







A journey to An Integrated, Rationalized, Coordinated, Accessible and Quality Healthcare for the Citizens in the City of Kigali

"TAKING THE URBAN TURN"



BE-CAUSE HEALTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, BRUSSELS 15TH TO 16TH OCTOBER 2019

STRUCTURE OF PRESENTATION

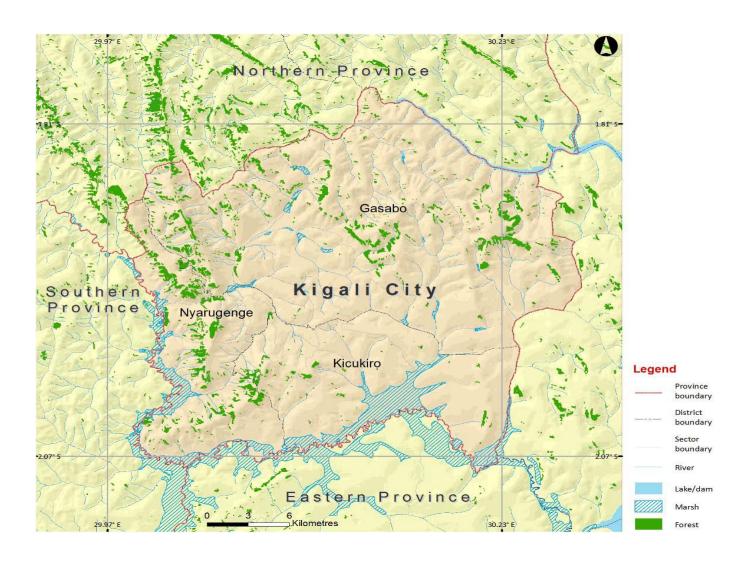
Urbanization and population growth

- Country profile
- City of Kigali profile
- Impact on health sector

Strategies:

- Quality assurance
- Human Resources for Health
- Health promotion
- Accessibility
 - Kigali Hospital Network
 - Medicalization of Health centers

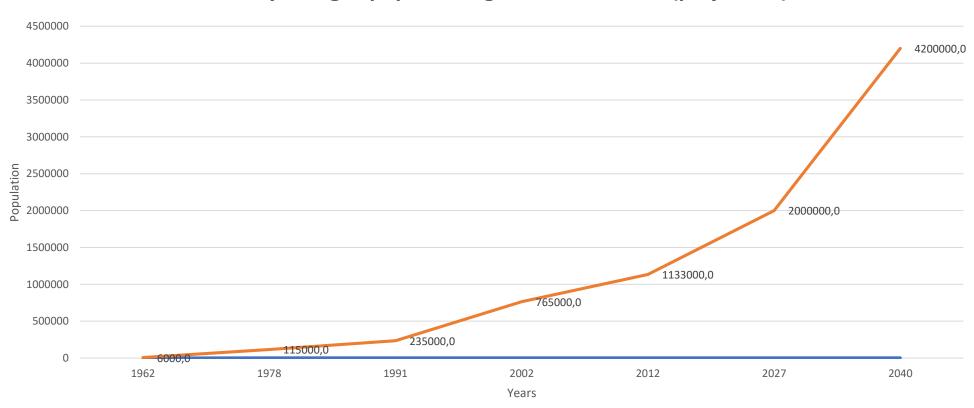
Map of the City of Kigali



Urbanization Rwanda profile

- Rwanda among the fastest urbanizing countries in Africa
 - **Urbanization: urban population:** 30.7% of total population, 2017
 - Rwanda target 35% of urbanization rate by 2024

City of Kigali population growth 1962-2040 (projection)



Source: CIA World Factbook, 2018

City of Kigali- Delivery Challenges

- Insufficient and uneven distribution of health facilities
- Lack of enough skilled personnel
- High concentration of people affected by City's living style e.g. (RTA, Violence, Mental Health, Drug abuse, industries, PTSD, etc.
- Environmental issues: air pollution due to road traffic, inefficient waste management systems
- Majority of the population (> 80% of the population) is covered by CBHI Scheme, giving only access
 and reimbursements for services in the public health facilities.
- Infectious diseases exacerbated by poor living conditions, high population density, promiscuity
- Epidemiologic transition: NCDs & mental health

Accessibility

- Establishment of health posts and their next generation
- Creation of Kigali Hospital Network
- Medicalization of Health centers
- Duo practice policy
- Specific medical missions and outreach program
- Isange one stop center
- Addition of more CHWs

Qualitty assurance

- Accreditation program
- Quality and safety policy
- Institutional support for quality assurance initiatives
- Establishment of Rwanda Accreditation body – On going

HRH

- Continuous training program for health professionals -HRH Program
- Non financial retention program for medical doctors –Housing facilitation program
- Mandatory continuous health professional development program for A2 Nurses
- Institutional retention strategies-PBF
- Empowerment of CHWs

Health promotion

- Car free day and Mass exercises
- NCDs mass campaign and voluntary screening

Strategies-2-: KHN

KIGALI Hospital Network

Autonomous Functional Network of Private and Public Providers Initiated by the Ministry of Health Rwanda and Supported by Enabel-UB Porgram

AIM: TO ENSURE

- Continuum of care
- Improved quality
- Proper management of emergencies
 - Efficiency and Effectiveness
 - Value for money services

STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS

- Sharing of resources
 - Human capital e.g. medical and other experts
 - Biomedical equipment
 - Information: Facility and Patient
 - Logistics, etc.), Ambulances

CENTERED ON

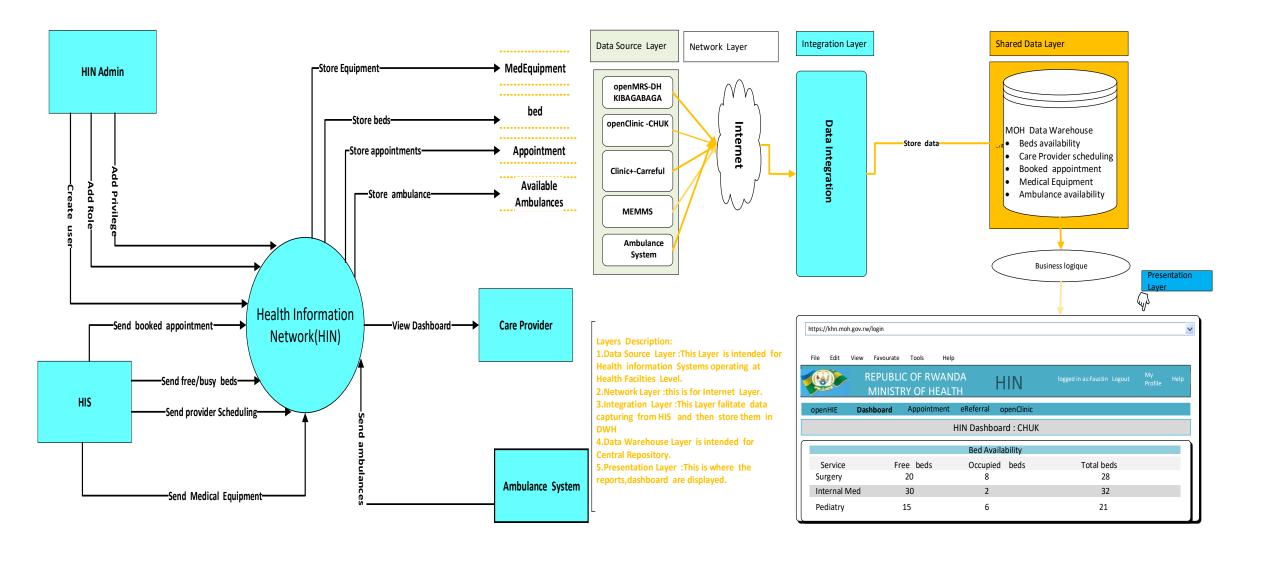
National Health Sector Policy guiding principles:

- People-centred
- Integrated care
- Sustainable services

STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS

- Sharing of procurement services
 - Merging technically complex services e.g Procurement, Sterilization, Maintenance of heavy equipment etc
- Production of medical gases and liquids, etc.)
- Joint management of hospital wastes

HIN Contextual Framework



Strategies-6-(Challenges and Recommendation

KHN Challenges:

- Unintegrated EMR systems
- Expensive IT technologies
- Lack of legal framework-PPP policy specific for health sector
- Good initiative which requires a huge investment and partnerships
- Still existing low Ownership at different levels

Recommendations:

- Ministry of health to advocate and engage other partners to take over and encourage private providers to fully participate in the project
- Ministry of health to mobilize more resources
- Ministry of health to put in place legal framework
- Registration of other providers

MEDICALIZATION OF HEALTH CENTERS-1-

Concept:

Intermediate between District hospital & Standard Health center- Since 2015

OPurpose:

To bring services closer to the population in a context of growing population.

Strategic objectives:

Obj 1: Relieve the burden from DH on ambulatory services (NCDs – dental cares–)

Obj 2: Address delays in referral of obstetric cases and other life strengthening conditions

As a progression the MoH has developed an Extended Health Service Package (EHSP) for Medicalized Health Facilities

MEDICALIZATION OF HEALTH CENTERS-2-

Model description

- Two medical visits/week at each of the four Health centers:
- **Activities:**
 - Medical consultations
 - Other general medicine services including ultrasound services
 - -Ultrasound and doppler machines were provided
 - Mentorship to health providers-Nurses and midwives
- Other extra services provided include:
 - Ultrasound services by nurses
 - Upgraded laboratory services
 - Selected drugs including those of NCDs
 - Basic dental services
 - -Dental chairs were provided

MEDICALIZATION OF HEALTH CENTERS-3-

Rollout

Phase 1:

- Permanent medical doctor- Recruitment in progress
- Dental services full package(MPA)
- Extended service package for MHCs- Published
- Training and privileging nurses and MDWs on the use of US- In progress
- Recognition of 4 MHCs for service reimbursement
- Continuous mentorship for all MHC staff
- Upgrading of laboratory services
- Establish official tariff for services provided at MHCs
- Develop institutional structure

MEDICALIZATION OF HEALTH CENTERS-3-

Rollout

Phase 2:

- Provision of an extend ambulatory service package and confirming
- Equipments To provide basic physiotherapy & ophthalmology equipment to be provided (if pertinent phase 1)
- Introducing new activities: physiotherapy and ophthalmology services (depending on need and feasibility assessment)

Rollout

Phase 3:

Implementation of sustainability plan phase 3

Overall Model Challenges:

- Weak internal revenue control mechanisms
- Financial burden (now still covered by Enabel-UB program)
- No official tariff for MHCs
- Medicalized health facilities Structure not approved

Conclusion and recommendation:

Access to quality and quantity healthcare especially in an urban context requires constant review and set up of several innovative strategies eg The current Medicalized HCs.













A Healthy People. A Wealthy Nation



City of Kigali

