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*Devolving Public Health Systems and
Delivering Universal Healthcare through LGUs*

Strengthening Local Health Systems and Delivering Universal Healthcare through Partnerships

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Public Health



Photo: IF Fisher and EL Fisk

“The science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting health through the **organized efforts and informed choices of society, organizations, public and private communities, and individuals.**”

(CEA Winslow, 1920)

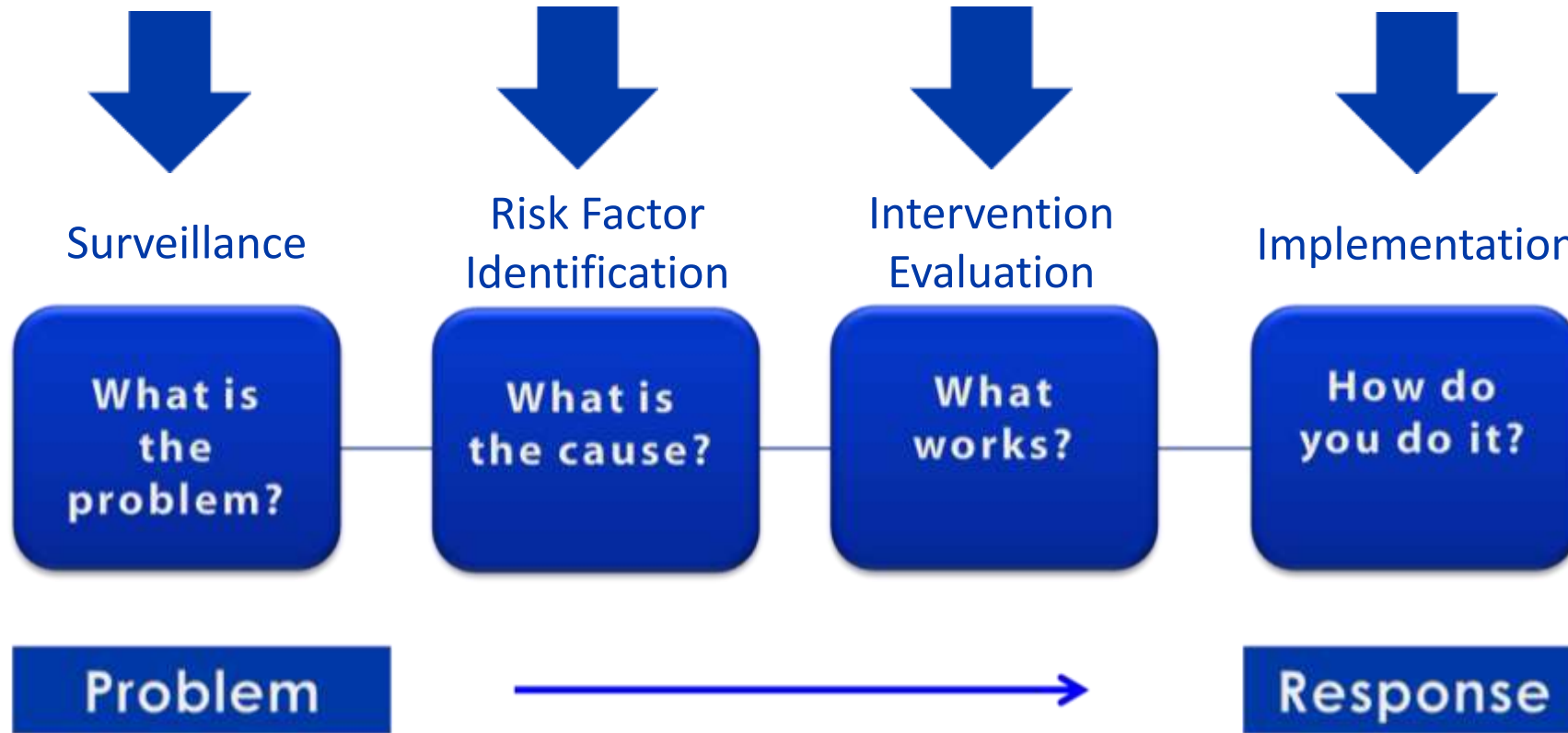
“Public health aims to **provide maximum benefit for the largest number of people.**”

(World Health Organization)

Continuing high relevance of Public Health ~100 years after Winslow

Winslow CEA. The untitled field of public health. Mod Med 1920;2:183–91.

Public Health Approach



Data providing evidence and basis for timely and adequate response to COVID-19 and other Public Health challenges

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015
- Provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future
- At its heart are the **17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, which are an **urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership**
- **Ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests**





Leaving no one behind and realizing the Philippine AmBisyon of a life that is matatag (strong family and community ties), maginhawa (comfortable), and panatag (peaceful and secure).

(NEDA, 2019)



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Health Related SDGs: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13, 16, 17

Target date: 2030



What are the top priorities and targets?

Global Sustainable Development Report 2020



The Sustainable
Development
Goals Report
2020

- Decade of Action to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030
- Critical period to advance a shared vision and accelerate responses to the world's gravest challenges – from eliminating poverty and hunger to reversing climate change
- Novel coronavirus turned a public health emergency into one of the worst international crises of our lifetimes, changing the world as we know it
- *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020* presents some of the devastating initial impacts of COVID-19 on specific Goals and targets











What are the scores for the Philippines?

Few SDG 3 indicators are close to the target

- Compared to other countries in the Region, the Philippines is far from reaching some targets in **RMNCH, non-communicable diseases (NCDs), and urban and environmental health.**
- Gaps exist in **infectious diseases** prevention and control. The Philippines has one of the highest rates of **tuberculosis** incidence in the Region. A continuing increase in **HIV** prevalence might be further monitored.
- Relatively large inequities in skilled birth attendance, neonatal and under-5 mortality, and the adolescent birth rate have been identified.



How far is the Philippines from the SDG targets?

SDG	Indicator value	Indicator rescaled score to 0–100% Target: 100%
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births) ¹² 2015		
3.1.1	114.0	 70%^d
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%) ¹³ 2013		
3.1.2	73.0%	 55%^e
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births) ¹⁴ 2016		
3.2.1	27.1	 95%^d
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) ¹⁴ 2016		
3.2.2	12.6	 96%^d
Infants receiving three doses of hepatitis B vaccine (%) (proxy) ¹⁴ 2016		
3.3.4	86.0%	 69%^e
Proportion of married or in-union women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods ¹⁵ 2013		
3.7.1	51.5%	 24%^e
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 15–19 years) ¹⁶ 2013		
3.7.2	57.0	 47%^e
Diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) ¹⁴ 2016		
3.b.1	86.0%	 63%^e

There are two values displayed in each country profile:

Indicator value

- corresponds to the actual value for a country at the baseline year

Rescaled value

- shows the relative position of a country with respect to other countries in the Western Pacific Region

THE PANDEMIC HAS

**INTERRUPTED
CHILDHOOD
IMMUNIZATION
PROGRAMMES
IN AROUND
70 COUNTRIES**



Infectious diseases

New HIV infections among adults 15–49 years old (per 1000 uninfected population)¹⁷ 2015

3.3.1 | **0.1*** |

TB incidence (per 100 000 population)¹⁴ 2016

3.3.2 | **554.0** |  **2%^e**

Malaria incidence (per 1000 population at risk)¹⁴ 2015

3.3.3 | **0.4** |

**Note: A recent increase in incidence might be further monitored*

ILLNESS AND DEATHS

FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

— **WILL SPIKE** —



SERVICE CANCELLATIONS
WILL LEAD TO

**100% INCREASE
IN MALARIA DEATHS
IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

Noncommunicable diseases

Probability of dying from any of cardiovascular disease (CVD), cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease (CRD) between age 30 and exact age 70 (%)¹⁸ 2015

3.4.1 | **28.6%** | Regional Average: 17.1

Suicide mortality rate (per 100 000 population)¹⁴ 2015

3.4.2 | **3.4** | Regional Average: 10.8

Total alcohol per capita (≥ 15 years of age) consumption (in litres of pure alcohol), projected estimates¹⁹ 2016

3.5.2 | **5.6** |  **59%^e**

Age-standardized prevalence of tobacco smoking among persons 15 years and older (%) – Female²⁰ 2015

3.a.1 | **8.5%** |  **86%^e**

Age-standardized prevalence of tobacco smoking among persons 15 years and older (%) – Male²⁰ 2015

3.a.1 | **43.0%** |  **44%^e**

Urban and environmental health

Road traffic mortality rate (per 100 000 population)²¹ 2013

3.6.1

10.5

Regional Average: 17.3

Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
(per 100 000 population)²² 2012

3.9.1

88.7



45%^e

Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe water, sanitation and
hygiene (WASH) services (per 100 000 population)²³ 2012

3.9.2

5.1



64%^e

Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
(per 100 000 population)¹⁸ 2015

3.9.3

0.2



95%^e

Health system resources and capacity

Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health per capita (constant 2014 US\$), by recipient country²⁴ 2014

3.b.2 | **0.59** |

Skilled health professionals density (per 10 000 population)²⁵

3.c.1 | | Regional Average: 42.0

Average of 13 International Health Regulations (2005) core capacity scores¹⁴ 2016

3.d.1 | **87.0** |  **78%^e**

Global Sustainable Development Report 2020

The world is falling short on its promise of universal health coverage by 2030

Universal health coverage means that all people have access to the health services they need, when and where they need them, without financial hardship. It includes the full range of essential health services, from health promotion to prevention, treatment,

Rising out-of-pocket health expenses are reaching unsustainable levels, pushing millions into extreme poverty

Achieving universal health coverage remains a global challenge. The number of people incurring large out-of-pocket health expenses has been increasing and will likely continue to increase. Globally, the

Maximizing Partnerships for the SDGs

- Pursuing the SDGs requires an ambitious approach that gets everyone behind the goal of leaving no one behind.
- Involving the different stakeholders today in a very concrete way will determine the attainment of the SDGs in the remaining 8 years, and on to 2040.

Public Health in time of COVID-19 and Now Normal: need for more partnership and collaboration

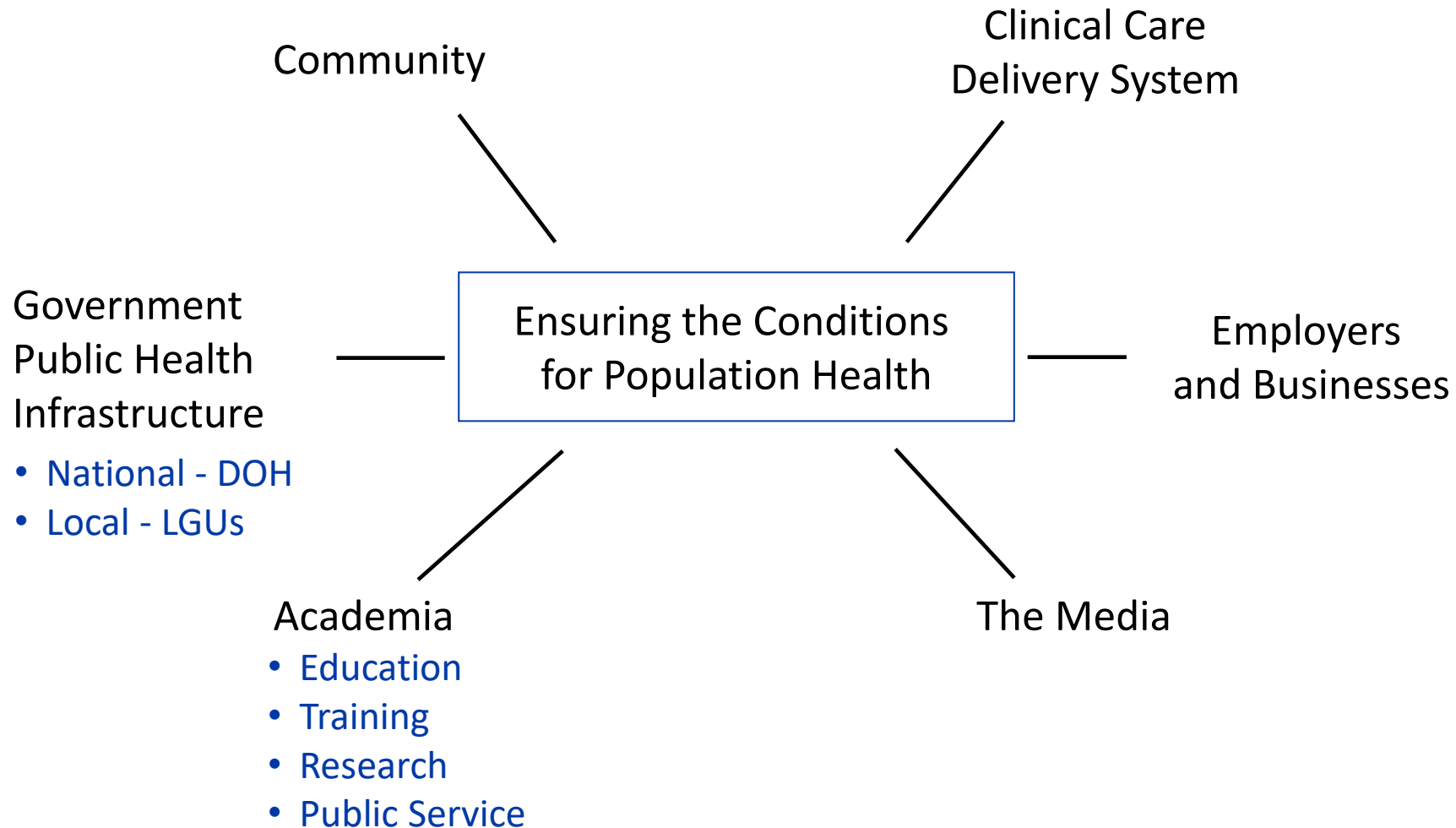


Major Public Health programs in time of COVID-19

- Disruption in delivery of health services
- Decentralized health system with varying levels of capacity to spearhead delivery of public health services
- Delays in reaching targeted UN Sustainable Development Goals
- In time of pandemic and now normal, need for more than 'business as usual', need for 'catch up' and acceleration towards meeting targets
- Need for strong health communications, sharing facts vs. fallacy, what works vs. what doesn't

Partners in the Public Health System

Responding to COVID-19 and other Major Public Health Challenges



95 years of Academic Public Health in the Philippine

UP College of Public Health (1927)

SEAMEO TROPMED Regional Centre
for Public Health, Hospital Administration,
Environmental and Occupational Health



- One of 9 academic units in UP Manila, with CM, PGH, NIH, other units
- **Education-training** of public health professionals in the Philippines and Southeast Asia
- **Research** providing evidence for policy and enhancement of service delivery
- **Public service**, technical support to national and international agencies, public and private sectors, continuing education

We cannot do all these alone...

2019 – Sustainable development as thematic areas for academic programs, research and public service

PHILIPPINE HEIs OFFERING ACADEMIC PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS, 2021



▲ HEI

*Public Health in Medicine, Nursing, Medical Technology and other Allied Health academic programs

Type of Program	Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Undergraduate Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cagayan State University •University of La Salette Santiago •University of the Philippines Manila 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •University of the Philippines Visayas 	
Graduate Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •St. Louis University •Adventist University of the Philippines •Virgen Milagrosa University Foundation •University of the Philippines Manila •Urdaneta City University •Partido State University •Ago Medical and Educational Center - Bicol •Christian College of Medicine •University of La Salette Santiago •University of the East Ramon Magsaysay Memorial Medical Center •De La Salle Medical and Health Sciences Institute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Silliman University •Southwestern University •Negros State Oriental University 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Jose Rizal Memorial State University •Dipolog Medical Center College Foundation •Ateneo de Zamboanga University
Graduate with Public Health Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Benguet State University •Holy Angel University •University of the East •University of La Salette Santiago •University of Northern Philippines Vigan •University of the Philippines Manila 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •St. Paul University Dumaguete •Silliman University •Cebu Normal University 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Davao Medical School Foundation
Doctoral Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Adventist University of the Philippines •University of the Philippines Manila 		

Academic Public Health Programs Offered by HEIs in the Philippines



HEI

<i>Type of Program</i>	Number of Programs per Island Group			Total
	<i>Luzon</i>	<i>Visayas</i>	<i>Mindanao</i>	
Undergraduate Public Health	3	1		4
Graduate Public Health	10	3	3	16
Graduate with Public Health Track	6	3	1	10
Doctoral Public Health	2			2
Total	21	7	4	

- * Majority of academic programs are offered in Luzon
- * Very limited number of institutions offering undergraduate PH courses in relation to the demand for higher education in PH
- * Graduate level programs for PH are only in selected regions limiting the opportunity for training of PH policy makers and managers at regional, provincial, and city levels
- * Very limited DrPH programs to contribute to science and growth of the field in the context of a LMIC

Philippine Academic Consortium for Public Health (PACPH)



Official Launch: March 9, 2022
(during the UPCPH@95 Anniversary celebration)

Goal: To expand and strengthen the collaboration of different HEIs in the country on academic, research and public service activities both locally and internationally.

Seven institutional founding members

1. Adventist University of the Philippines
2. Cagayan State University, Andrews Campus
3. Davao Medical School Foundation Inc.
4. Silliman University
5. University of the East Ramon Magsaysay Memorial Medical Center, Inc.
6. University of the Philippines Manila
7. University of the Philippines Visayas

Inaugural PACPH symposium with the theme, **“Strengthening Higher Education Institution in Public Health in the New Normal Towards Sustainable Development”**.

Keynote Message by Dr Graham Harrison of WHO on **“Roles of HEIs in Achieving the Health Related SDGs”**



Health Human Resource Development

- *Tremendous needs in public health human resource development*
 - *Department of Health*
 - *Health Promotion Officers – Regions, Provinces, Cities and Municipalities*
 - *Epidemiology and Surveillance Officers – Regions, Provinces, Cities and Municipalities*
 - *Zuellig Family Foundation – Health Leadership and Governance, Equity in Health*
- *Role of public and private sectors in health human resource development*
- *Where is our Health Human Resource Development Masterplan?*

Reflections on Strengthening Local Health Systems

Delivering UHC to score “big” in Public Health

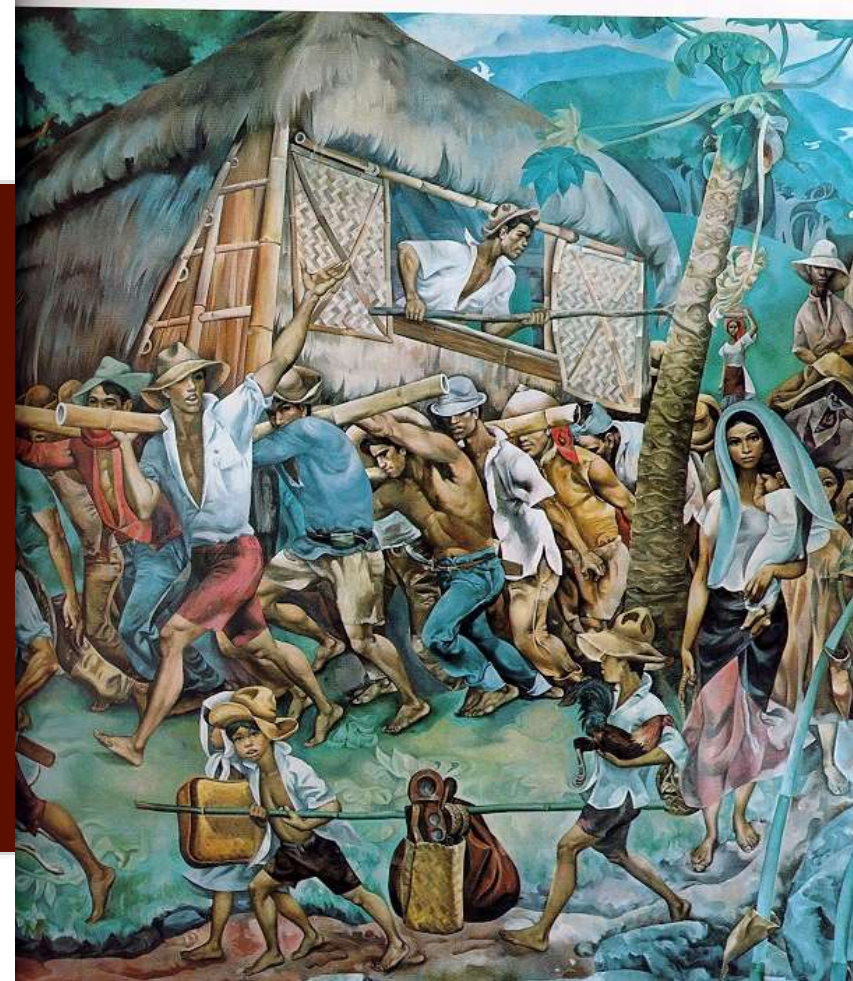
1. What - Health priorities and targets are provided by the UN SDGs
2. Who - Crucial role of Local Government Units in delivery of quality health services...UHC
3. How - Strong local health systems delivering UHC as the way forward in the now normal
4. Crucial role of HEIs in PH and partners in health human resource development and provision of technical support to LGUs, DOH and other concerned agencies to help meet targets for sustainable development

*Tremendous challenges and opportunities for Public Health
in time of COVID-19 and now normal*

*Call for enhancing partnership and collaboration in Public Health
now, more than ever*

Thank you

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Bayanihan (Collaborative Spirit)
Botong Francisco

