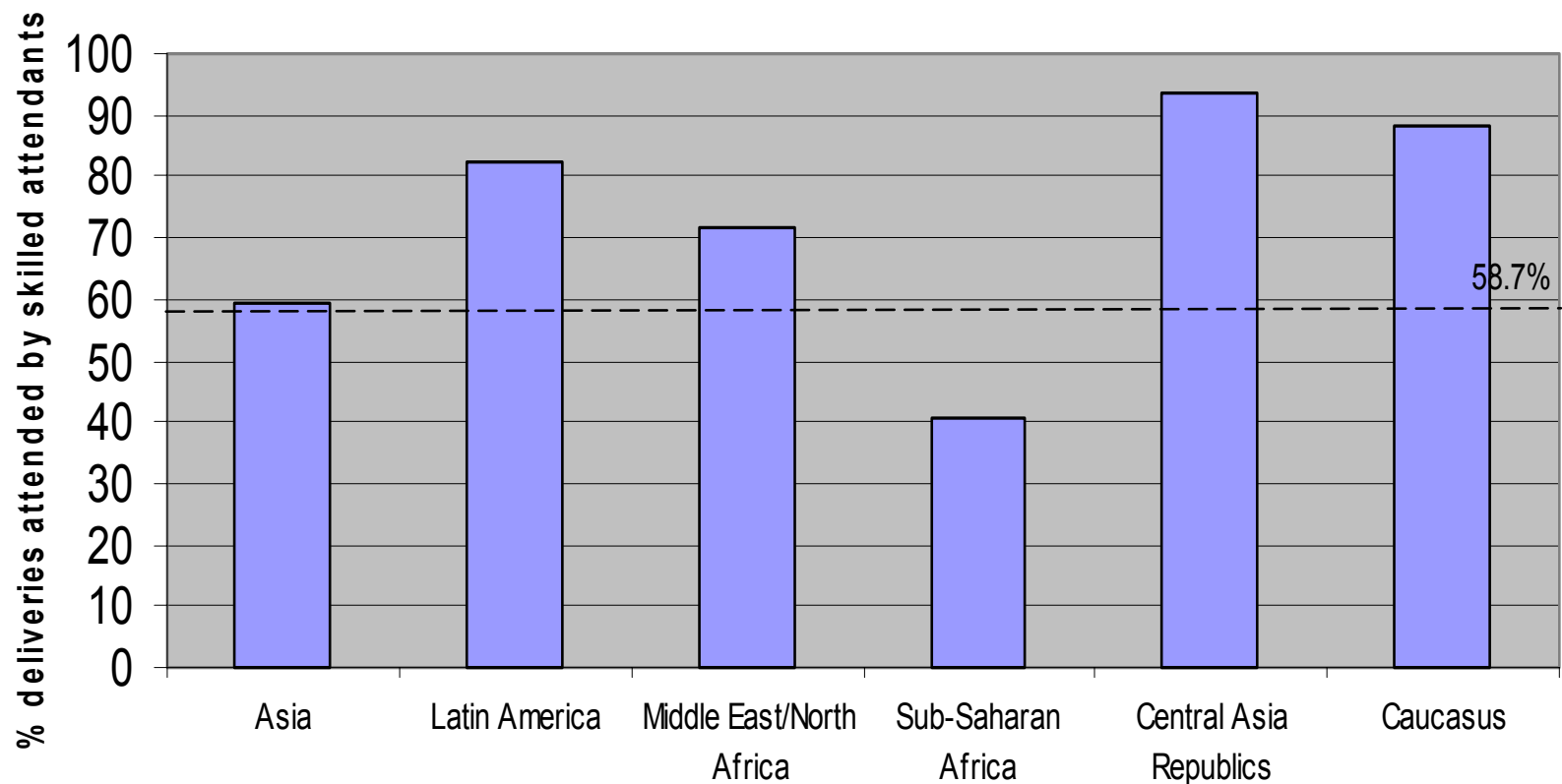


How well are we doing on universal access to RH?



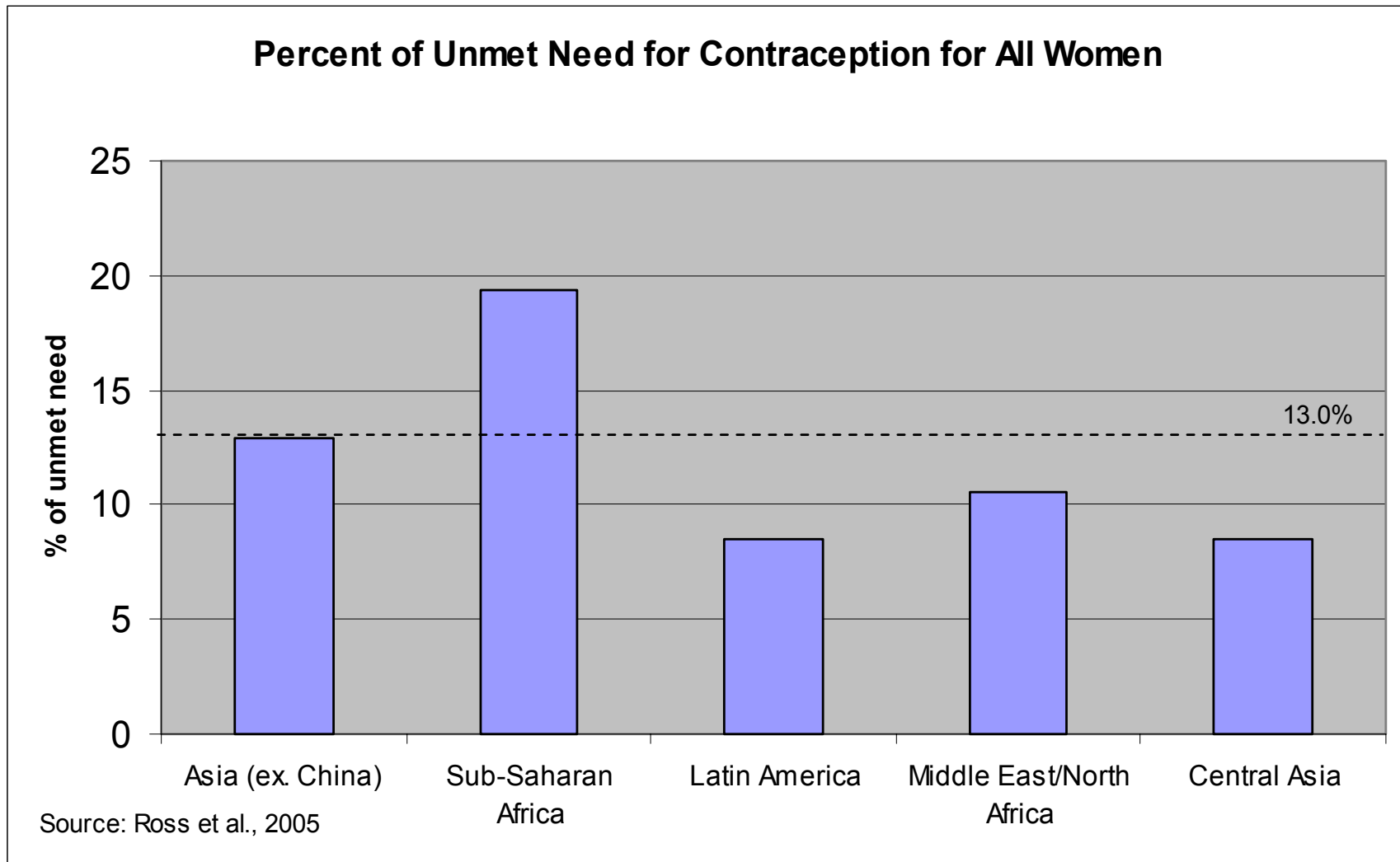
How well are we doing on universal access to RH?

Percent of Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants



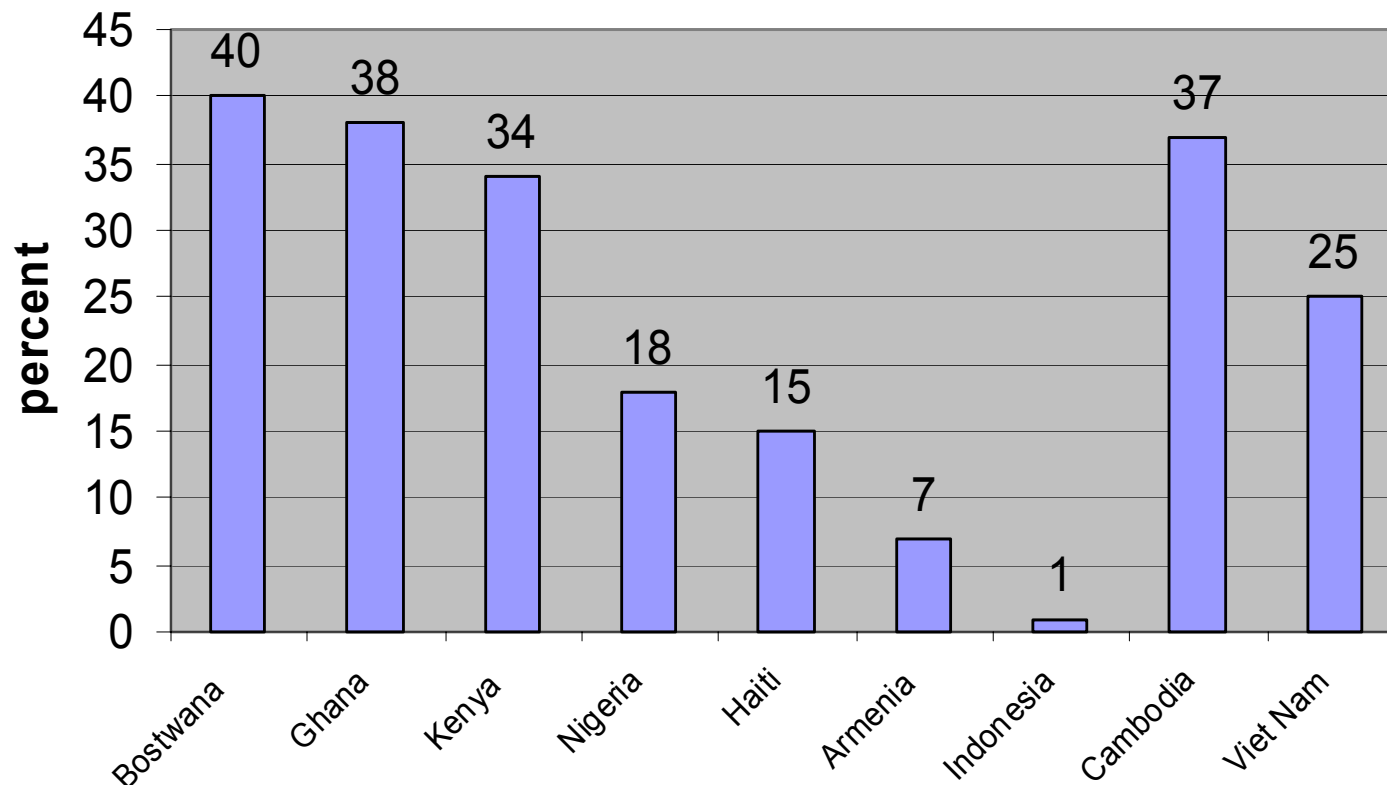
Source: Ross et al. 2005

How well are we doing on universal access to RH?



How well are we doing on universal access to RH?

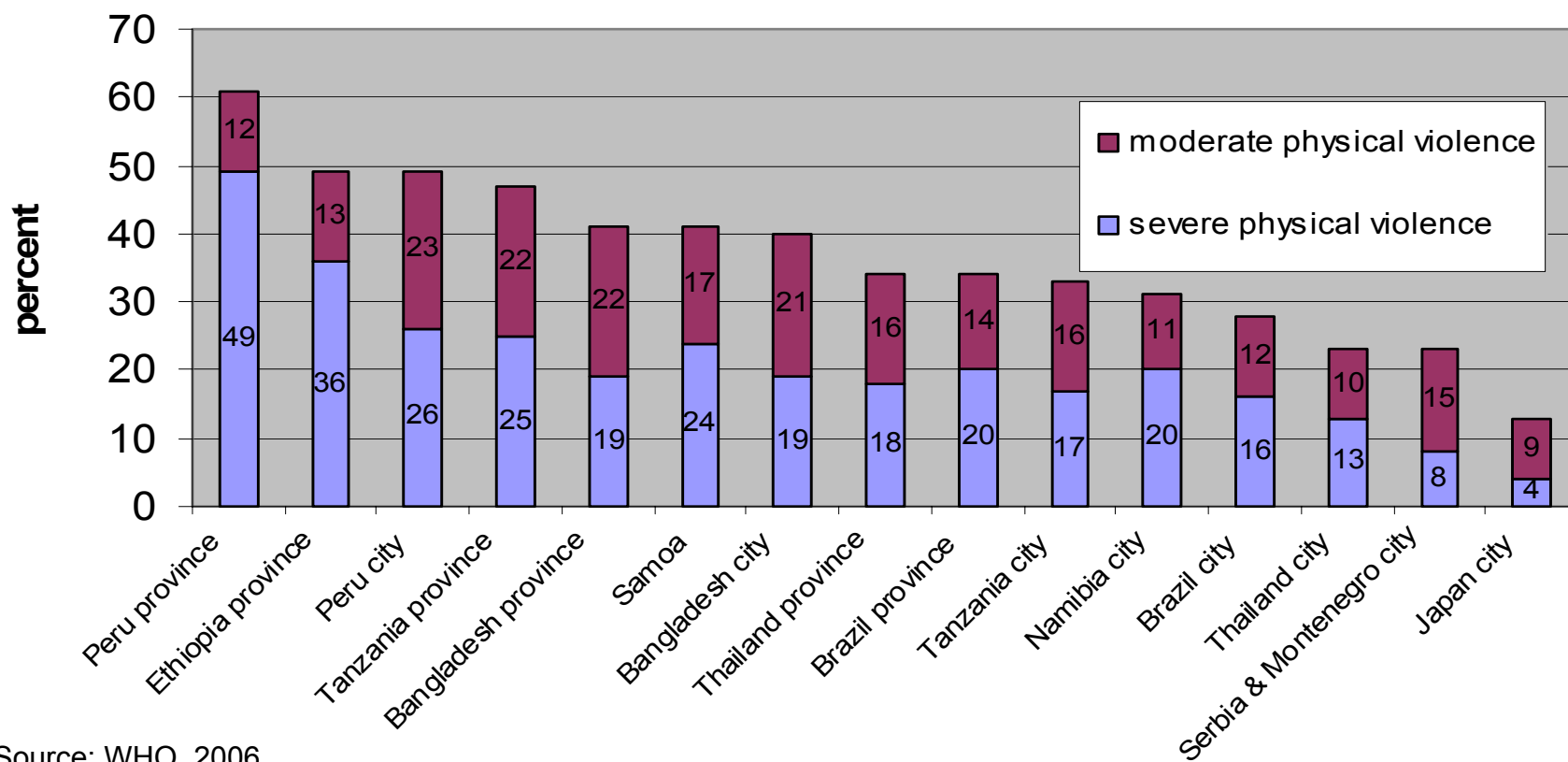
Percent of Women Ages 15-24 with Comprehensive Knowledge of HIV/AIDS



Source: Ashford et al., 2006

How well are we doing on universal access to RH?

Prevalence of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner according to Severity of Violence, among Ever-partnered Women



Source: WHO, 2006

WHY THE GAP?

If the countries of the Asia-Pacific region are to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) they will need to invest sufficient resources.

Just as important, ...

well functioning **INSTITUTIONS** can help to accelerate this progress towards the MDGs – especially those that are crucial for delivering health, education and other vital services to the poor.

WHY THE GAP?

... The Commission for Africa, the Millennium Review and the G8 Gleneagles meeting reached a clear conclusion:

capacity development

is one of the most critical issues for both donors and partner countries.

Richard Manning
Chair, OECD Development
Assistance committee (2005)

Successful countries pay attention to institutional capacity development

Malaysia has achieved the health MDGs and attributes some of this success to its strong health system and institutional capacities.

Malaysia MDG Report 2005

Successful countries pay attention to institutional capacity development

Thailand, having achieved the health MDGs, would like to go beyond them.

It seeks to address some of the institutional issues for this purpose:

- training for health personnel,
- proactive involvement of families and their communities,
- improving monitoring capacities, and
- more targeted programmes to vulnerable groups for HIV infections.

In contrast....

The MDG Reports of many countries focus on programmatic initiatives

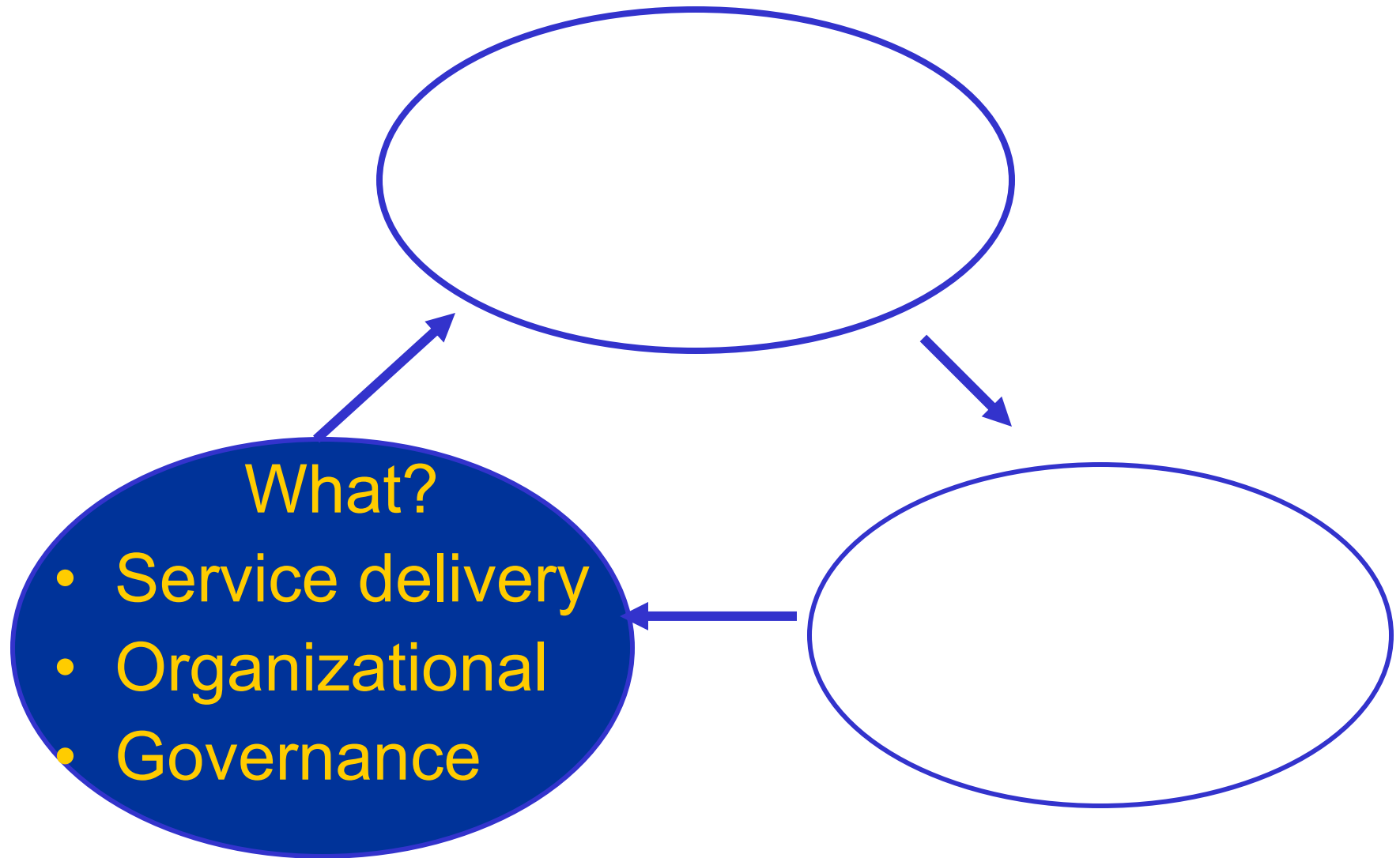
but

do not adequately address institutional issues of how these initiatives will be effectively implemented

MAIN IDEA

Institutional capacity
development matters

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What institutional capacity should be strengthened?

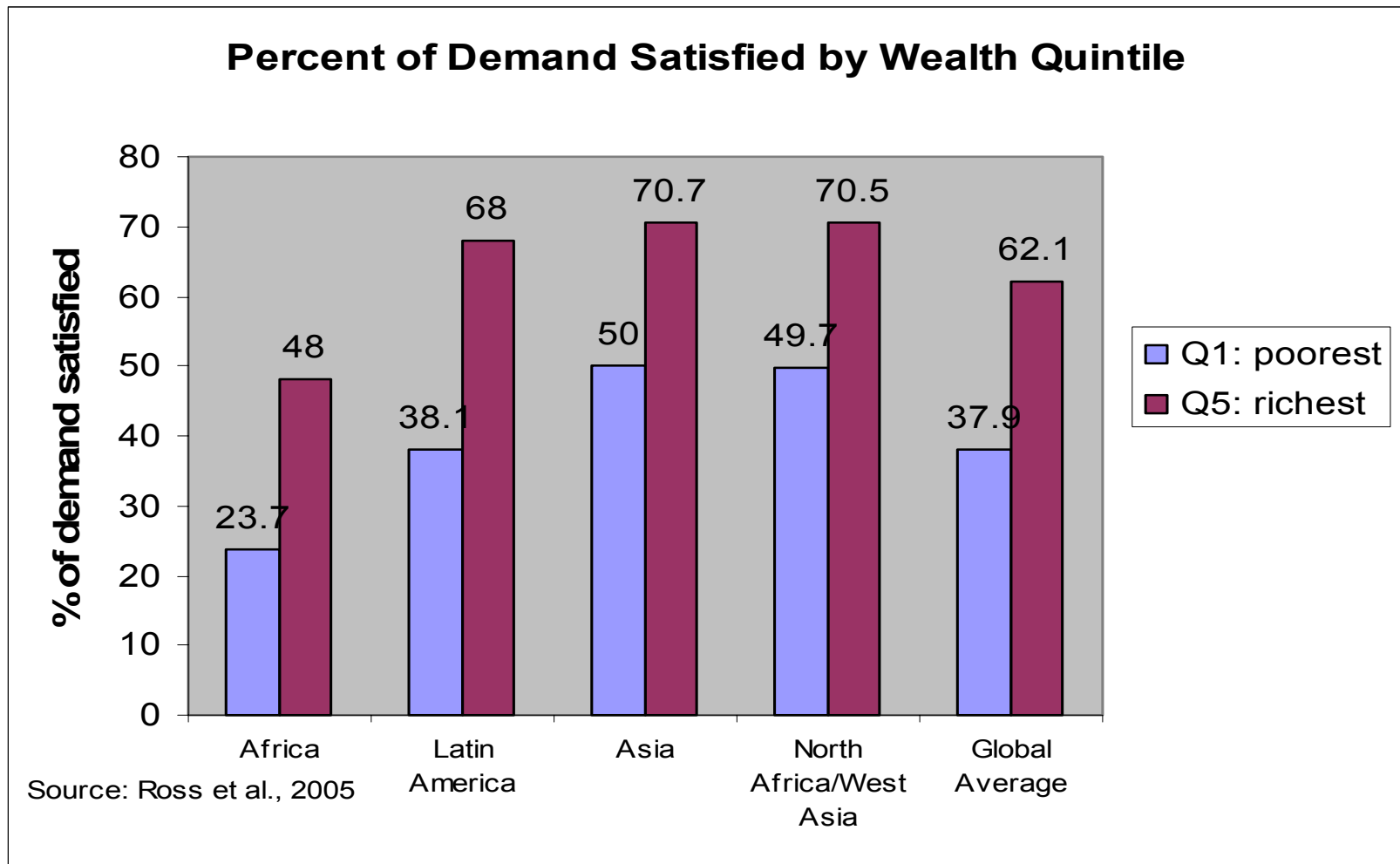
Institutional capacity development

1. Strengthen **service delivery** to provide universal access to needed health interventions
2. Institute **appropriate institutional arrangements** to address special needs for population and RH issues
3. Improve **governance**

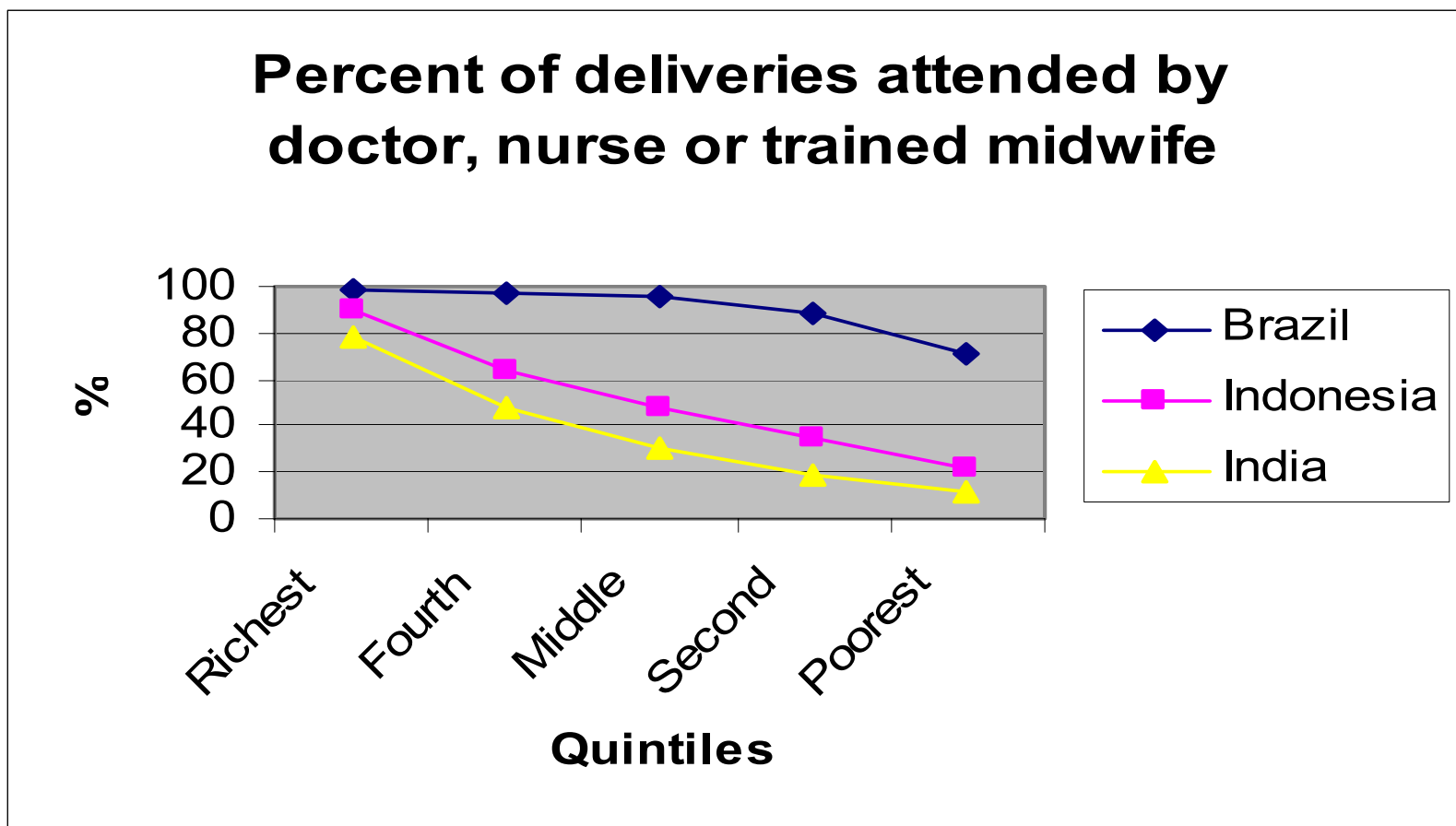
We have the health interventions.
However, health service are failing
poor people.



Strengthen service delivery: Reaching the poor



Strengthen service delivery: Reaching the poor



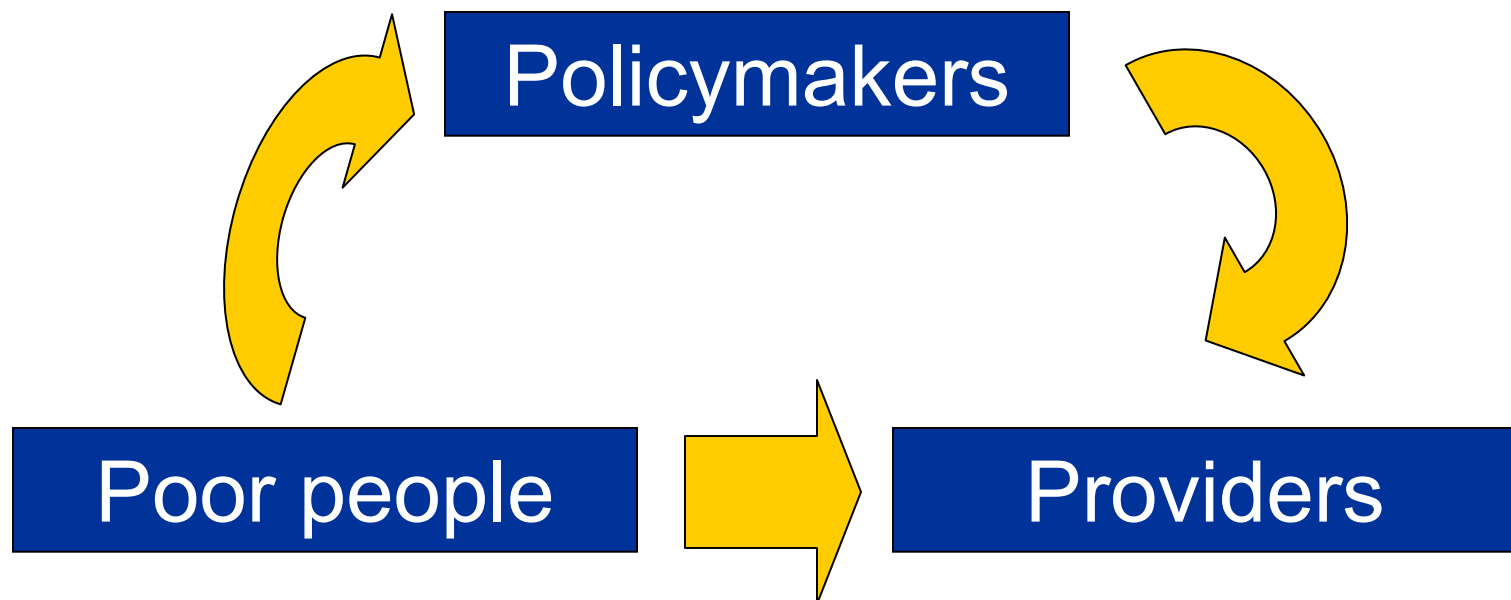
Source: Bulletin of WHO 2003:81:616-623

Strengthen service delivery: Reaching the poor

- Targeting the poor: geographic, household, individual (Progressively narrower targeting)
- Community-based or outreach services
- Subsidizing poor, removing user fees
- Voice and choice

Strengthen service delivery: Reaching the poor

The framework of accountability relationships



WDR 2004,
World Bank

Strengthen service delivery: Reaching the poor

Governments themselves, and in partnership with **civil society** and **private sector**, must take the lead if the reproductive health status of the poor is to significantly improve.

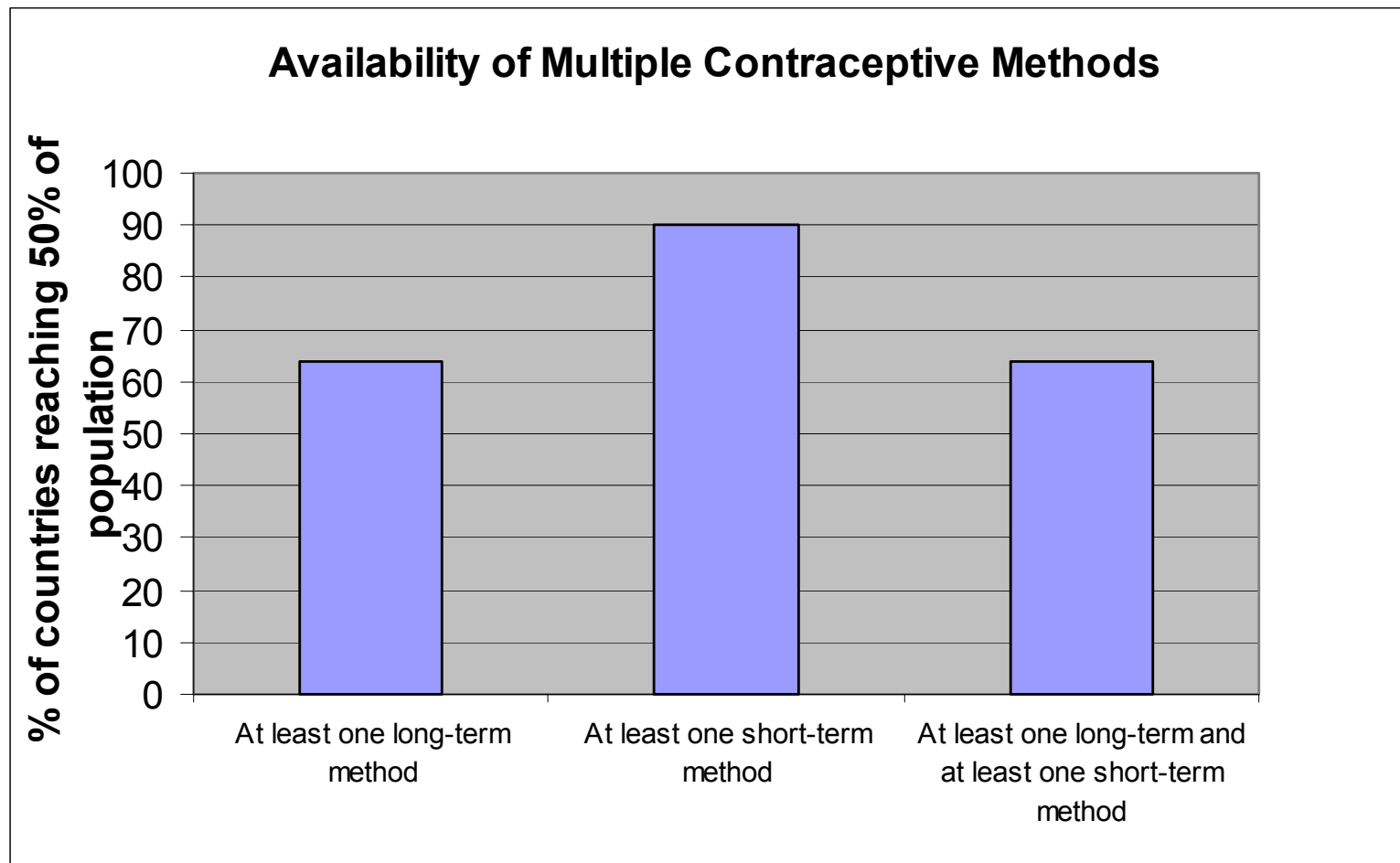
Strengthen service delivery: Improving quality of care

1. Quality assurance
2. Situation analysis approach
3. Quality improvement approach
4. Total quality management

Strengthen service delivery: Improving quality of care

Key measures taken	No. of countries
Increased staff and training	77
Introduction of quality standards	45
Improvement of management and logistics	36
Affordable reproductive health services	21
Provision of youth-friendly services	9
Total number of countries reporting	143

Strengthen service delivery: Improving quality of care



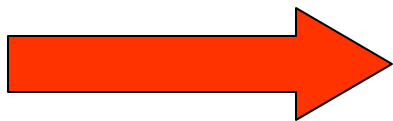
Strengthen service delivery: Strengthening health systems

1. Decentralized service delivery management
2. Strengthening local initiatives (Grants, participatory planning, implementation skills)
3. Human resources
4. Health sector reform (decentralization, user fees, sector-wide financing (SWaPs), formulating essential service packages)

Strengthen service delivery: Strengthening health systems

Health sector reforms are failing reproductive health. A rethink is needed

Towards



Local level commitment to reproductive health

Emphasize quality of care

Gender awareness

Greater community participation

Reorientation of service delivery to local needs

MAIN IDEA

Improve the coverage and quality of services by opening them up to fresh options, attitudes and ideas.

More of the same will not do

Appropriate institutional arrangements for special population and reproductive health issues

- adolescent/youth reproductive health,
- closer collaboration between HIV/AIDS and reproductive health,
- migration and
- ageing

are lacking.

Appropriate institutional arrangements

Holistic youth policies and
multi-sectoral coordination

Appropriate institutional arrangements

Linked response between
Reproductive health and
HIV/AIDS

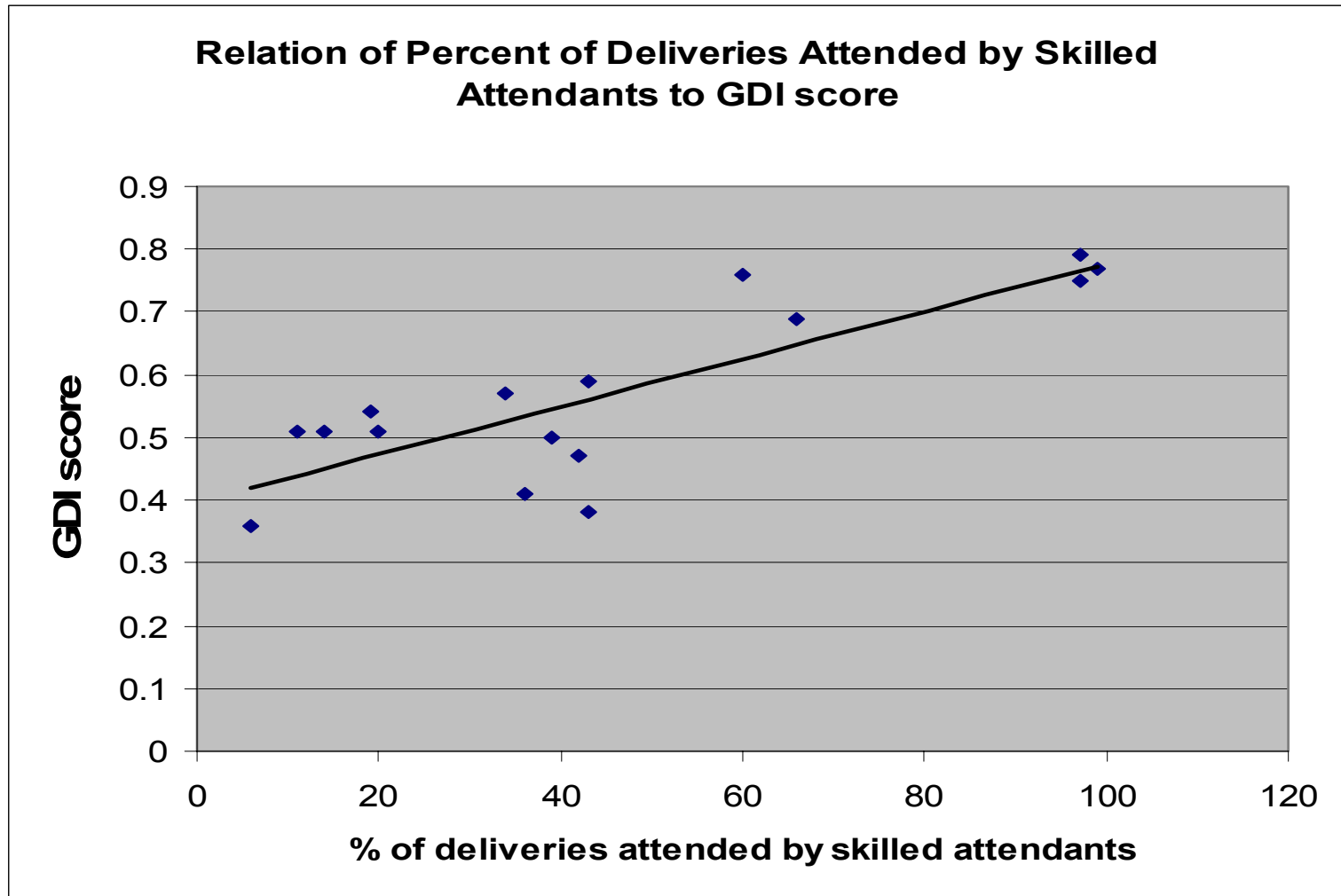
Appropriate institutional arrangements

Reinvent population agencies

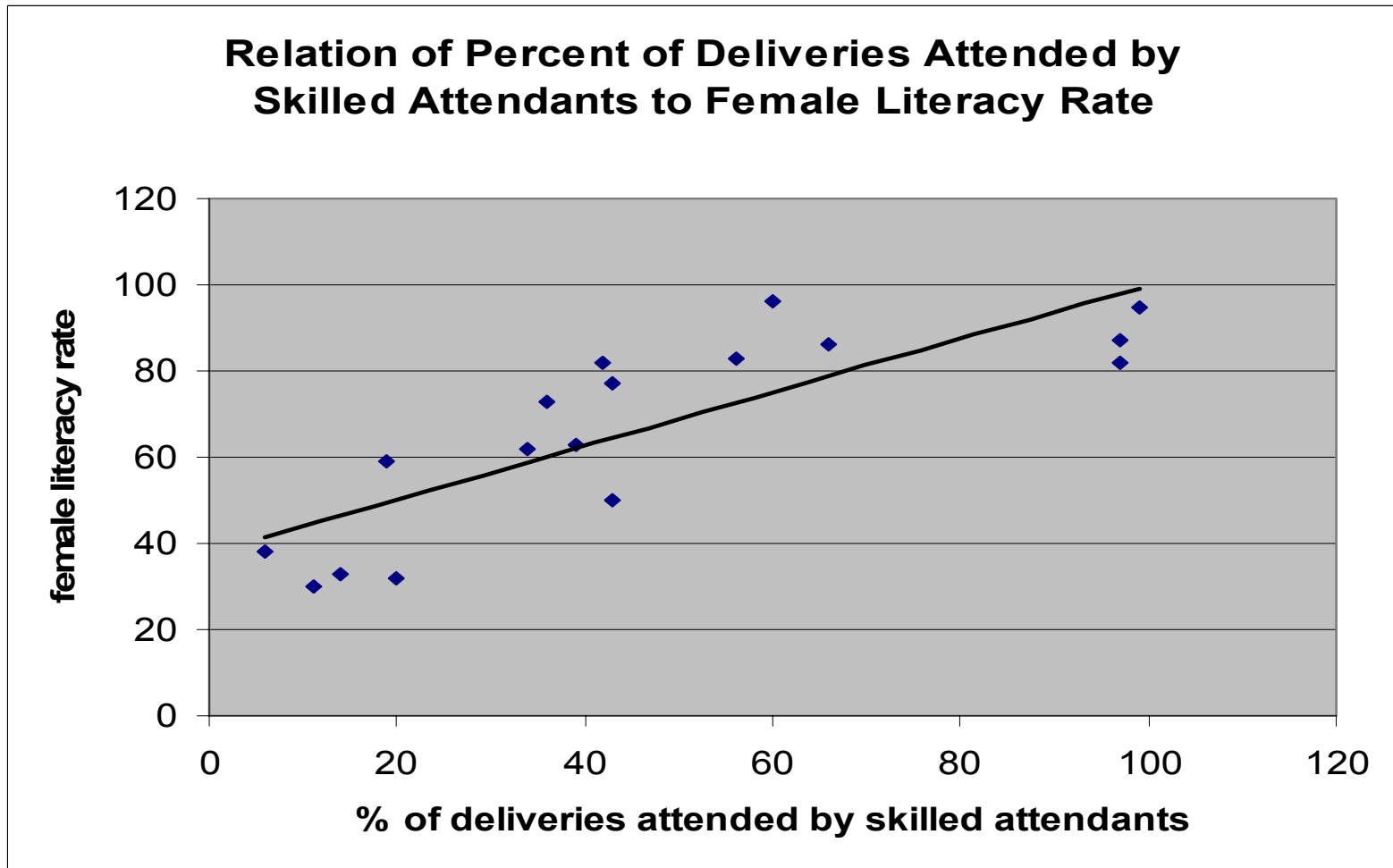
Quality of governance affects
all sectors.

What should population/
reproductive health agencies
do?

Gender is key...



Education helps...



Role of public, private and civil society sectors

Private sector

Incentives for good performance and capacity to hold providers accountable

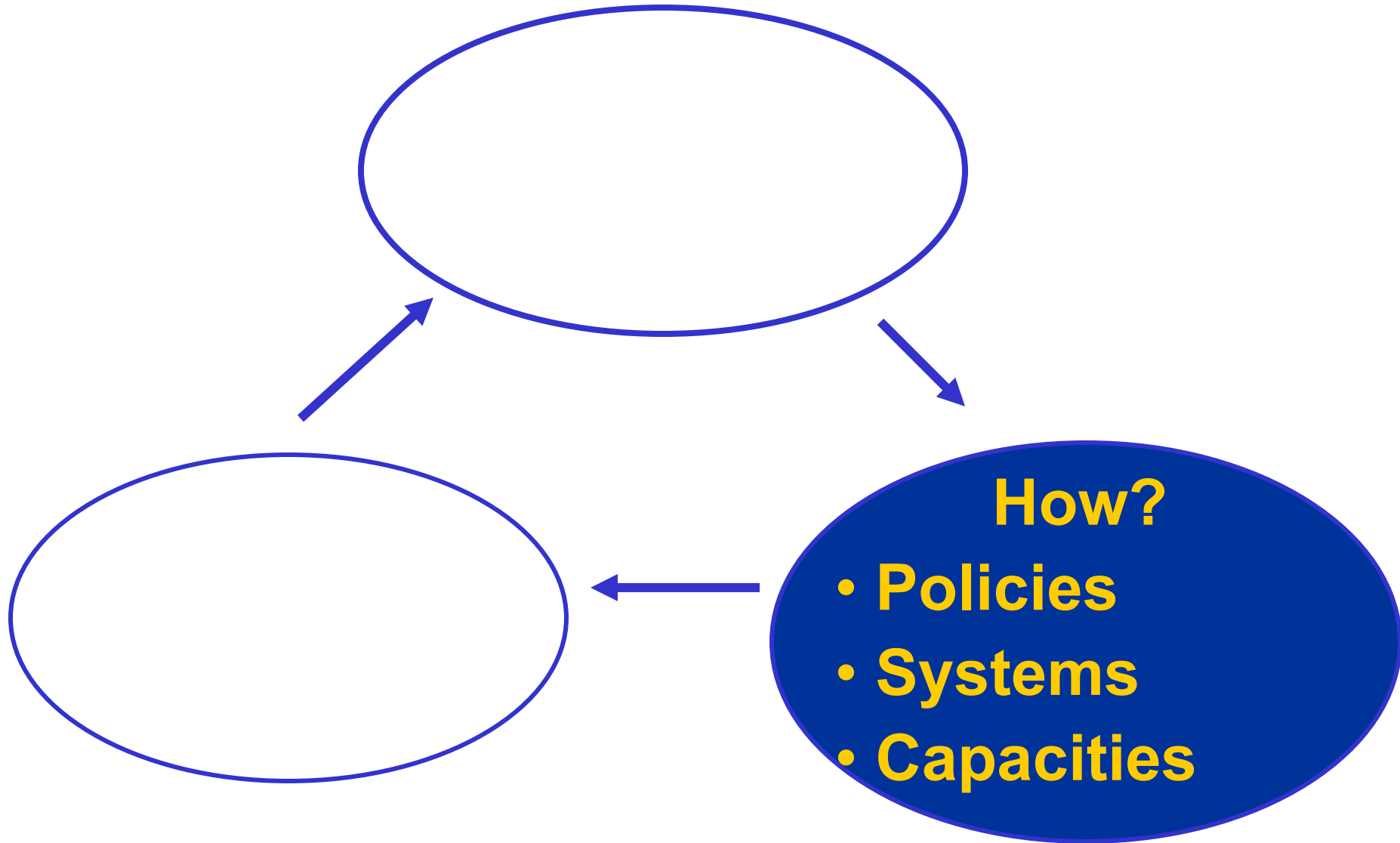
Civil society sector

Middle way between state and private sector

MAIN IDEA

Need to increase social capital

Framework for Institutional Capacity Development



Way Forward:

Leadership for Action

Poverty is not just a lack of opportunities and resources, but also in great part **a lack of capability.**

Amartya Sen

Nobel Prize Winning Economist

Institutional capacity development is neglected

It is not
glamorous



Institutional capacity development is neglected

Requires
detailed work



Institutional capacity development

is not only
training



Institutional capacity development requires

1. Building **policy** consensus
2. **Systems capacity** for implementing best practices
3. Strengthening **individual and organizational capacities**

Institutional capacity development :

Change is resisted

Requires
political
commitment

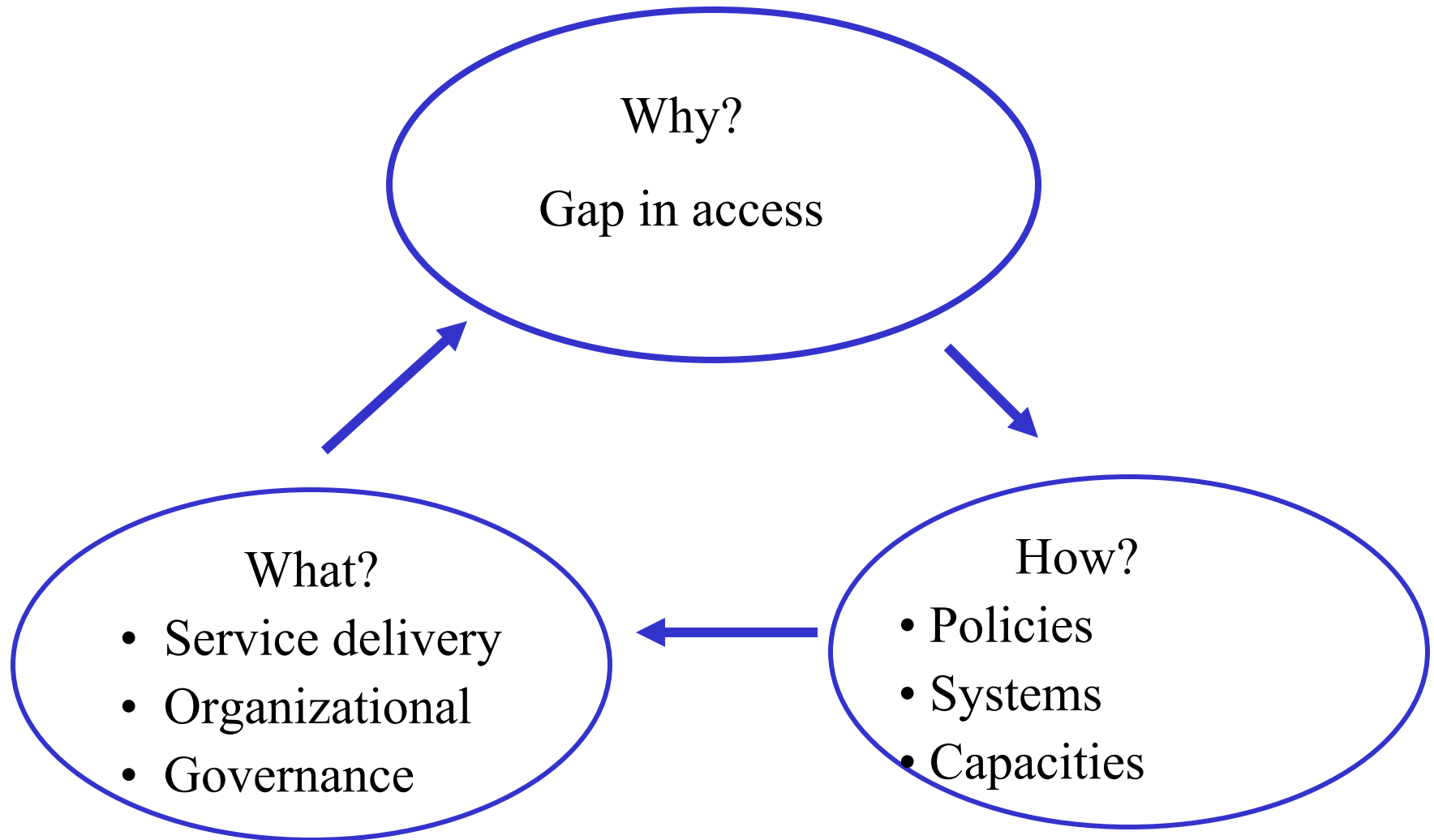
Set an ambitious tone

Encourage a culture of results-based management

Create a consensus for change

Garner support from broad coalition of interest groups

Framework for Institutional Capacity Development



Thank you

谢谢 Xie Xie