

POLICY ISSUES REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENTS(SLA) IN MALAWI



**Healthcare Financing Summit
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Background of SLAs

- CHAM/MOH MOU signed on 9th December 2002.
- Aim of MOU is to increase equitable access to basic health care services by rural poor Malawians
- It covers a number of areas including:
 - Gov. support towards Health workers salaries(100%)
 - Secondment of Tutors in CHAM training Colleges
 - Provision of essential medicines to CHAM health facilities
 - Student scholarships for Nurses , Clinical Officers & Medical Assistants



Background of SLAs

- In 2004 MoH and partners developed EHP/POW/SWAp 2004-2010.
- EHP stated that health services should be delivered free at the point of delivery.
- SWAp has technical working groups (TWGs).



Background of SLAs

- The SRH TWG had Save-motherhood (SM) subcommittee.
- SM subcommittee implemented recommendations of SM Initiative Project with Dowa as dummy district.
- One of the recommendations was to turn CHAM facilities as EHP centres.



Background of SLAs

- Therefore Service Level Agreements (SLA) were piloted in Dowa district in 2005.
- SLAs Task Force was formed in 2005 to direct implementation of SLAs chaired by Dowa DHO with CHAM as secretariat.
- SLA Task Force came up with documents necessary for implementation of SLAs.



Background of SLAs

- Dowa piloted SLAs focussed on ANC and Delivery part of safe motherhood programme.
- Results of the SLAs pilot were presented at 2005 SWAp mid year review.
- DHMTs started SLAs learning visits in Dowa district.



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Background of SLAs

- Then PPP TWG was formed in 2007 from SLA Task Force.
- All SLA issues were handled through PPP TWG with MOH/GTZ were co-chairs and CHAM secretariat (uniform prices)
- Uniform prices were presented at MOH Senior management and agreed.



Background of SLAs

- Lilongwe DHMT signed the first formal SLA agreement with Nkhoma hospital soon after visiting Dowa SLA pilot sites.
- Then all other districts copied the good SLA practice with full or selective EHP.



SLA DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

- In 2008, CHAM carried out a mid term evaluation of SLA implementation.
- In 2010, CHAM and MOH with support from GIZ conducted SLA costing study.
- 2012, CHAM and MOH developed SLA procedure guidelines with support from SHOPS.



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HOW SLAs ARE IMPLEMENTED

- SLAs are implemented as partial or full EHP
- Agreements are done at district level with CHAM Secretariat, Secretary for Health as witnesses to the contract

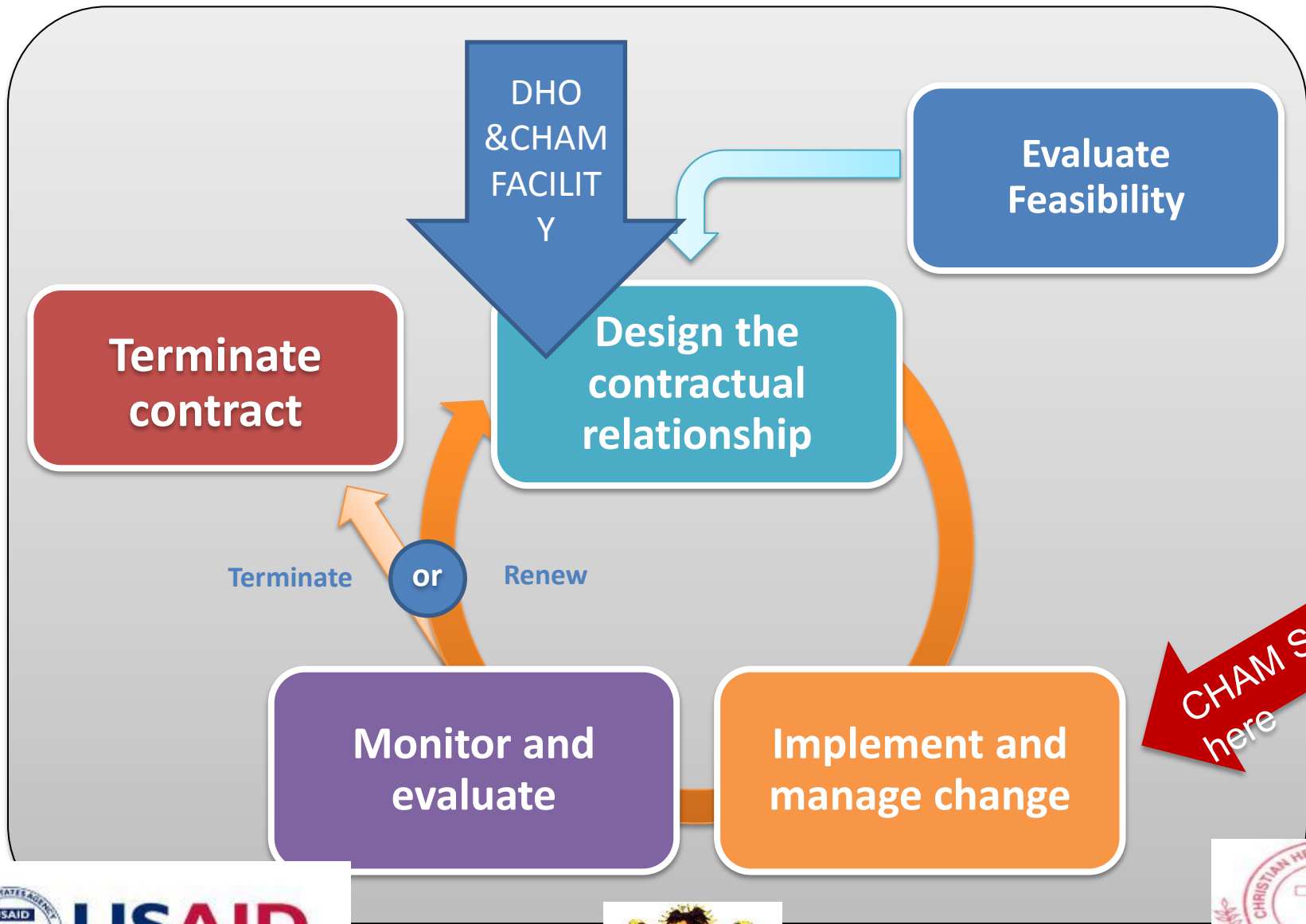


Context of SLAs

- Based on fee for service, Fees are priced and paid separately by a third party(government)
- Done at District level based on need for equitable access to health services
- 75 of 172 (36%) of CHAM health facilities have SLAs



How the Contracts are done



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Payment Method

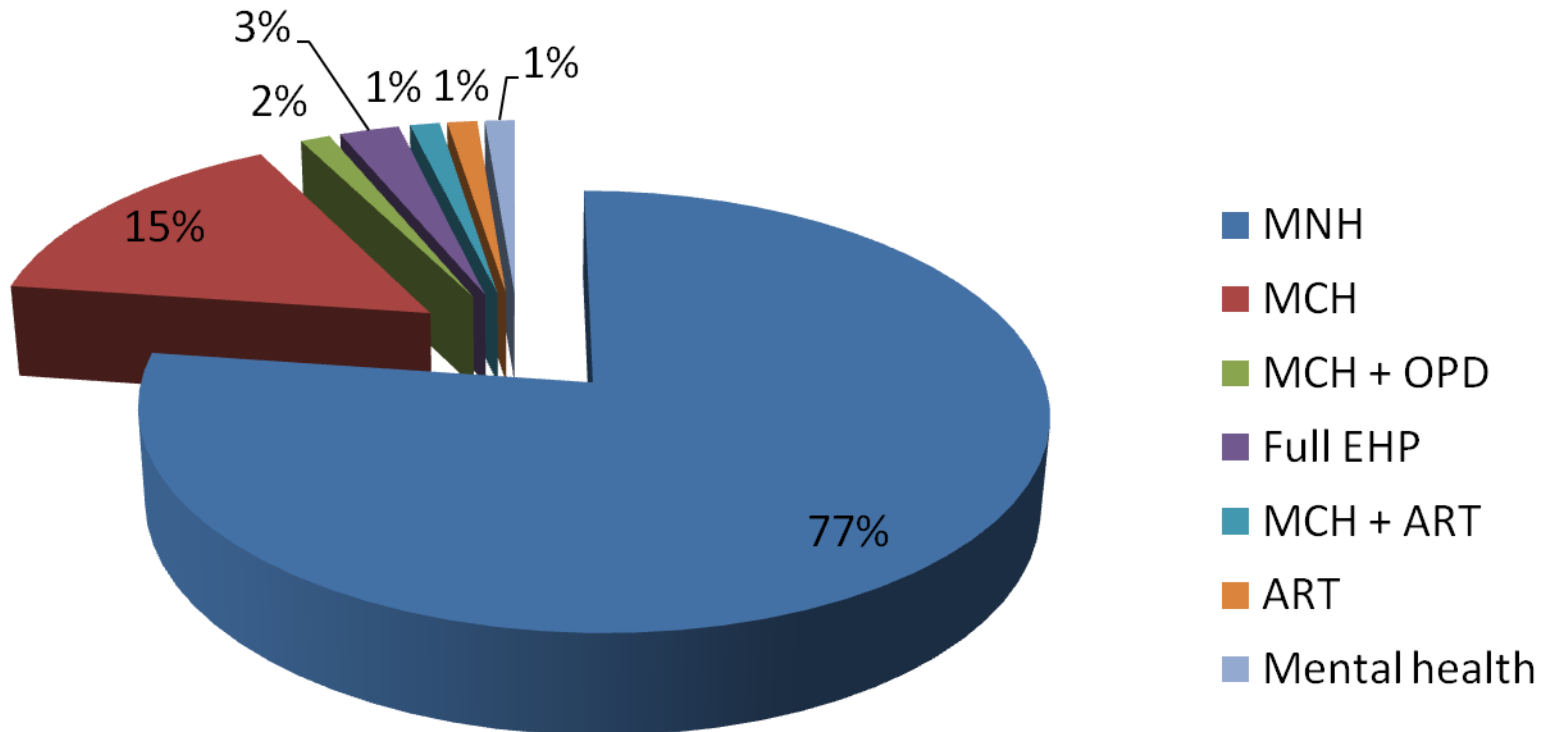
- All are Fee for service-based contractual agreement
- CHAM health facility and DHO agree on the price and conditions for service delivery based on catchment area's population
- Contracts are then signed and copies sent to Ministry Head quarters and CHAM Secretariat for records, and monitoring performance
- CHAM health facility renders services and claims payment from District Health Office(Ministry of Health)



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Results of Service Level Agreements by Service Coverage



KEY LESSONS



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Lessons Learnt

1. In sufficient budget allocation for SLAs
2. Pricing of services not evidence based
3. Lack of clarity for addressing non- payment.
5. Lack of performance monitoring mechanisms resulting in delayed renewals of contracts and
6. Trust between two parties suffered from lack of clarity. Real danger of terminating SLAs.



SLA Service Delivery Challenges



1. Congestion due to increased number of patients accessing free services resulting in overcrowding
2. Compromise on the available infrastructure



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Challenges at Service Delivery



3. Compromise in the available Human resources and equipment
4. Delayed Payments
5. Compromise on quality of services delivered

Efforts to address the problem

- GlZ costing study in 2010- to address overcharging issues
- SHOPS Private Sector Assessment in 2011: this highlighted weaknesses in MOU and SLAs
- 2012 CHAM and MOH with support from SHOPS worked on SLA guidelines, and started the process of reviewing the MOU



CURRENT STATUS

- The developed SLA guidelines have been disseminated to all participating facilities
- Finalisation of revised MOU still pending
- SLA cost tracking study underway targeting Public and CHAM facilities with support from SHOPS
- Resistance in full implementation of the new SLA guidelines



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Causes of Concern

- Limited engagement of participating CHAM facilities DHOs in the revisions of SLA prices and development of guidelines
- New revised prices not accepted by some especially those who had already gone beyond through their personal negotiations.
- No dedicated budgetary allocation for SLAs
- Legal framework still not in place to enforce payments



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POLICY ISSUES

ACTORS:

- DHOs- these are budget holders and the ones paying out but have had limited involvement in decisions regarding SLA pricing and guidelines
- Hospitals: are beneficiaries to SLAs but have not been fully involved in coming up with prices for the services they provide under SLAs
- Community: No involvement at all regarding SLA policy yet they are beneficiaries



Policy issues

- Political y driven
- Standardization of the prices disadvantaging other Actors
- Macroeconomic factors such as inflation affecting budgets and devaluation affecting prices



Policy issues.....

Process

- Inadequacy of consultations
- Facility mapping or assessment was not there initially – Now done by SHOPS
- Development of guidelines need to be evidence based
- SLA indicators not in CMERD



Policy Issues

Legal issues

- Loose contracts – not legally binding hence problems with non payment
- SLA contracts need to be monitored from PPP desk which has just been put in place
- Contracts initiation , renewal and obligations are at the mercy of DEC and DHO



FUTURE FOR SLAS

- Are SLAs viable for universal health coverage?
- need a lot of improvements
- The current performance is dependent on individual DHOs and not systems or offices and CHAM hospital Management
- SLAs are not a priority in the budget - they are not ring- face hence difficult to hold DHOs accountable



FUTURE OF SLAs

- SLAs should become a contract entered into with District Assembly as controlling officers as opposed to DHOs
- Performance of SLAs be monitored by DEC
- Upfront payment modalities be explored
- Since implementing SLAs is a risk , DHOs should insure the SLA contract so that the insurance can cover the delayed payments or non payment issues



We need

- To study the perceptions of DHOs and CHAM health management teams with regard to implementation of the New SLA guidelines: Bottle necks and Lessons



Conclusions

- SLAs good for improving access and addressing Universal Health Coverage

BUT

- We need to address key lessons learnt and challenges



The SLA Technical Committee would like to acknowledge :

- CHAM management
- MOH Planning and SWAP Secretariat
- SHOP Chief of Party and his Team
- GIZ & all who have participated in SLAs

Thank you for your attention



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