Decentralized Delivery of Health Care: Search for an Ideal Indian Model

Published by the Forum of Federations • www.forumfed.org • Publié par le Forum des fédérations

DECENTRALIZATION OF HEALTH CARE DELIVERY IN BRAZIL AND THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION

Presented at the Forum of Federations conference on Decentralization of Health Care Delivery in India – New Delhi Feb. 8 to 10, 2004

Ana Cecilia Faveret February 2004

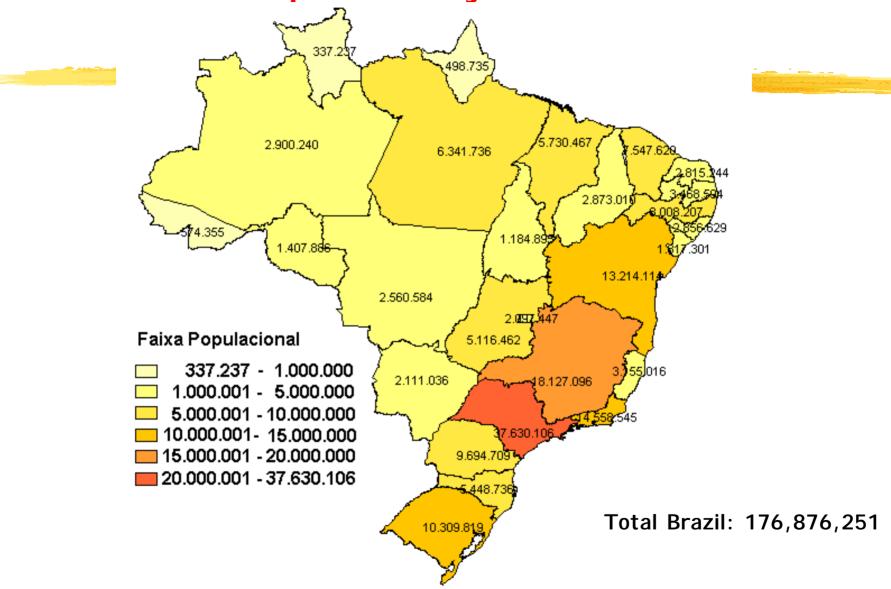
Themes

#Special features of the Brazilian federation

#The health system in Brazil – decentralization and primary health care

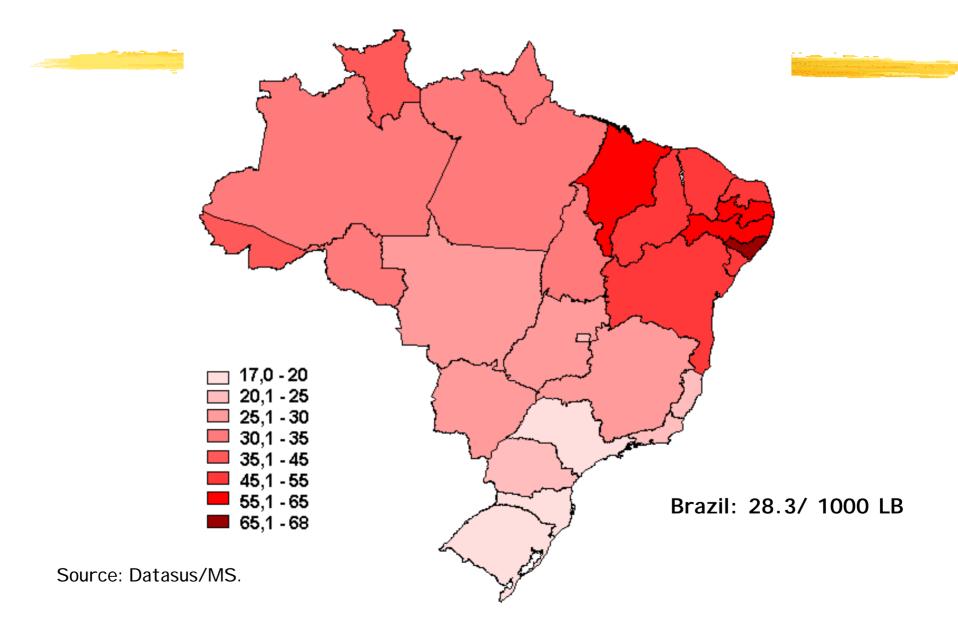
#The impact of "globalization"

Brazil: Population by State - 2003



Source: Datasus/MS

Brazil: Infant mortality rate - 2000

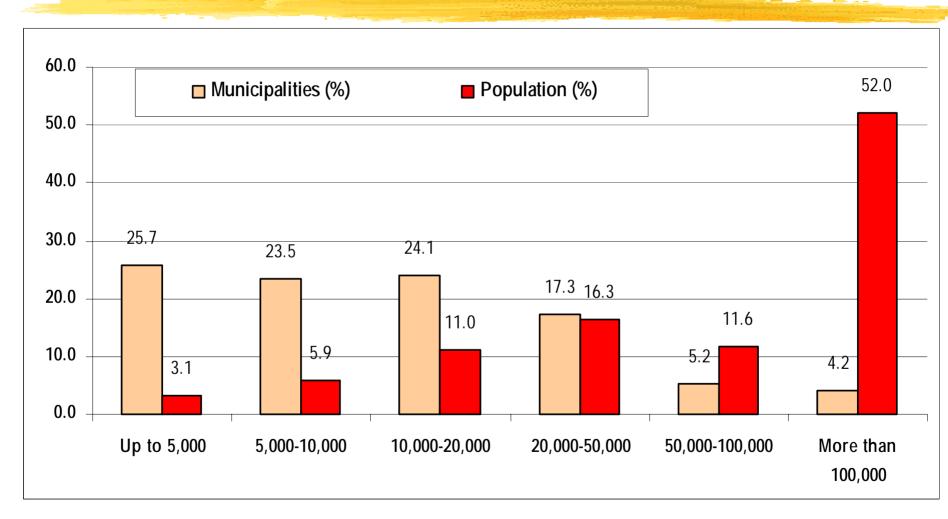


Brazil: Improvement in IMR - 1997 / 2000

Region	1997	2000	Variation
North	36.00	28.90	-20%
Northeast	58.30	44.90	-23%
Southeast	26.10	19.10	-27%
South	24.00	17.10	-29%
Midwest	27.10	21.90	-19%
Brazil	37.40	28.30	-24%

Source: Datasus/MS.

Brazil: Distribution (%) of Municipalities and Population, by population size - 2001



Source: IBGE

Nr. of municipalities: 5,561

SUS: The Unified Health System

- main constitutional guidelines -

#Universal access

#Tax financed

#Decentralization

#Hierarchy

#Popular participation

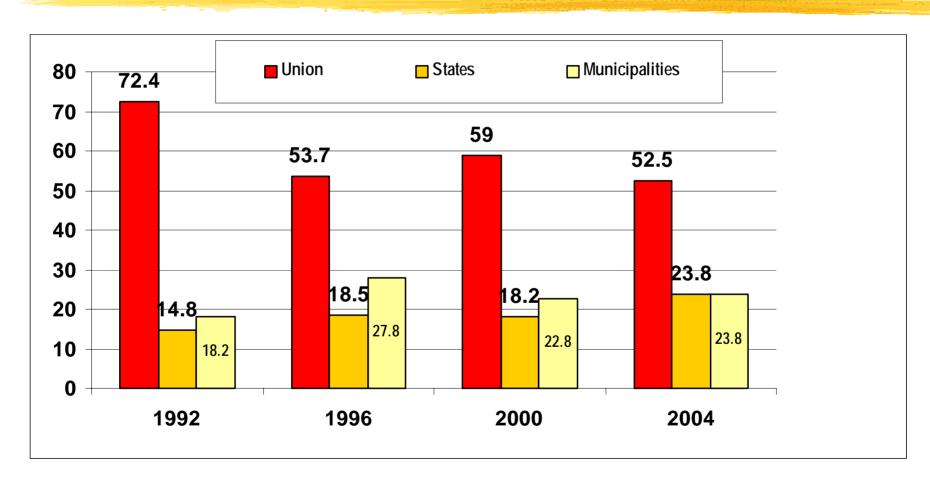
SUS: Decentralization

#1993 – automatic transfer of resources to municipalities x requisites/obligations

#Direct relationship between Union and Municipalities – where are the States?

Radical municipalization -> 1996: intergovernmental boards + integrated programming

Brazil: Participation (%) of Government Levels in total public spending in health - 1992 / 2004



Source: Ministry of Health, Biasoto & Piola, 2001, p. 229. and Médici, 1994, p. 152.

Brazil: Public spending in health as GDP percentage - 2000

Government Level	% PIB	
Union	1,87	
States	0,58	
Municipalities	0,72	
BRAZIL	3,17	

Source: Ministry of Health, 2002.

SUS: Popular participation

#Municipal, State and National levels:

- Health Councils
- Health Conferences

- ≤ 50% users
- ≥ 25% health professionals
- ≥ 25% health authorities and service providers

SUS: Primary health care

#Principles of PSF (Family Health Program):

- substitutive model
- comprehensiveness and hierarchy
- territory and clientele delimitation

SUS: Family Health Program Coverage (% of the population) - 1998 / 2002

Region	1998	2000	2002	Variation
North	1.1	10.8	25.6	2248%
Northeast	1.6	22.0	39.5	2399%
Southeast	2.5	9.8	21.4	771%
South	1.9	11.8	25.5	1216%
Midwest	0.3	11.3	35.4	14056%
Brazil	1.9	13.7	28.4	1409%

Source: Datasus/MS.

Globalization issues

****An optimistic point of view (for the Brazilian case)**

#Health care as a social right, not as a program

The Globalization Agenda

****The Washington Consensus:**

Reduction of the scope of social policy

The Globalization Agenda

#World Bank 's agenda for health:

- adoption of user 's fees for health services
- incentives to develop health insurance programs
- strengthening of non-governmental provision of services
- decentralization of the health care system

The Globalization Agenda x Social Policy in Brazil

#The 1988 Constitution:

acknowledged social rights

defined a social-democratic regime of welfare

The Globalization Agenda x Social Policy in Brazil

Some important achievements:

- no reduction of the scope of social policy
- minimal State idea not effective in most social areas
- World Bank 's projects coherent with the idea of health care as a social right
- decentralization as a political strategy for redemocratization, and not due to the Bank´s agenda
- tight fiscal adjustment policies have not compromised social policy budgets

The Challenges

- **Supra municipal coordination clarifying**the role of the states
- ****Professional training and salary levels**
- **XIs the Unified Health System really unified? PSF x secondary and tertiary health care**
- **#Political elements prevent the** "globalization" agenda to be internalized

THANK YOU VERY MUCH!