

Rapid Assessment of the purchasing arrangements in Colombia

Thematic Working Group
The Collectivity
World Health Organization WHO
Health Financing Governance

Team Work
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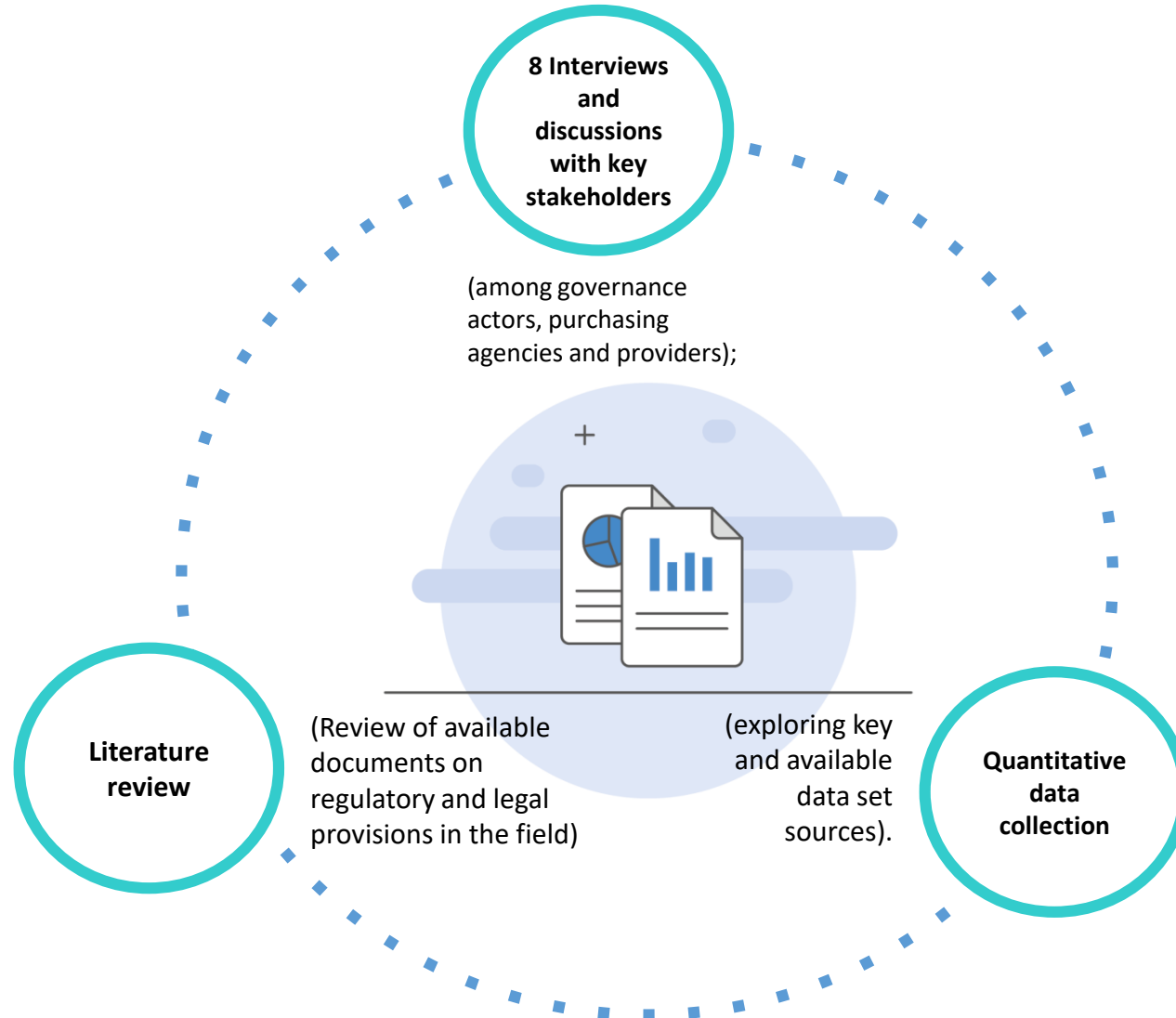
9th July, 2018
Bogotá, D.C.



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Methodology



Country setup

Brief overview of the purchasing setup in the country: who are the main purchasers.

Colombia
48 million inhabitants

(2014) The total expenditure on health as % of GDP is 7%. The total of resources went from COP \$37,80 trillion in 2012 to COP \$40,94 trillion in 2017 (an increase of 8,31%, at an average annual increase of 2,02%).

1

Health insurance agencies in the contributory, subsidized and especial regimes (In Spanish: EPS)

The EPS's contributory scheme covers 20.760.123 millions people (44%)

EPS's subsidized scheme covers 22.882.669 millions people (46%)

Special health insurance scheme cover approximately 2,226,973 million people (4%)

Public +
Privates 's EPS
= **85%**
Health care services

2

Sub-national governments (33 Entidades Territoriales, which may comprise departments, municipalities, districts, indigenous territories and occasionally regions and provinces), each sub-national government is able to purchase health services to cover the needs of the poorer population.

cover the health needs of the 2,736,365 uninsured poor people (6%)

3

Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MOHSP) is able to purchase through the different entities:



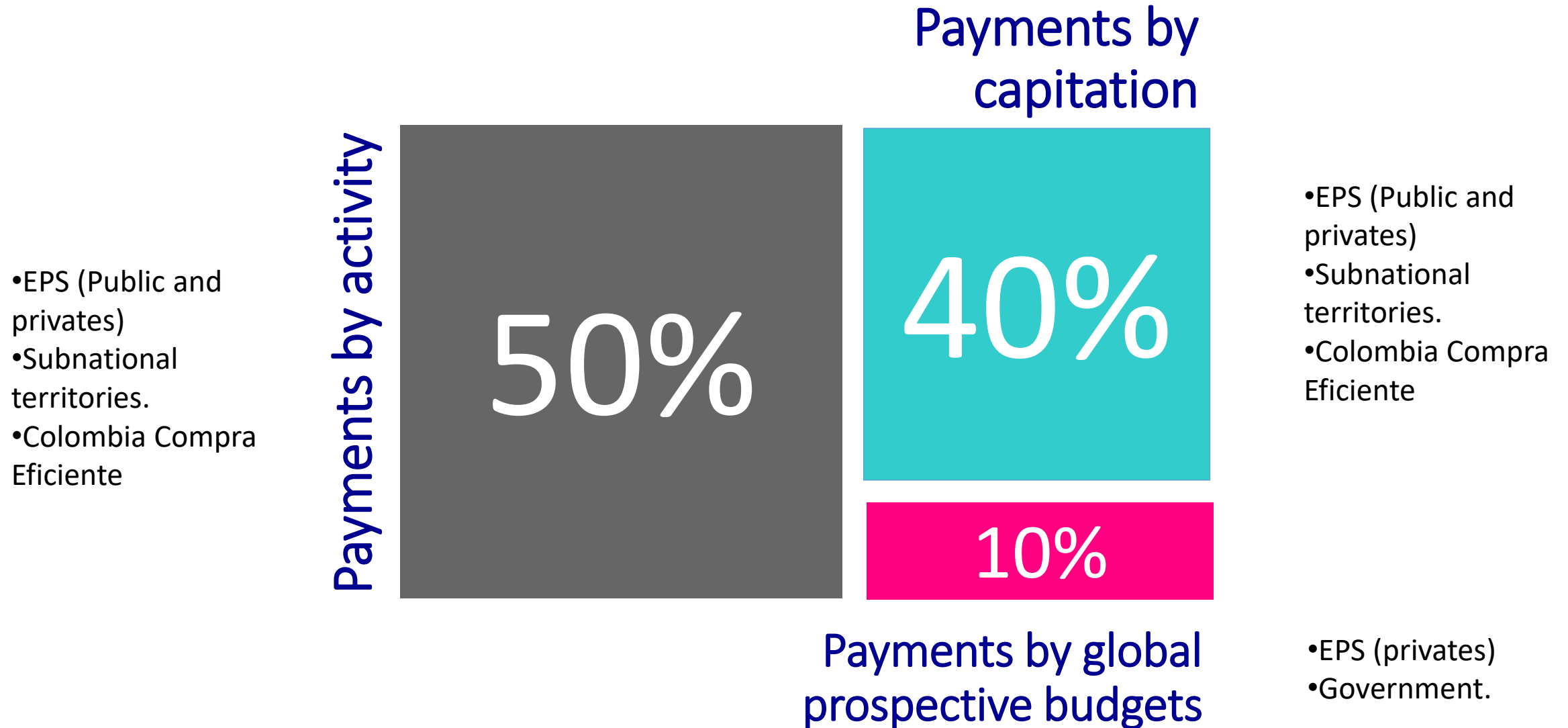
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Voluntary health insurance agencies.

5

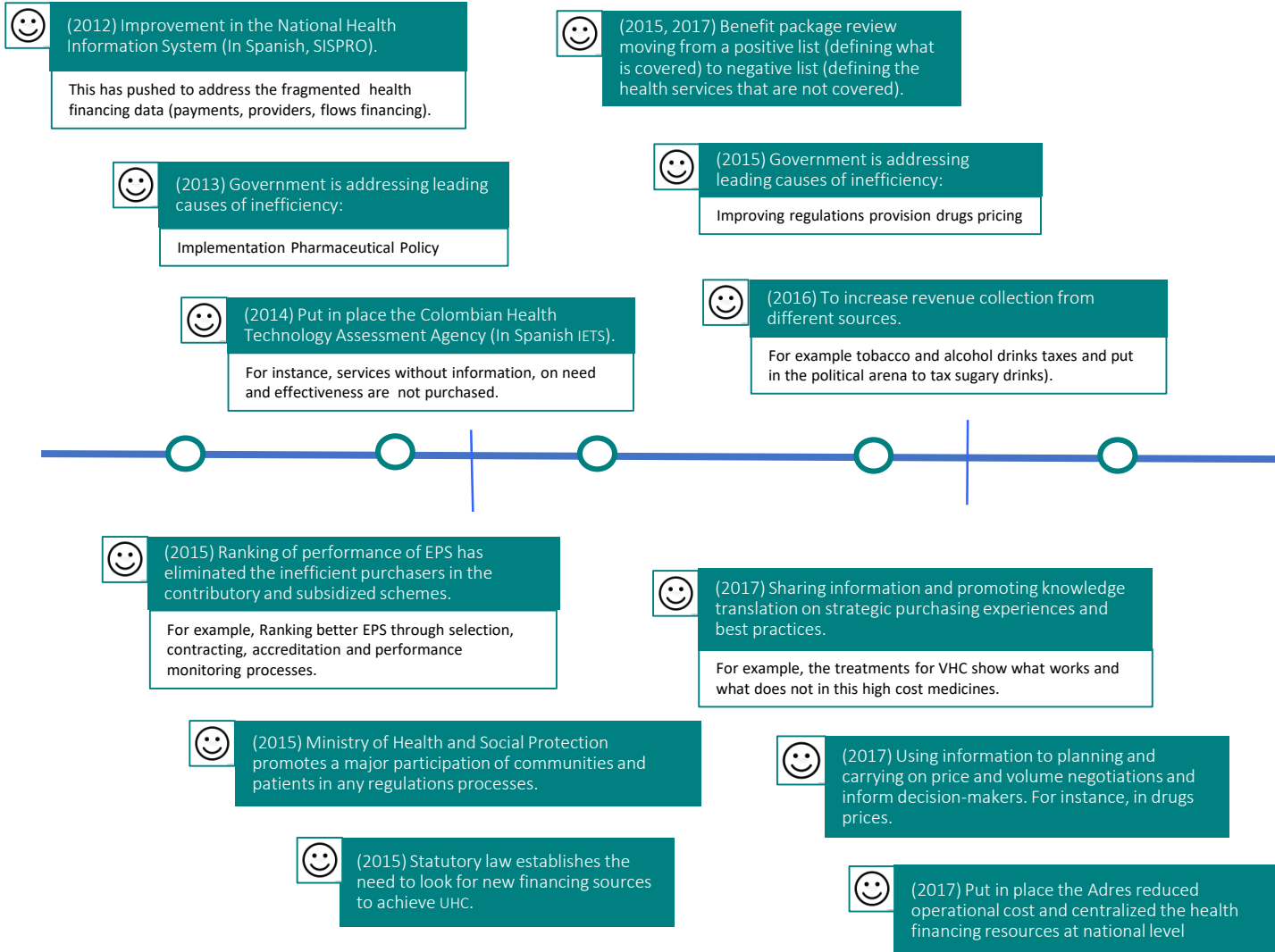
OOP by patients and household (in Colombia 16%)

In 2017, the payment methods most used by purchasers were mainly three:



Key areas of progress towards more strategic purchasing

How far is the country in its move towards strategic purchasing: some examples (beyond payment methods: what makes purchasing strategic ?)



😊 *Benefit design*

😊 *Governance*

😞 *Payment methods*

😞 *Information management*



Key topics and issues that needs more attention

What are the main hurdles/challenges to being more strategic in its purchasing setup?
What are ongoing or envisaged reforms to move to more strategic purchasing?



Benefit design

- Benefit package review needs to be aligned and well connected with provider payment mechanisms and health financing policy discussion.

- ✓The model of comprehensive health care (MIAS),.
- ✓ Regulation of drug prices .
- ✓Health Statutory Law (2015) have contributed to the increasing the use of payment methods output oriented.



Payment methods

- Integrating Performance Based Financing mechanisms into the rules and processes in the whole health care system.
- Still shifting a mixed provider payment systems.
- Most providers manage several programs with funding flows and separate data management system.
- Existence of few incentives to improve productivity, which are sometimes translated into lower quality and rationing.



Information management

- Weaknesses in payment information systems in collecting data of the subsidized health insurance scheme.
- Financial information is hardly integrated into the National Information System of Social Protection (SISPRO).
- Information on the contributory regime is more available, although fragmented in several information systems within the Ministry of Health and Social Protection. Information of the subsidized, exceptional and special health insurance schemes, and uncovered poor population are not fully available.

- ✓The Information System for Social Protection (SISPRO) has implemented standards, the coding system of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), interoperability processes with others data sources.



Governance

- The fragmentation and lack of coordination in the policy-making processes and health financing functions is a result of not-aligned purchaser's aspects across the different health insurance schemes with multiple purchasing markets.
- To strengthen the overseeing the purchasing function or a purchasing agencies.
- To gain better understanding and importance to interconnect clearly the set UHC objectives with set for the purchasing function.

- ✓Good governance (addressing regulation gaps, for example in the pharmaceutical market) has allowed better coordination to purchase health services and high cost medicines.
- ✓Put in place the first national agency to manage funds for health (at country and sub-national levels) and purchase centralized health services, including medicines and supplies, which reduced operational cost. Clear mandates for a purchasing multiple market (autonomy and rules).

What did we learnt?

- Gain better understanding of strategic purchasing, driving forces and interest of stakeholders, and gain a deeper understanding on dynamic management of strategic purchasing into the health system building blocks. SP is key to meet UHC's goals by 2030!!
- To recognize the need to address gaps in the field. More research is needed!
- To meet and connect with most key decision makers and responsible of strategic purchasing in Colombian Health Care settings. This was a key issue to ensure an effective application of the Rapid Assessment.
- To filled a gap in the field and contribute new evidence on Colombian Health Care Systems.
- The application of this Rapid Assessment revealed the need to develop specific training and skills in health financing governance at all levels of the health system.



Messages to take home on the application of the rapid assessment guide (suggestions for its improvement, revision and finalisation)

- *Previous collaboration drafting and discussing the purposes of the Rapid Assessment was needed and . This was a key issue to ensure an effective application of the Rapid Assessment.*
- *To meet and connect with key decision-makers and responsible of strategic purchasing from all levels into the Colombian Health Care, allowed to gather significant and unpublished information in the field.*
- *It was challenging compiling and contrasting information form different information data sources. However, this strengthen and validated the information provided by key informants during the interviews and discussions.*
- *Overall, we highly recommend another countries may applying the Rapid Assessment: allows to identify the key areas of progress and challenges regarding purchasing arrangements.*



**Muchas gracias!!
Merci
Thank you very much**