

Session 4

Mobilizing Resources at National and Sub-national Levels:

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LNCT

Learning Network for
Countries in Transition

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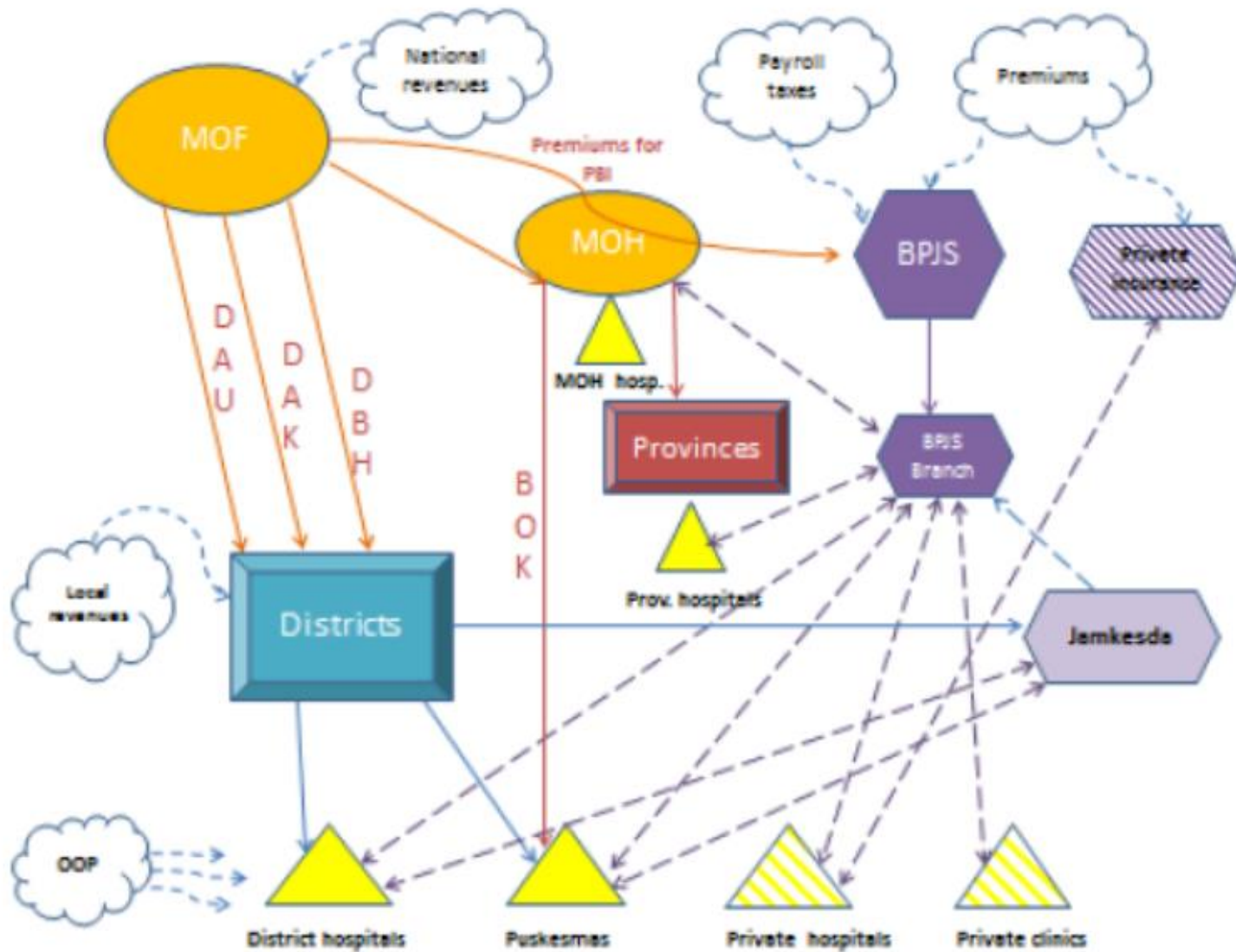
Mobilizing Resources for Immunization

- Domestic public funding
- Earmarked taxes
- Domestic trust funds
- Households
- Development assistance

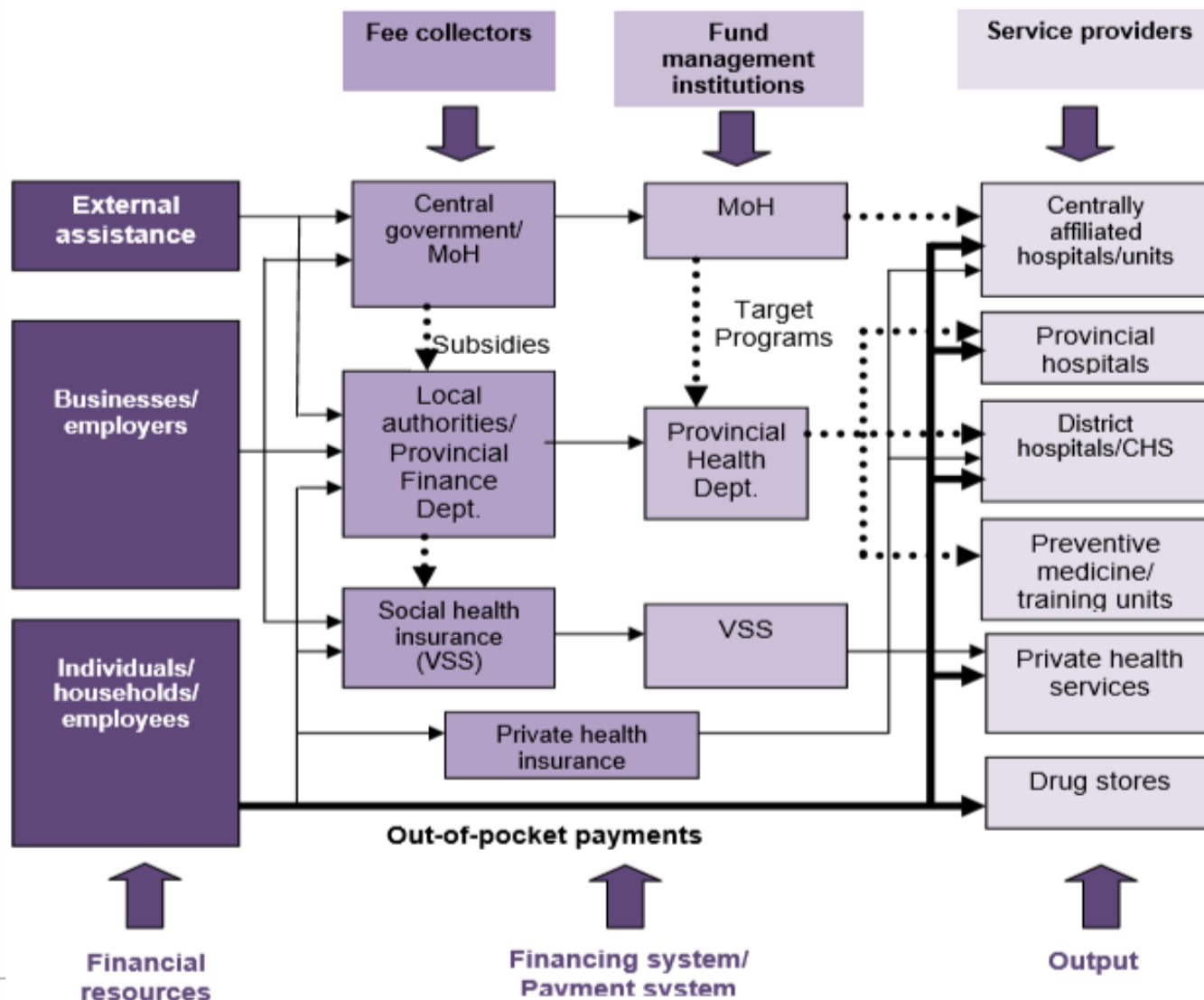
Domestic Public Funding Challenges/Bottlenecks

- Fragmentation of funding streams
 - Multiple budget sources at central budget
 - Inconsistency in formulation of subnational budgets (districts/states/provinces)
- Multiple budgeting processes and decision-makers
- Delayed and unreliable funds disbursement
- Poor budget execution

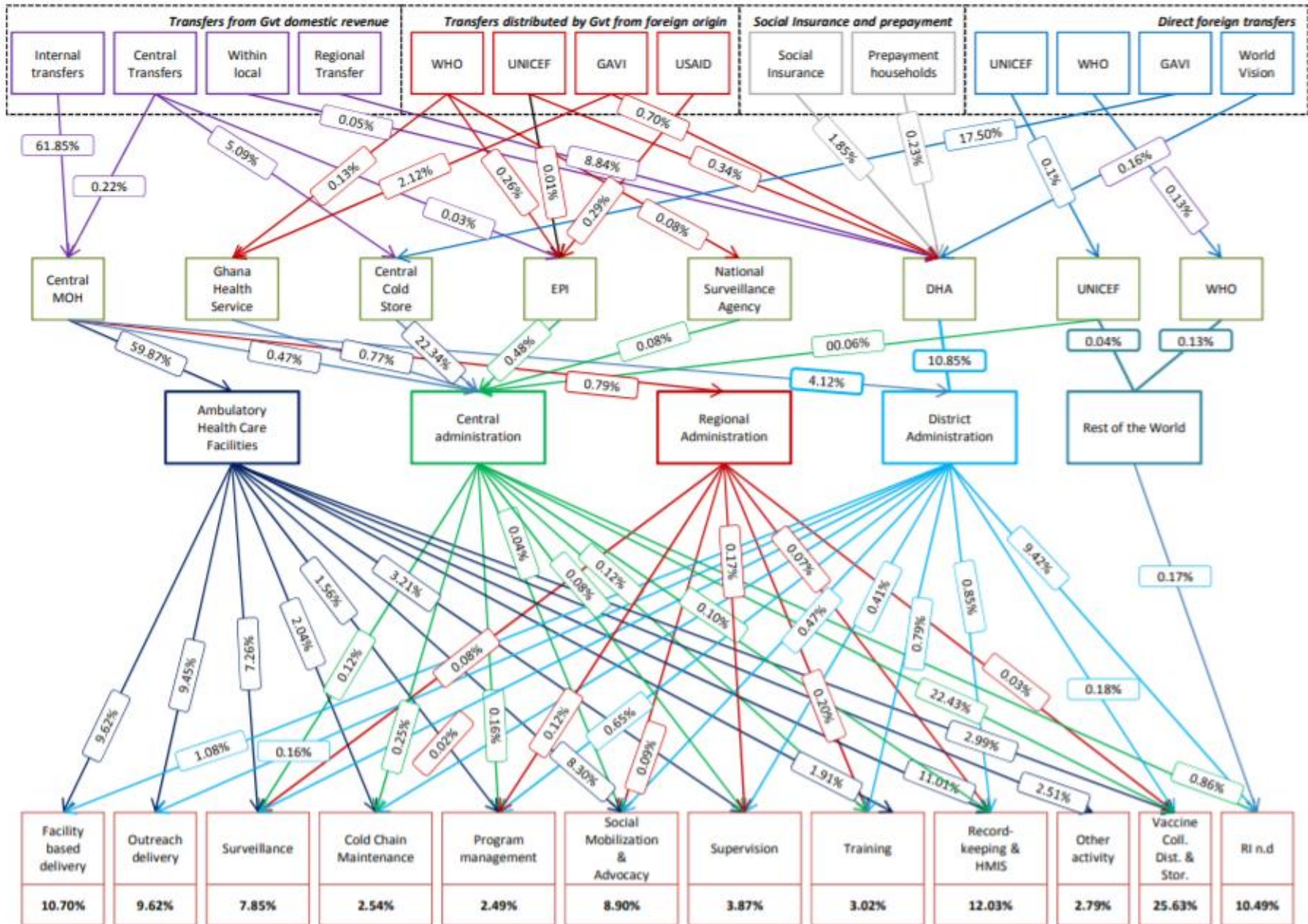
Financing Flows in Indonesia 2016



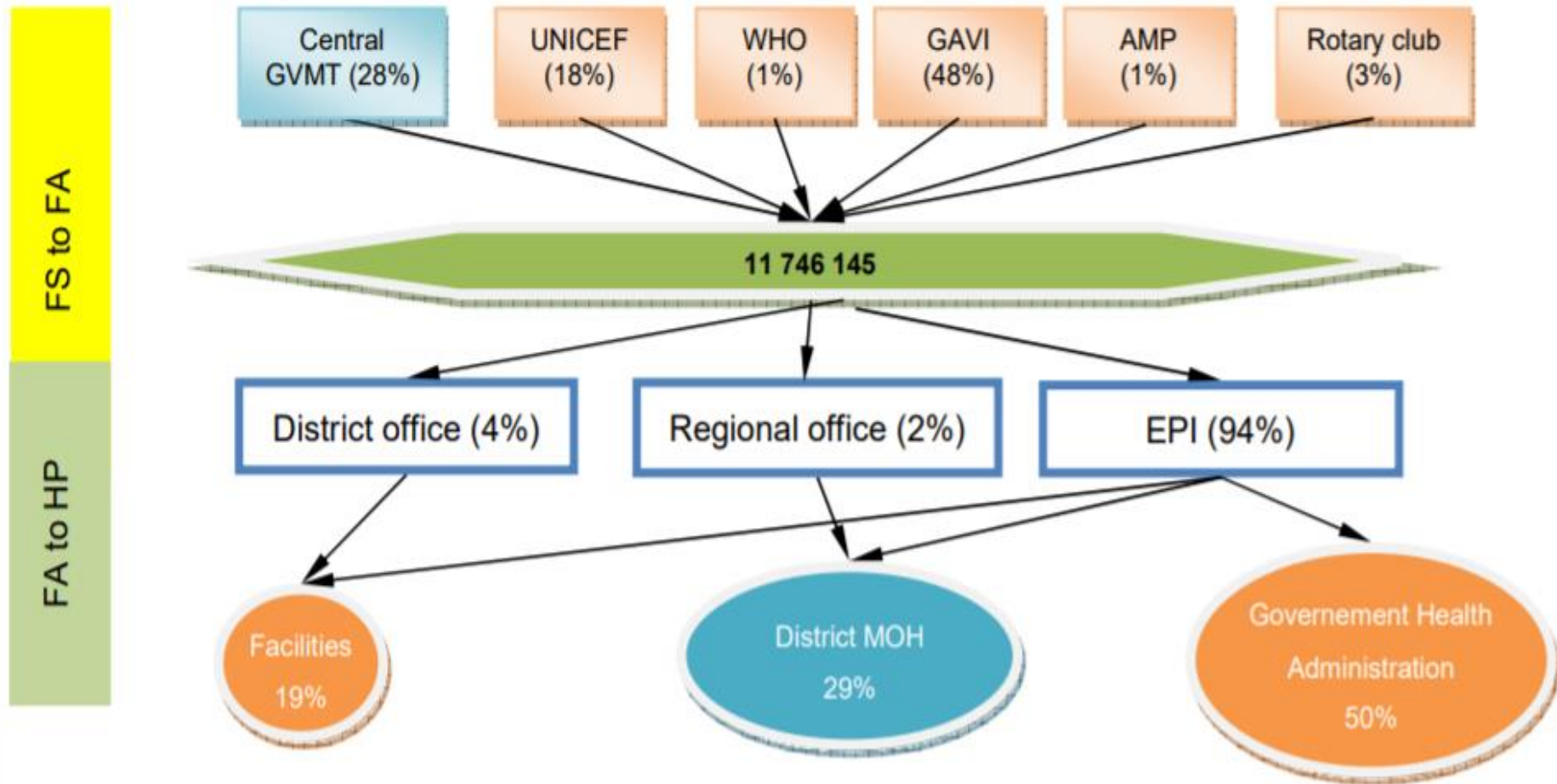
Channels of Financing for Vietnam Health System



Funding Flows for Routine Immunization in Ghana 2011

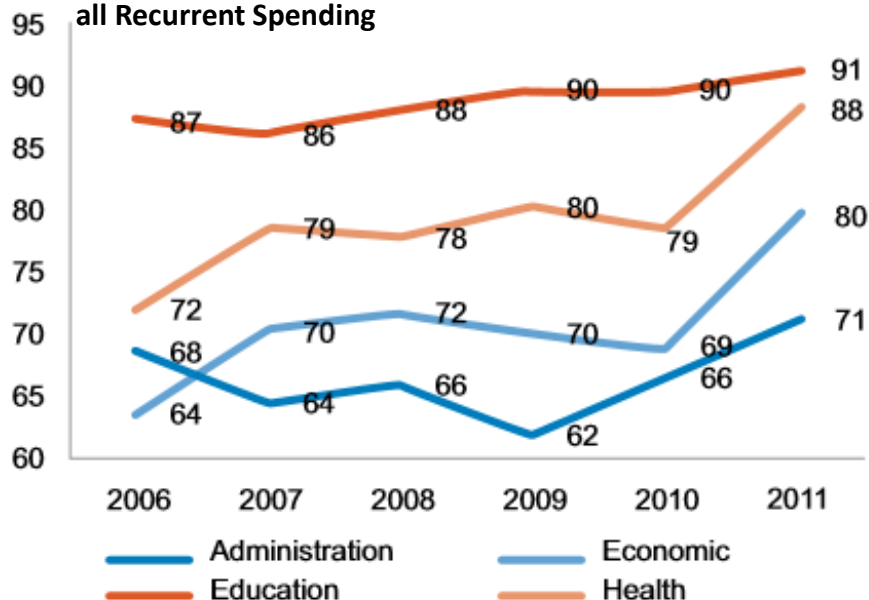


Financial Flows for Immunization in Benin 2011



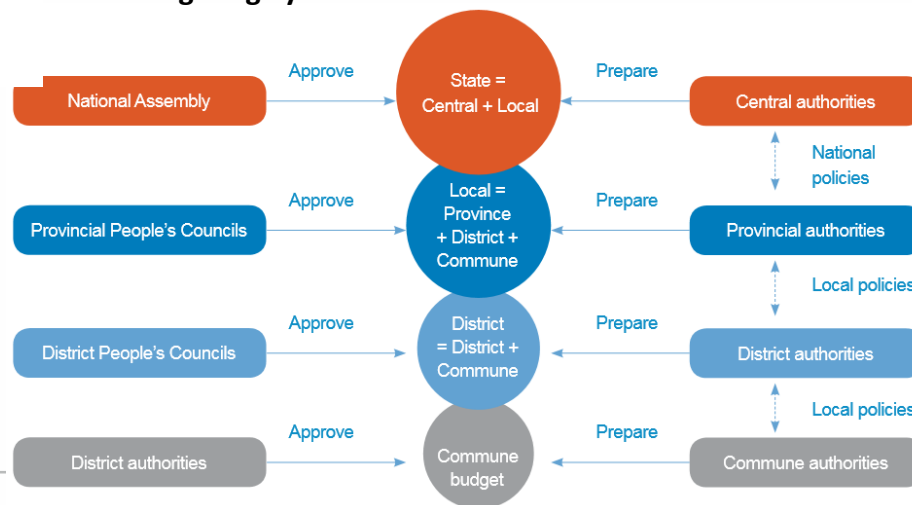
Government Expenditures in Vietnam

Local Recurrent Spending on Selected Functions as Share of all Recurrent Spending

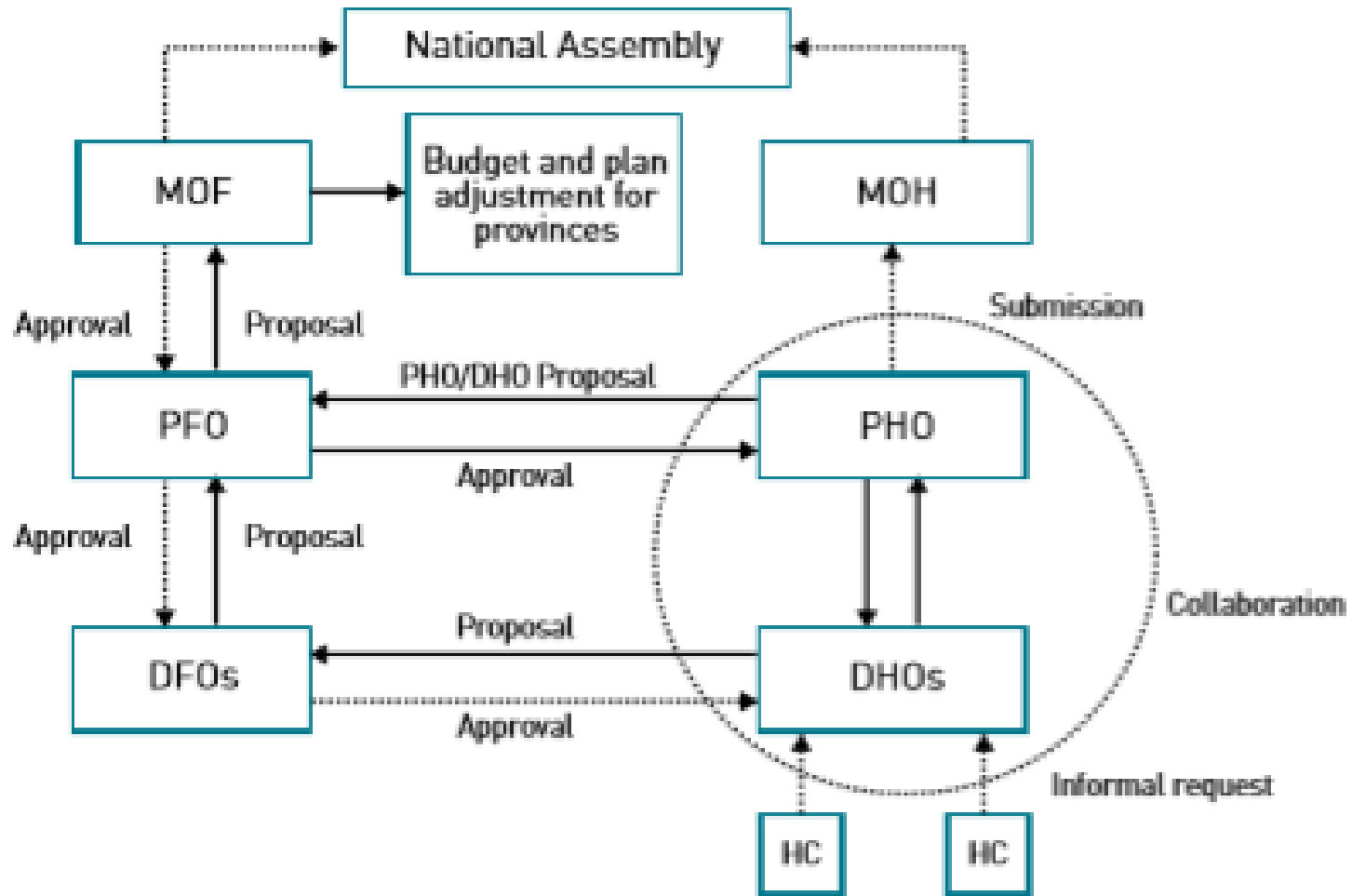


- Expenditure by local authorities accounts for more than half of all government expenditure
- Local authorities account for 88% of recurrent expenditures in health

Nested Budgeting System



Lao PDR – Health Sector Budget Process



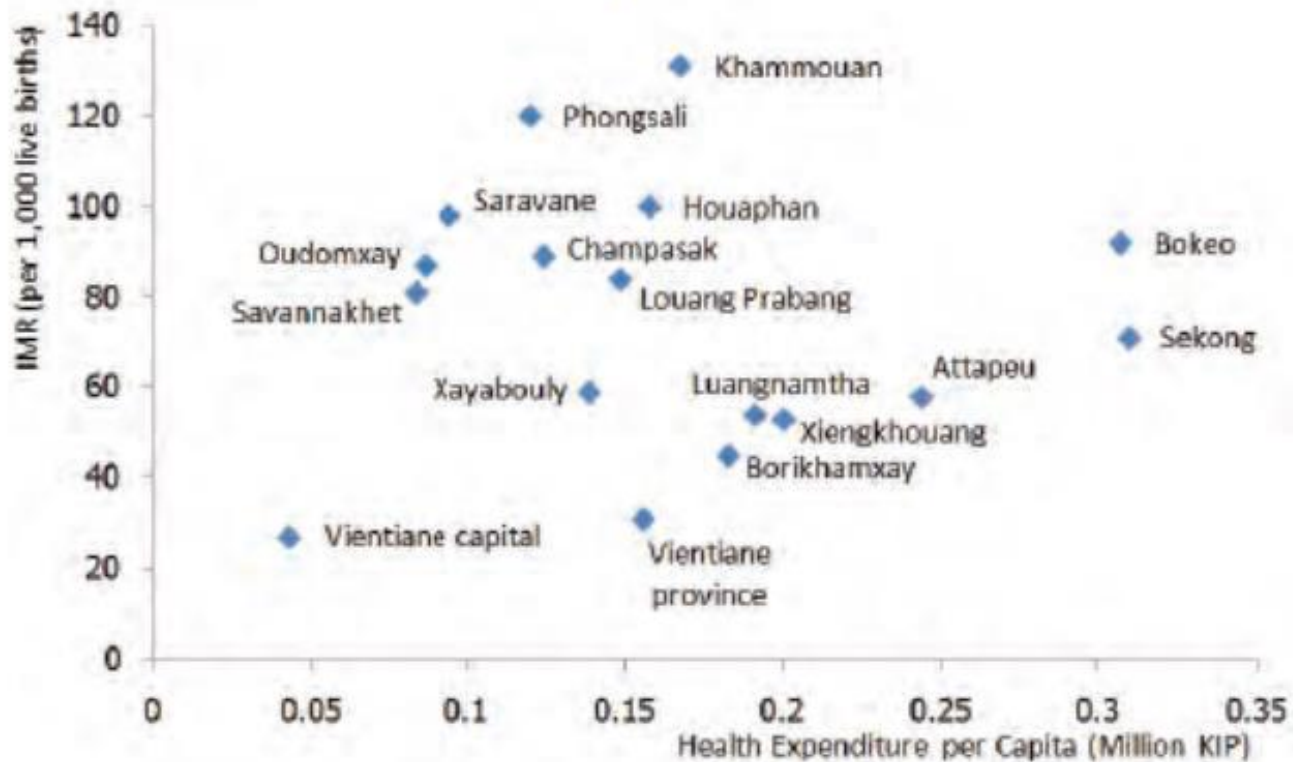
Local Level Resources are not Prioritized for PHC/Immunization

Operational costs of service delivery is the responsibility of sub-national levels and needs to get more attention

	County 1	County 2	County 3	County 4	County 5	County 6	County 7	County 8	County 9	County 10
Budget level		✓					✓			
Explicitly included in budget documents		✓					✓			
No identifiable resources			✓	✓		✓			✓	✓
Budget documents not available	✓				✓			✓		

Variance in Provincial Health Expenditures (Lao PDR)

Figure 3-9: Provincial Health Expenditure per Capita (FY 2015-16) (including technical revenue and external resources for health) versus IMR



Sources: GoL FY2015-16 State Budget Plan (for provincial health expenditure). Lao Statistics Bureau 2015 (for population). MoH and Lao Statistics Bureau 2012 (for IMR).

Where may there be Under-utilized Funds?

- MOH budget
- Central budget allocations to districts/states
 - Targeted to health (to District Health Dept)
 - Targeted to priority program (MCH)
 - For general district/state government budget
- District and state government revenues
- Integrating into other PHC activities/budgets
- Health insurance payments
- Private funds – private insurance, employers

Budget Execution Rates

Country	MOH Budget	Subnational Government Budgets
Georgia	100%	98%
Ghana	100%	94%
India	94%	N/A
Indonesia	85%	67%
Nigeria	98%	N/A
Sao Tome e Principe	51%	57%
Timor Leste	92%	98%

N/A – Not available

Budget Execution Challenges

- Unreliable funding disbursements
- Difficulties transferring funds
 - No banking at subnational level
 - District or facility staff need resources to collect funds
- Facilities do not prepare budgets for activities
- Guidelines for spending are unclear and facility HWs are not authorized to make decisions

Comprehensive Council Health Plans (CCHP) in Tanzania

- Primary tool for Council (district) level health planning
- Compiled by Prime Ministers Office Regional and Local Government (PMORALG)
- Comprehensive guidelines, but hard to operationalize
- For immunization, often critical expenses were not budgeted
 - Funding for outreach
 - LPG for cold chain
 - Vaccine distribution
- Developed planning/budgeting template for the districts aligned with CCHP budgeting template

2.1: MAIN BUDGET SUMMARY

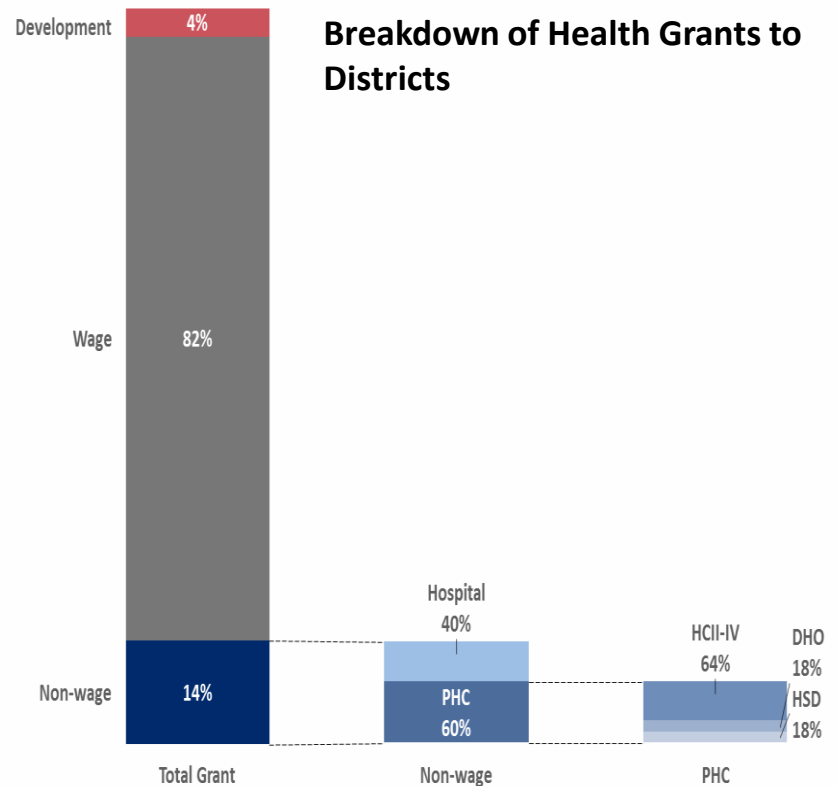
PRIORITY AREA	INTERVENTION	SOURCES OF FUNDS																
		CHG	BLOC	RECEP	COUNCIL	LGDG	BUDG	COST SHARING			GLOB	OTH	GRAN					
								ADIA	USER	CH				NH	DEF	AL	ERS	D
	Formal Antenatal Care																	
	Basic Comprehensive Emergency Obstetrics																	
	Post-natal Care																	
	Sexually transmitted infections (STI)																	
	HIV, early infant diagnosis and PMCT																	
	Post-Abortion Care																	
	Family Planning																	
	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI)																	
	Perinatal Care																	
	Care of Newborns																	
	Contraception																	
	Nutritional Supplementation																	
	Adolescent sexual reproductive health																	
	Other maternal conditions including infertility, rape and FGM																	
	Reproductive System Cancers																	
	Care for most vulnerable																	

Integrating Family Planning and Immunization

Country		Baseline	Endline	Difference in difference	Change in Immunization	Citation
Ghana	Intervention	646 (22%) ^a	482 (24%) ^a	1 pp	Not reported	Vance et al.,2013
	Control	833 (21%) ^a	801 (22%) ^a			
Liberia	Intervention only	NA	1224 (8-41%) ^b	NA	No negative effects	Cooper et al.,2015
Nepal	Intervention only	NA	2349 (37%)	NA	No negative effects	NHSSP,2013
Philippines	Intervention	191 (27%) ^c	275 (38%) ^c	8 pp	Not reported	Herrin et al.,2012
	Control	301 (35%) ^c	331 (38%) ^c			
Rwanda	Intervention	403 (49%*) ^d	426 (57%* [^]) ^d	15 pp	No negative effects	Dulli et al.,2016
	Control	403 (58%) ^d	422 (51%) [^] ^d			
Zambia	Intervention	1506 (41%) ^a	962 (49%) ^a	4 pp	Not reported	Vance et al.,2013

Limited, Late (but Reliable?) Funding in Uganda

- Districts are mandated to provide health services
- Transfers from central government for health
- Integrated service delivery with FP
- Funding disbursements often late, especially in Q1
- Facility and district staff carry out activities before funding arrives



Key Takeaways

- **Look beyond increasing the NIP budget!**
- Understand the budget formulation process and decision-makers for different budget sources
- Pinpoint bottlenecks affecting budget execution
- Identify who is positioned to affect changes
 - District level stakeholders (mayors, governors, finance officers, CSOs, district/local EPI officers)
 - MOH Directorates (MCH, HR, Health promotion)
 - Other government agencies (MOF, local government ministry and other authorities, planning ministry)
- Provide tools and support
 - Prepare briefs/ppts to target specific sources for key inputs
 - Develop tools to support subnational budget formulation
 - Have ready plans and budgets for key activities