PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FOR UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE

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PURPOSE AND THE RATIONALE *What is this primary health care and what is its purpose?*

Primary Health Care is defined as essential health care based on practical, scientifically sound and socially acceptable methods and technology made universally accessible to individuals and families in the community through their full participation and at a cost that the community and country can afford to maintain at every stage of their development in the spirit of self reliance and self determination.

Principles of PHC

 This definition defines PHC timeless principles, core values and its culture.

PURPOSE

- In PHC, the people are the targets, the determinant and the beneficiary. It is often described as health of the people by the people and for the people.
- It is the first level of contact of individuals, the family and the community with the national health system bringing health care as close as possible to where people live and work.

PURPOSE

- It is the only system of health care that addresses the basic health needs of the people in a way that guarantee equity and equality.
- □ PHC is central to delivering on
- Equity
- Social justice
- Universality
- Accountability
- Responsiveness

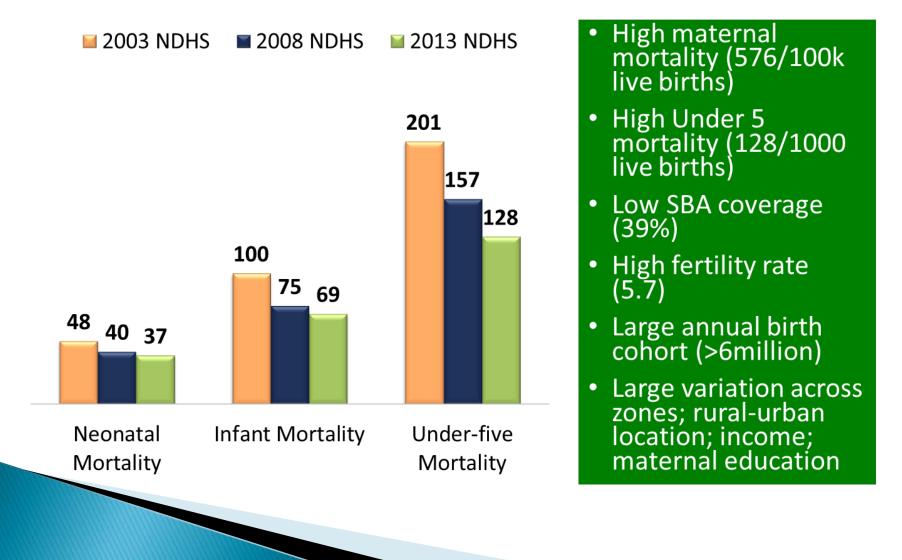
Current Situation of PHC

Each year in Nigeria ...

- ... 33,000 mothers die, three-quarters of which could have been prevented with existing health interventions
- ... 946,000 of children under five die
- ... 241,000 newborns die, 70% of which could have been prevented using existing health care packages
- This means that a total of ~1 million women and children die in Nigeria each year, equalling ~3,000 deaths per day and 2 per minute
- Urgent action is required to change this situation

Trends in maternal and child mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period before the survey



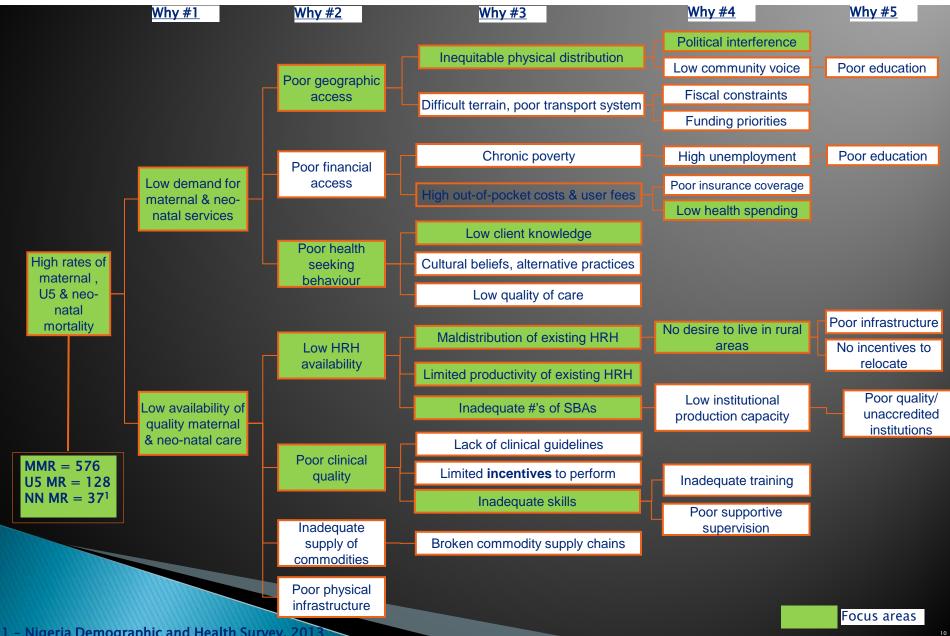
Health Policy Environment

- National Health Act
 - 1.Framework for regulation, development and management of a health system and sets standards for rendering health services in Nigeria
 - 2.Includes Basic Health Care Provision Fund funded from \geq 1% CRF

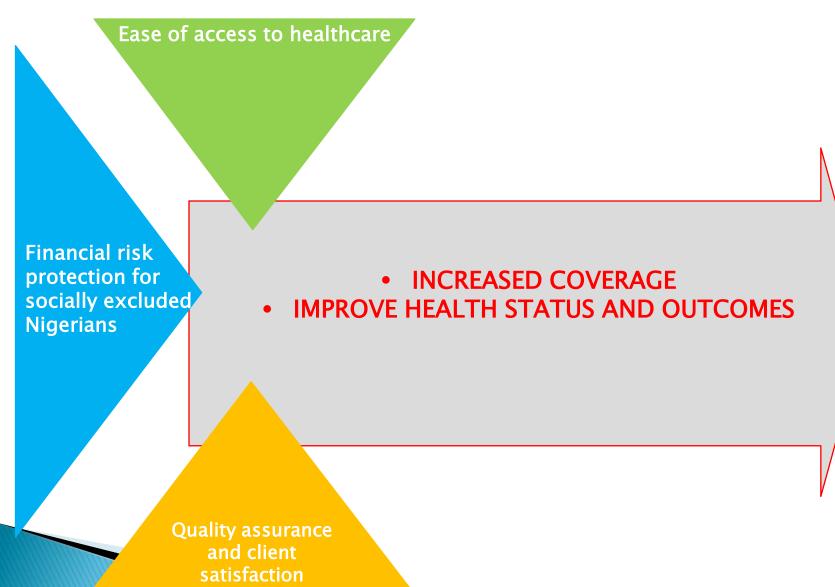
Health Policy Environment Cont...

- The National Strategic Health Development Plan (NSHDP)
 - Clearly defines Nigeria's health priority areas
 - Integrated Maternal Newborn and Child Health Strategy
 - Governance for PHC aligned under PHC Under One Roof (PHCUOR) to integrate all PHC services delivered under one authority, with a single management body – SPHCHA/Board

Key determinants and factors driving poor health status of vulnerable Nigerian women and children



UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE GOALS



KEY ROLE PLAYERS

Supply Demand

NPHCDA/SPHCDA

NHIS/SSHIs

IMPLEMENTATION STARATEY

WARD HEALTH SYSTEM APPROACH

The Ward Health System – ensuring '1 functional PHC Per Ward'

- ≈ 10,000 **WDC** Patient population per Patient **Midwives** Midwives ward PHC PHC ≈ 30,000 PHC facilities **CHWs CHWs** VEWs VEWs referral nationwide 80% of primary healthcare + centres are non-functional Hospital PHC PHC NPHCDA will referral map the facilities with ---corresponding Patient Patient Midwives functionalities **Midwives** based on the Minimum **WDC CHWs CHWs** Standards for **VEWs VEWs** PHC Weak referral between the

One functional PHC facility in <u>every ward</u>:

Health care at your doorstep

Does NOT involve building new facilities!

It addresses:

- 1) Integrated PHC service delivery with facilitated referrals
- 2) Human resources for health *(skilled, motivated, supervised)*
- 3) Equipment, medicines and consumables
- 4) Infrastructure upgrade
- 5) Community engagement, demand creation Ward and Village Development Committees
- 6) Data management
- 7) Supervision
- 8) Strong collaboration with education, agriculture,
 - environment and water resources

Target population for UHC goals

Who?	Where?	Health conditions?	Financial conditions?
General Population		Wellness checks and facility based health promotion	
 Women and adolescent girls, particularly the poor and vulnerable Pregnant women Women and adolescent girls aged 15-49 	 Rural areas/hard to serve communities Urban slums Internally displaced camps 	 Low % of women and adolescent girls using modern contraception Low % of women whose deliveries were attended by a skilled birth provider Low % of women delivering in a health facility Low % of women receiving at least 4 ANC visits 	 High out-of- pocket spending for the predictable costs of basic primary care - approx. 70% OOP costs
Children under 5, particularly the poor and vulnerable	 Rural areas/hard to serve communities Urban slums Internally displaced camps 	 Low % of children receiving full immunization Low % of MUAC Green Low % of newborns exclusively breast fed for 6 months Low % of children under 5 for whom treatment was sought from a health provider Low % of households with at least one insecticide treated mosquito net 	 High out-of- pocket spending for the predictable costs of basic primary care - approx. 70% OOP costs

Conclusion

- PHC remains the best approach to attain universal health coverage worldwide
- All hands must be on deck to ensure the success of bringing PHC under one roof is the poor governance structures currently in place will be improved upon.
- I WISH TO ACKNOWLEDGE SLIDES TAKEN FROM PAST PRESENTATIONS BY DPHCSD & DPRS FROM NPHCDA RESPECTIVELY.

Conclusion Cont...

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING

