



Lessons Learned and Opportunities

Supporting Partnerships for Greater Access to Health Care Coverage In the Formal Sector

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Banyan Global
Jhpiego
Marie Stopes International
Monitor Group
O'Hanlon Health Consulting

Health Insurance is a Necessity for Universal Coverage

- Health insurance is a model to:
 - Mobilize resources to reduce high OOP expenditures
 - Efficiently deliver services
 - Create sustainable methods of coverage and delivery
 - Sustaining health outcomes in view of declining donor funding
- Why comprehensive health insurance is important:
 - Single disease insurance is not sustainable
 - III or absent employees have far reaching cost implications (decreased productivity, delayed revenue)
 - Employer premium contribution yields a high return
 - Promotes an increase in the use of private health facilities;
 reduces the burden on public health facilities

Insurers

- Communicate with employers and employees to understand their unique needs
- Use actuarial evidence to guide development of products
- Respond to needs with innovation and flexibility
- Design products that promote wellness, prevention, and promotive services
- Partner with healthcare providers and agree on benefits and costs
- Invest in education and target group studies
- Monitor use and distribution of services (to prevent fraud)

Employers

- Evaluate various models of providing health coverage for various cadres of staff
 - Seek TA if needed
- Promote awareness among and educate staff on wellness and preventative care
- Partner with insurers, MIPs, administrators, and regulators to develop specific health funding models for staff
- Conduct an economic evaluation of business and financial impact of various HCF models

Healthcare Providers

- Develop standardized and quality healthcare services
- Use comprehensive costing data to price services
- Partner with employers, insurers, and MIPs to develop sustainable health plans through provision of cost effective services
- Accept more sustainable payment modalities: fixed reimbursement, DRG, capitation

Employees

- Become actively involved in the design of their health coverage
 - Participate in willingness to pay surveys or focus groups
- Prudent utilization of benefits and adoption of healthy lifestyles
- Give feedback on products and services and how they can be improved

- Government/Regulators
 - Clear policies and strategies
 - Conclude HCF and define regulatory structure and different types of health plans
 - Promote PPPs in HCF
 - Make health plans mandatory and work out how each socioeconomic group will be covered
 - Hold all parties (insurers, MIPS, employers, and providers) accountable for results
 - Public education and awareness creation on HCF
 - Collect and collate industry innovation and share data/benchmarking

Challenges

- Cost containment
 - Low income workers comprise a large portion of the formal sector and are frequent users of healthcare
 - Increasing costs of premiums and claims
 - Alternatives to insurance (in-house clinics) may be more affordable
 - Restrictive products result in further cost gaps that the employer or employee must fill OOP
- Fraud
- Lack of knowledge or information sharing on available, affordable products
- Little emphasis on prevention
- Identifying/creating an appropriate insurance product
 - In-patient vs. out-patient
 - Mandatory vs. voluntary

Opportunities

- Communication and information sharing among all actors
- Leverage partnerships
 - Create provider networks and build partnerships with low-cost hospitals
- Develop products to accurately address the needs of low income workers





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