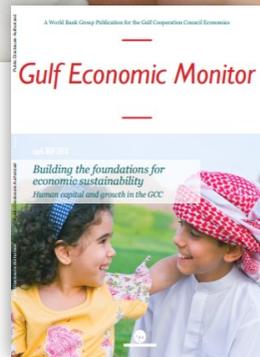
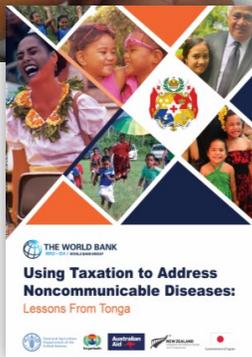
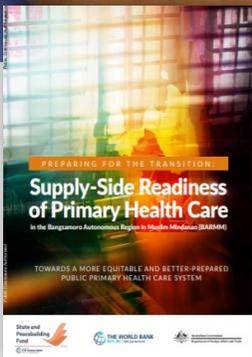
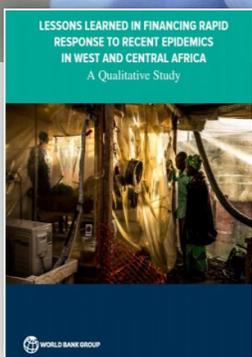
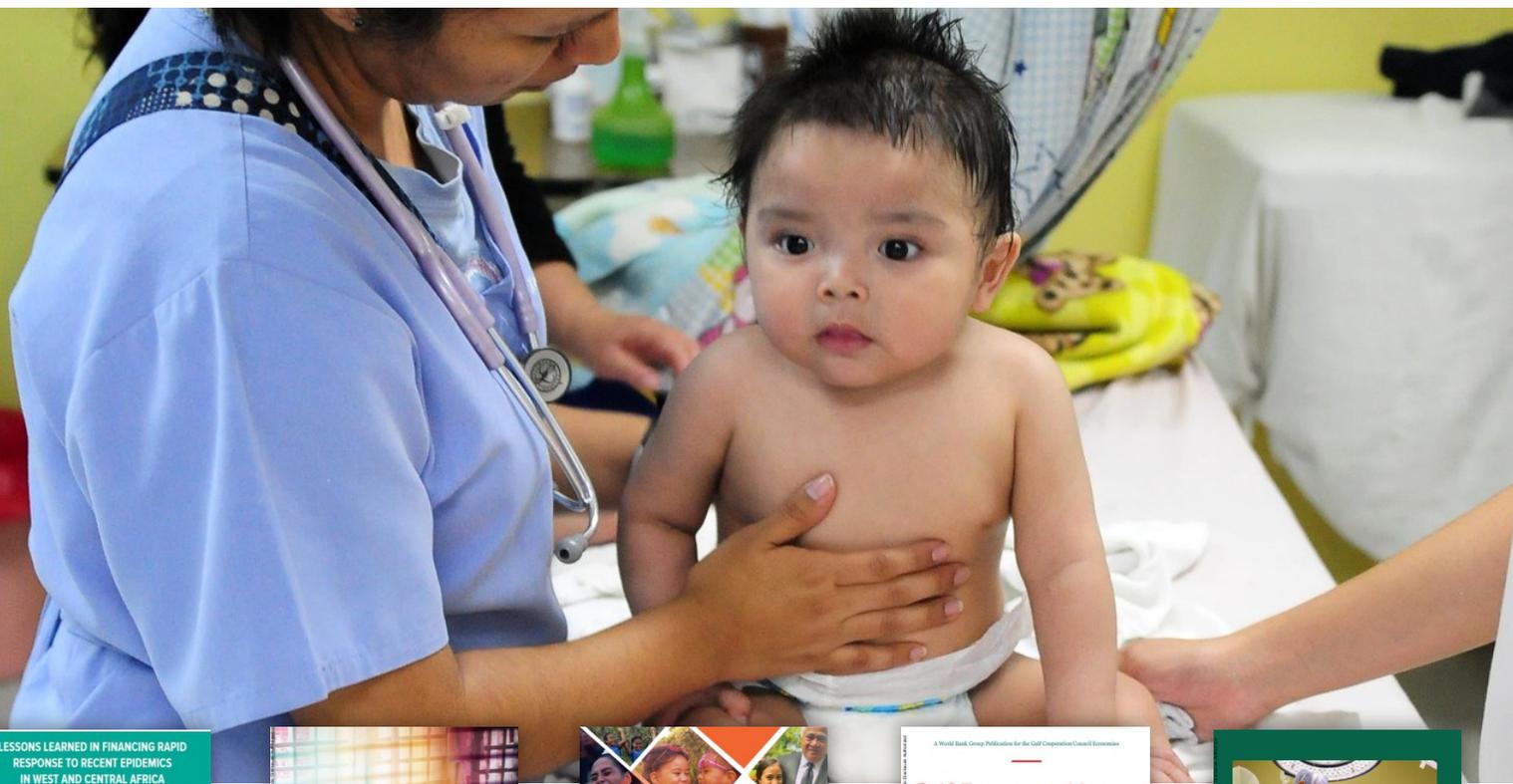


WORLD BANK GROUP
Health, Nutrition & Population

KNOWLEDGE HIGHLIGHTS

FROM THE HEALTH, NUTRITION AND POPULATION GLOBAL PRACTICE

FISCAL YEAR 2019



ABOUT THE HEALTH, NUTRITION AND POPULATION GLOBAL PRACTICE

The World Bank Group’s Health, Nutrition and Population Global Practice provides financing, state-of-the-art analysis, and policy advice to help countries expand access to quality, affordable health care. It also prioritizes protecting people from falling into poverty or becoming poorer due to illness, and promoting investments in all sectors that form the foundation of healthy societies.

For more information visit: www.worldbank.org/health or follow us on Twitter at @WBG_Health.

For questions email: askhnp@worldbank.org

This report illustrates the efforts of the HNP Knowledge Management team in disseminating knowledge products during FY19 (July 2018 – June 2019).

This work is the product of the staff of The World Bank with external contributions. The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this work are entirely those of the author(s) and should not be attributed in any manner to the World Bank, to its affiliated organizations or to members of its Board of Executive Directors or the countries they represent.

The World Bank does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this work. The boundaries, colors, denominations, and other information shown or any map in this work do not imply any judgment on the part of The World Bank concerning the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

RIGHTS AND PERMISSIONS

The material in this work is subject to copyright. Because The World Bank encourages dissemination of its knowledge, this work may be reproduced, in whole or in part, for noncommercial purposes as long as full attribution to this work is given.

Citation: Knowledge Highlights from the Health, Nutrition and Population Global Practice, Fiscal Year 2019, The World Bank, Washington, DC

Any queries on rights and licenses, including subsidiary rights, should be addressed to World Bank Publications. The World Bank Group, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA; fax: 202-522-2625; e-mail: pubrights@worldbank.org

© 2019 The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20433
All rights reserved.

KNOWLEDGE HIGHLIGHTS

HEALTH, NUTRITION AND POPULATION GLOBAL PRACTICE

The World Bank Group is committed to helping governments achieve universal health coverage (UHC) by 2030, which has the potential to transform the health and well-being of individuals and societies. The vision of UHC is that all people can obtain the quality health services they need without suffering financial hardship. UHC also allows countries to make the most of their strongest asset: human capital. Health is a foundational investment in human capital and in economic growth—without good health, children cannot go to school and learn, and adults cannot work and be productive contributors to their households and economies.

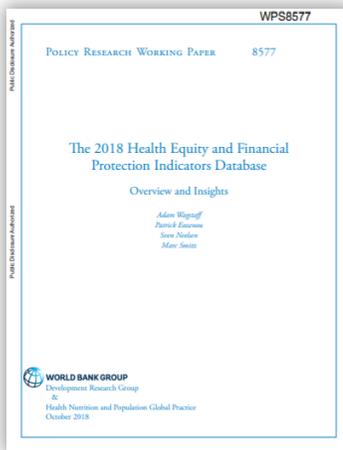
UHC is key to achieving the WBG’s twin goals of ending extreme poverty and increasing equity and shared prosperity, and as such it is the driving force behind all of the WBG’s health and nutrition investments. It is also an essential part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): SDG 3 includes a target to “achieve UHC, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.” SDG1, with the goal to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, is also in peril without UHC, as hundreds of millions of people are impoverished by health expenses every year.

CONTENTS

HEALTH FINANCING	1
HEALTHY SOCIETIES	7
NUTRITION	23
POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT	32
SERVICE DELIVERY	35
DECISION AND DELIVERY SCIENCE	43
PRIVATE SECTOR	45



HEALTH FINANCING

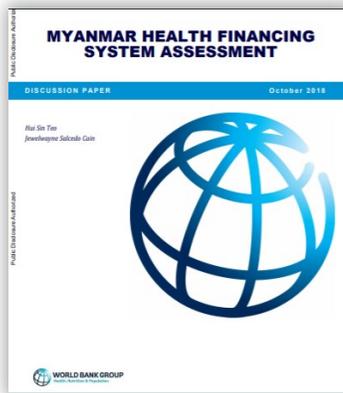


INTRODUCING THE WORLD BANK'S 2018 HEALTH EQUITY AND FINANCIAL PROTECTION INDICATORS DATABASE: OVERVIEW AND INSIGHTS

Adam Wagstaff, Patrick Hoang-Vu Eozenou et al.

October 2018

The 2018 database on Health Equity and Financial Protection indicators provides data on equity in the delivery of health service interventions and health outcomes, and on financial protection in health. This paper provides a brief history of the database, gives an overview of the contents of the 2018 version of the database, and then gets into the details of the construction of its two sides—the health equity side and the financial protection side. The paper also provides illustrative uses of the database, including the extent of and trends in inequity in maternal and child health intervention coverage, the extent of inequities in women's cancer screening and inpatient care utilization, and trends and inequalities in the incidence of catastrophic health expenditures.



MYANMAR HEALTH FINANCING SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

Hui Sin Teo, Jewelwayne Salcedo Cain

October 2018

This Health Financing System Assessment aims to inform health financing policy choices that the Government of Myanmar will need to make as part of the development and implementation of its Health Financing Strategy. The analysis is structured around three main sets of questions: (i) Who pays for health in Myanmar - where could (or should) the money come from?; (ii) Are prepaid and pooled funds for health sufficient and equitable - what additional pooling arrangements could Myanmar consider?; and (iii) What key steps and reforms are needed for Myanmar to develop the capabilities of a strategic purchaser in the medium term?

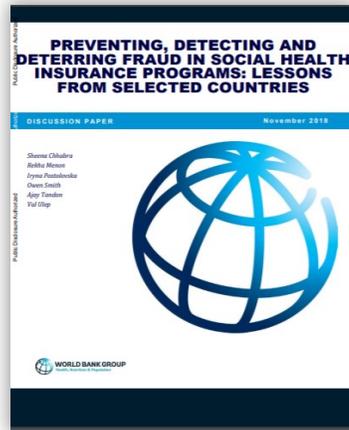


INDIA—CASE STUDY ON INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR DETECTING FRAUD IN GOVERNMENT HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM

Sheena Chhabra, Alope Gupta; Rajesh Jha, et al..

November 2018

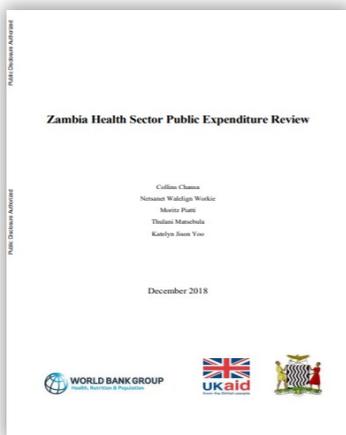
The study is about anti-fraud efforts in government-sponsored health insurance schemes in four Indian states: Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Telangana. Health systems are highly vulnerable to integrity violations. Government-sponsored health insurance schemes (GSHISs) in India have received a major policy focus with the Government launching the Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) in September 2018. In the short term, reengineering management processes, developing legally sound contracts, and augmenting contract management capacity are essential for fraud management.



PREVENTING, DETECTING AND DETERRING FRAUD IN SOCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAMS: LESSONS FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES

Sheena Chhabra, Rekha Menon, Iryna Postolovska, Ajay Tandon et al. November 2018

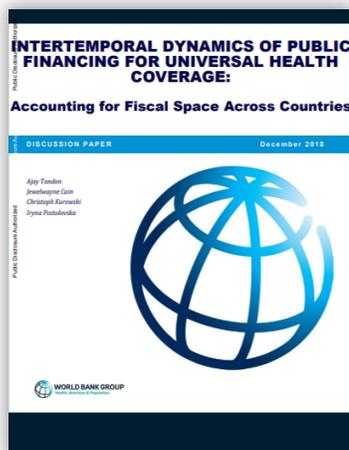
This paper draws lessons from anti-fraud experiences in social health insurance programs of six selected countries across the income spectrum: Indonesia, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Croatia, Turkey, and the United States. A standardized questionnaire was used to collect information on how the programs prevent, detect, and deter fraud. The questionnaire was supplemented by a literature review and conversations with key informants. The analysis summarizes similarities and differences in the legal framework, institutional mechanisms, and capacity to manage fraud.



ZAMBIA HEALTH SECTOR PUBLIC EXPENDITURE REVIEW

World Bank Staff December 2018

The Zambian government is determined to achieve universal health coverage (UHC) by providing all its citizens with access to free quality health care services through the public health system. With technical and financial support from the World Bank and the U.K. Department for International Development (DFID), the Zambian government conducted a public expenditure review (PER) of the health sector to examine trends and patterns in health expenditures and to identify opportunities for achieving value for money and equity. This report shares the results of the Public Expenditure Review (PER) and provides key policy recommendations on how to address the existing challenges.



INTERTEMPORAL DYNAMICS OF PUBLIC FINANCING FOR UHC: ACCOUNTING FOR FISCAL SPACE ACROSS COUNTRIES

Ajay Tandon, Jewelwayne Cain, Christoph Kurowski, Iryna Postolovska December 2018

As countries undergo their health financing transitions, moving away from external and out-of-pocket (OOP) financing toward domestically sourced public financing, the issue of fiscal space—that is, of finding ways to increase public financing in an efficient, equitable, and sustainable manner—is front and center in the policy dialogue around universal health coverage (UHC). Although how money is expended is just as critical as the overall resource envelope, the authors analyze changes in per capita public financing for health in real terms, a proxy for realized fiscal space, within and across 151 countries over time. This allows for an assessment not just of trends in public financing for health but also of contributions from three macro-fiscal drivers -- economic growth, changes in aggregate public spending, and reprioritization for health—exploiting a macroeconomic identity that captures the relationship between these factors.

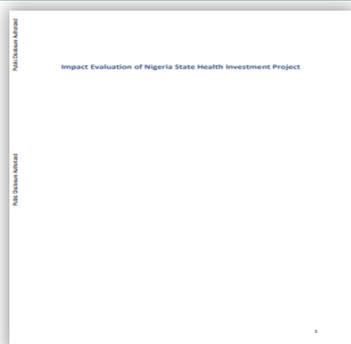


INDIA - ANDHRA PRADESH HEALTH SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING PROJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (VOL. 1): ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK: MAIN REPORT

India Coreen Chase

February 2019

This is the Environmental and Social Management Framework report for the Andhra Pradesh Health Systems Strengthening Project in India. The project's development objectives are to improve the quality of public health services, enable patient-centered care, and increase the utilization of integrated primary health care.

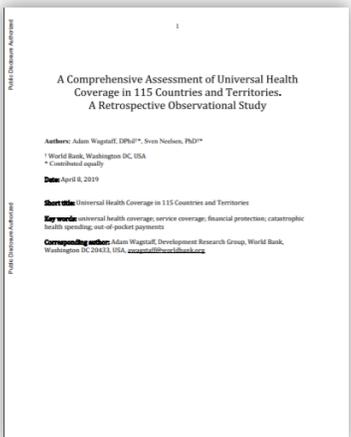


IMPACT EVALUATION OF NIGERIA STATE HEALTH INVESTMENT PROJECT

Eeshani Kandpal, Benjamin Loevinsohn; Christel Vermeersch, et al.

March 2019

To improve health service delivery, the Government of Nigeria requested World Bank support in testing performance-based financing (PBF) and decentralized facility financing (DFF) as part of the Nigeria State Health Investment Project. PBF provides funding directly to health facilities based on the quantity and quality of services they deliver. DFF is similar to PBF but facility earnings are NOT based on the quantity and quality of services they deliver. This paper highlights an impact evaluation of the PBF-DFF pilot.



A COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT OF UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE IN ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Adam Wagstaff, Sven Neelsen

April 2019

The goal of universal health coverage (UHC) requires that everyone receive needed health services, and that families who get needed services do not suffer undue financial hardship. Tracking progress towards UHC requires measurement of both dimensions, and a way of trading them off. The authors measure service coverage (SC) by a weighted geometric average of four prevention and four treatment indicators, financial protection (FP) by the incidence of 'catastrophic' health expenditures (those exceeding ten percent of household consumption or income), and a country's UHC performance as a geometric average of the SC index and the complement of the incidence of catastrophic expenditures. It was concluded that the progress towards UHC can be tracked using an index that captures both SC and FP.

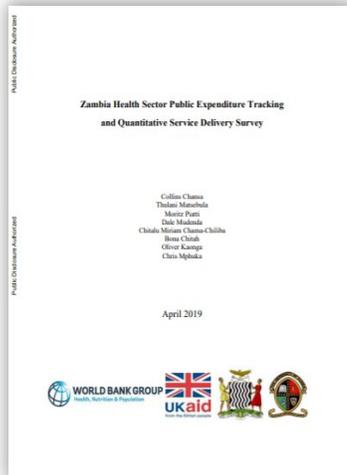


KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA - AN INTRODUCTION TO EVALUATION: PROGRAM FOR HEALTH ASSURANCE AND PURCHASING POLICY BRIEF

Pia Helene Schneider

April 2019

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is striving to transform its health sector by 2030. The Ministry of Health has introduced a program responsible for purchasing health care services based on value. The Program for Health Assurance and Purchasing, PHAP, is the new strategic payer. This policy brief is based on a World Bank presentation on Evaluation and has been prepared in response to a request from PHAP. It summarizes the process for evaluating the effectiveness of PHAP in achieving its goals and objectives. The Policy Brief introduces the concept of an evaluation. It will be followed by additional documents on the theory of change and on the evaluation approach.

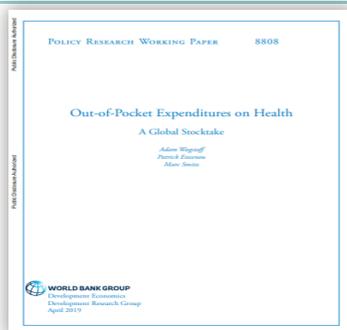


ZAMBIA - HEALTH SECTOR PUBLIC EXPENDITURE TRACKING AND QUANTITATIVE SERVICE DELIVERY SURVEY

Collins Chansa et al.

April 2019

Zambia's health sector has continued to evolve with the government undertaking several reforms aimed at improving the performance of the sector. This Public Expenditure Tracking and Quantitative Service Delivery Survey (PET-QSDS) assesses the financing and delivery of health services, and whether the reform objectives have been met. Specifically, the issues which were reviewed are: availability, adequacy, and timeliness of resources for service delivery; implementation of some key policy reforms such as user fee removal and adherence to policy guidelines; donor resource coordination, ownership, and fragmentation at the district level; assessment of human resources management at the district and facility levels; and comparison of staff satisfaction, absenteeism, and service delivery in districts implementing the Results-based Financing (RBF) model and non-RBF districts.

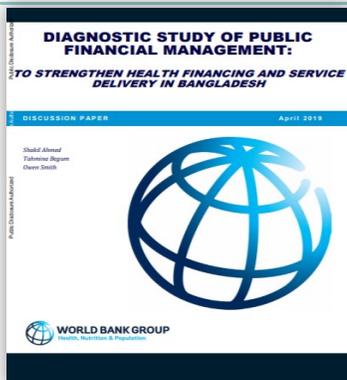


OUT-OF-POCKET EXPENDITURES ON HEALTH: A GLOBAL STOCKTAKE

Adam Wagstaff, Patrick Hoang-Vu Eozenou, Marc-Francois Smitz

April 2019

This paper provides an overview of research on out-of-pocket health expenditures, reviewing the various summary measures and the results of multi-country studies using these measures. The paper presents estimates for 146 countries from all World Bank income groups for all summary measures, along with correlations between the summary measures and macroeconomic and health system indicators.

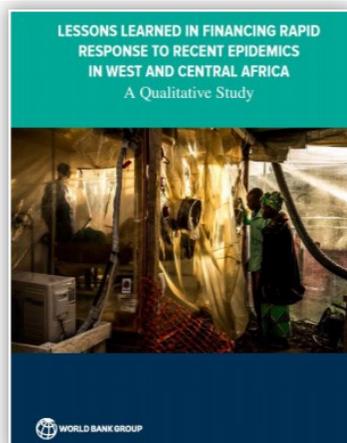


DIAGNOSTIC STUDY OF PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT: TO STRENGTHEN HEALTH FINANCING AND SERVICE DELIVERY IN BANGLADESH

Shakil Ahmed et al.

April 2019

This paper aims to identify and document major public financial management (PFM) challenges in relation to the interventions outlined in this strategy document, on the grounds that relaxing these constraints will strengthen implementation. Further, the study examines PFM barriers in service delivery, such as delays in fund availability and procurement and the lack of operational funds at the facility level.

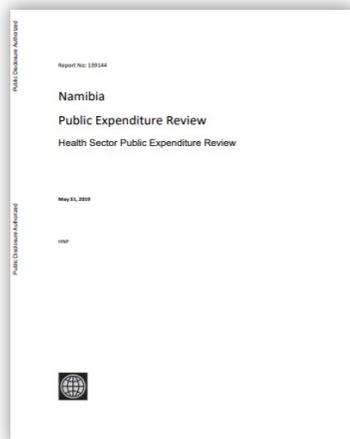


LESSONS LEARNED IN FINANCING RAPID RESPONSE TO RECENT EPIDEMICS IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

World Bank Group Staff

May 2019

The objective of this study is to inform the design and implementation of financing for rapid response to outbreaks through an analysis of lessons learned from recent Ebola outbreaks in West and Central Africa. This report explains the methodology used to collect and analyze study data. It reviews the background, findings, and observations on mobilizing domestic and external funds for response in light of the evolution of epidemics in West Africa, Nigeria, and Democratic Republic of the Congo. The report summarizes the key challenges globally summarized by the four selected themes (governance, effective financing, efficient use of resources, and preparedness); and offers conclusions.

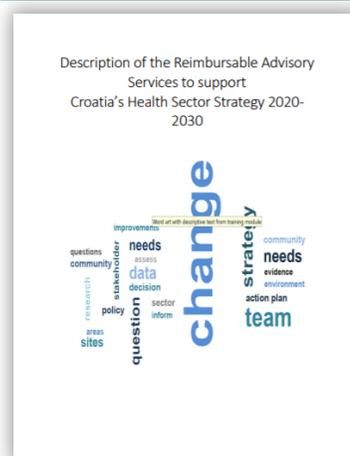


NAMIBIA HEALTH SECTOR PUBLIC EXPENDITURE REVIEW

World Bank Staff

May 2019

This is the first Public Expenditure Review (PER) for Namibia's health sector. Namibia's 5th National Development Plan (NDP5) for 2017-2022 aims to provide access to quality health care for its population, to increase Health Adjusted Life Expectancy (HALE) from the current 59 years to 67.5 years, and to reduce mortality for mothers and children. To achieve this goal, the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) has identified three strategic pillars for the health sector: (i) people's wellbeing; (ii) operational excellence; and (iii) talent management. This PER identifies several areas for the Namibian government to address in view of its goals.



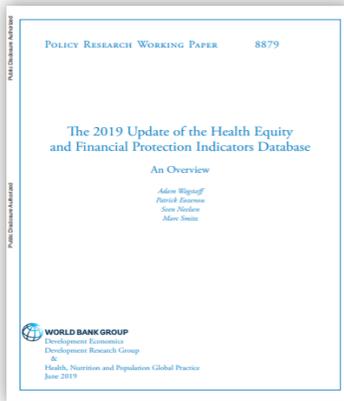
DESCRIPTION OF THE REIMBURSABLE ADVISORY SERVICES TO SUPPORT CROATIA'S HEALTH SECTOR STRATEGY 2020-2030

Huihui Wang

June 2019

Demographic shifts, changes in disease patterns, changing patient expectations and advances in technology lead to continuous changes in population health care needs and expectations. An agile and data driven health care system is needed in Croatia to deliver effective services in efficient and timely manner that match changing population needs and expectations. The increasing burden of chronic conditions requires moving beyond the episodic provision of care towards continuous integrated care. Chronic disease management programs have been shown to improve efficiency and health outcomes for several chronic high burden conditions. Development of the New Health Strategy will allow for better patient's engagement, capacity building of health institutions, health literacy improvements and better participation in the policy making process, which quite often results in better compliance.





THE 2019 UPDATE OF THE HEALTH EQUITY AND FINANCIAL PROTECTION INDICATORS DATABASE: AN OVERVIEW

Adam Wagstaff, Patrick Eozenou, Sven Neelsen; Marc-Francois Smitz

June 2019

This paper outlines changes that have been made in the 2019 version of the Health Equity and Financial Protection Indicators database. On the financial protection side, the changes include an increase in the number of indicators from five to 14; revisions to several previous data points; and refinements to the estimation of out-of-pocket expenditures. On the health equity side, the 2019 database includes 198 more data points than the 9,733 in the 2018 database.

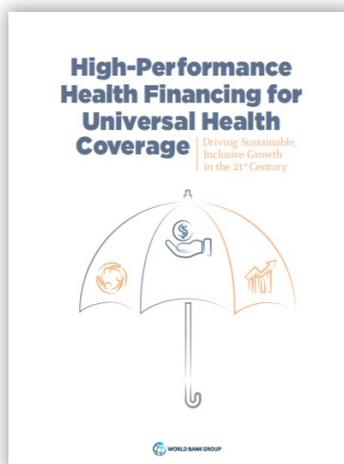


THE FUTURE OF HEALTH FINANCING IN VIETNAM: ENSURING SUFFICIENCY, EFFICIENCY, AND SUSTAINABILITY

Hui Sin Teo, Sarah Bales, Caryn Bredenkamp, Jewelwayne Salcedo Cain

June 2019

In response to Vietnam's rapidly changing economy, with parallel shifts in epidemiology and demographics, this report analyzes how the country can maintain a sufficient level of public spending on health to sustain and further good health outcomes and respond to new health challenges. There have also been significant policy shifts in recent years, including in the health sector. The combined effects of these transitions pose some risks to the sustainability of essential public health services, and will continue to put upward pressure on health spending.



HIGH-PERFORMANCE HEALTH FINANCING FOR UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE: DRIVING SUSTAINABLE, INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN THE 21ST CENTURY

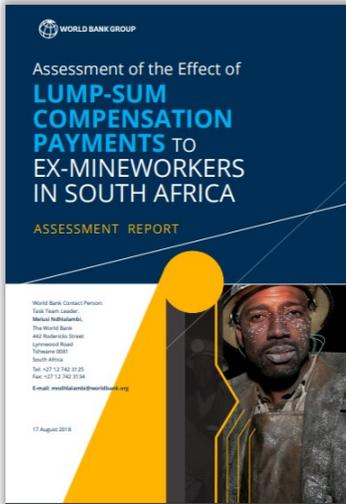
World Bank Group Staff

June 2019

The majority of developing countries will fail to achieve their targets for Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and the health- and poverty-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) unless they take urgent steps to strengthen their health financing. This report recommends initiatives for countries and partners aimed at identifying specific unmet needs to which the G20 Finance Track can contribute, consistent with the guidance on health financing for UHC emerging through the GAP. Part 1, entitled "Time to Act," aims to show why health financing for UHC matters and why now. Part 2, "A Roadmap for Action," sets out an agenda for progress toward high-performance health financing. It presents an emerging consensus on key actions that countries can take to build robust health financing for UHC. It shows how collaboration among countries and partners can accelerate gains; and explains how G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors can make decisive contributions to this agenda.



HEALTHY SOCIETIES

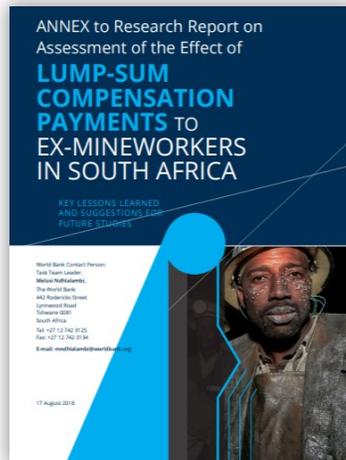


ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECT OF LUMP-SUM COMPENSATION PAYMENTS TO EX-MINEWORKERS IN SOUTH AFRICA (VOL.1): ASSESSMENT REPORT

Melusi Ndhlalambi

August 2018

Mining is one of the main drivers of the South African economy. It draws labor from within South Africa and neighboring countries such as Lesotho, Swaziland, and Mozambique. While the sector is a major source of livelihood for many families in the Southern African region, the unique nature of the industry has been associated with significant human development challenges including occupational lung diseases and HIV infections. This study assesses the effect of relatively large once-off compensation payments on the families and communities of ex-mineworkers in South Africa. Further, the study aims to generate a preliminary understanding of the experiences of ex-mineworkers and their relatives after receiving compensation.



LUMP-SUM COMPENSATION PAYMENTS TO EX-MINEWORKERS IN SOUTH AFRICA (VOL. 2): ANNEX TO RESEARCH REPORT

Melusi Ndhlalambi

August 2018

Mining is one of the main drivers of the South African economy. It draws labor from within South Africa and neighboring countries such as Lesotho, Swaziland, and Mozambique. This study assesses the effect of relatively large once-off compensation payments on the families and communities of ex-mineworkers in South Africa. Further, the study aims to generate a preliminary understanding of the experiences of ex-mineworkers and their relatives after receiving compensation. This document is the Annex to the research report "Assessment of the Effect of Lump-Sum Compensation Payments to Ex-

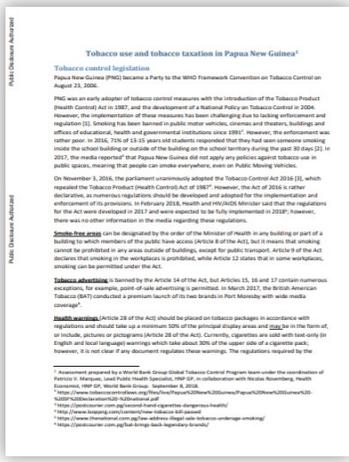


MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT IN FRAGILE, CONFLICT, AND VIOLENCE SITUATIONS: FIVE KEY QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED

Di Dong

September 2018

Mental health challenges in fragile, conflict, and violence (FCV) situations are increasingly recognized by countries and international humanitarian and development agencies. This note highlights the best practices in designing, implementing, and evaluating a project involving a mental health and psychosocial support component.

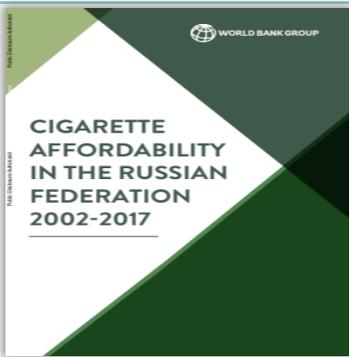


PAPUA NEW GUINEA: TOBACCO CONTROL LEGISLATION, USE, AND TAXATION

World Bank Staff

September 2018

Papua New Guinea (PNG) became a Party to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on August 23, 2006. Smoking has been banned in public motor vehicles, cinemas and theaters, buildings and offices of educational, health and governmental institutions since 1991. However, the enforcement was rather poor. In 2016, 71 percent of 13-15 years old students responded that they had seen someone smoking inside the school building or outside of the building on the school territory during the past 30 days. In 2017, the media reported that PNG did not apply any policies against tobacco use in public spaces, meaning that people can smoke everywhere, even on public moving vehicles.

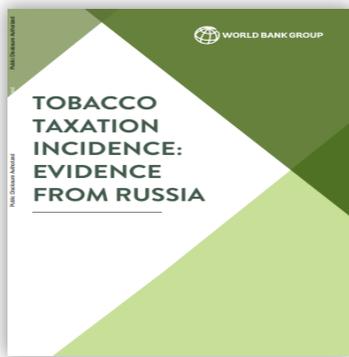


CIGARETTE AFFORDABILITY IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION 2002 – 2017

Rong Zheng, Patricio Marquez et al

September 2018

The goal of this study is to examine cigarette affordability in Russia between 2002 and 2017 in order to provide an understanding of the country's current tobacco excise tax policy, and to identify opportunities and next steps.



TOBACCO TAXATION INCIDENCE: EVIDENCE FROM RUSSIA

Alan Fuchs Tarlovsky, Mikhail Matytsin

October 2018

The results in this report for the Russian Federation support the use of tobacco taxation as an effective means to reduce tobacco consumption, raise government revenues, increase public health and promote income equality.



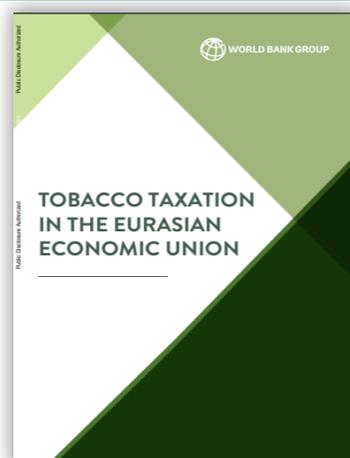


REDUCING TOBACCO USE THROUGH TAXATION IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION: A MODELLED ASSESSMENT OF TWO POLICY OPTIONS

Patricio Marquez; Alberto Gonima; Polina Kuznetsova

October 2018

This report presents results of the modelling exercise in terms of excise tax increases for the period 2018–2021, including average excise tax and revenue mobilization options; it also compares the tobacco excise tax already included in the country's current tax code with that necessary to achieve proposed EU minimum rates by 2021 (Minimum EU excise tax rates scenario).

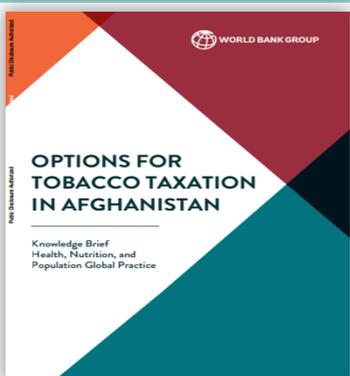


TOBACCO TAXATION IN THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION

Polina Kuznetsova, Patricio Marquez

October 2018

The report presents the results of macro-simulations of the consequences of different excise policy scenarios for 2018–2021 in two EAEU countries, Russia and Kazakhstan. Three scenarios are considered: (a) the low-taxation harmonization level and rate of growth proposed by the Eurasian Economic Commission; (b) the somewhat higher taxation harmonization option proposed by the Eurasian Economic Commission – here referred to as the "compromise" scenario; and (c) the high ("optimal") scenario of rapid excise growth, which is a scenario closest to the recommendations of the World Health Organization's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) and the EU harmonization experience.

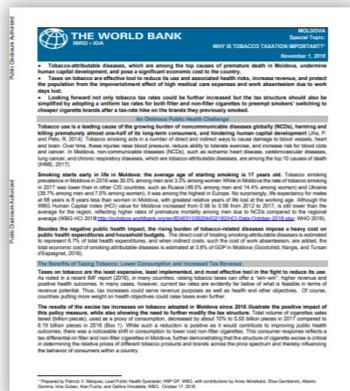


OPTIONS FOR TOBACCO TAXATION IN AFGHANISTAN: KNOWLEDGE BRIEF

Andre Medici, Bernard James Haven, Lutfi Rahman Rahimi

October 2018

This paper presents options for tobacco taxation to reduce tobacco consumption and increase financing for health programs in Afghanistan. Tobacco consumption is compromising the health of the Afghan population, particularly the poor. Lowering tobacco consumption would help progress towards Universal Health Coverage by reducing the tobacco-related burden of disease (mortality and morbidity). This paper presents policy options for the Government of Afghanistan to reduce tobacco consumption and improve health outcomes.



MOLDOVA – WHY IS TOBACCO TAXATION IMPORTANT?

World Bank Staff

November 2018

Tobacco-attributable diseases, which are among the top causes of premature death in Moldova, undermine human capital development, and pose a significant economic cost to the country. Taxes on tobacco are effective tool to reduce its use and associated health risks, increase revenue, and protect the population from the impoverishment effect of high medical care expenses and work absenteeism due to work days lost. Looking forward not only tobacco tax rates could be further increased but the tax structure should also be simplified by adopting a uniform tax rates for both filter and non-filter cigarettes to preempt smokers' switching to cheaper cigarette brands after a tax-rate hike on the brands they previously smoked.

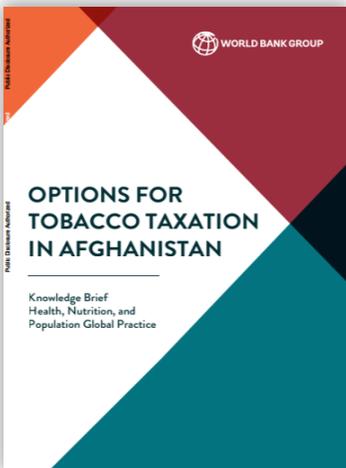


OPTIONS FOR TOBACCO TAXATION IN AFGHANISTAN (VOL.2)

André Medici, Bernard Haven, Lutfi Rahimi, Sayed Ghulam

November 2018

This paper presents policy options for the Government of Afghanistan to reduce tobacco consumption and improve health outcomes. Tobacco consumption is compromising the health of the Afghan population, particularly the poor. Lowering tobacco consumption would help progress towards Universal Health Coverage by reducing the tobacco-related burden of disease (mortality and morbidity). Tobacco taxation could serve the dual purpose of reducing consumption and generating additional tax revenue to spend on healthcare for the poor. Increasing total taxes to 46 percent of the import price is estimated to generate USD 19.7 million of additional tax revenue per year while reducing domestic consumption of cigarettes by at least 5 percent.

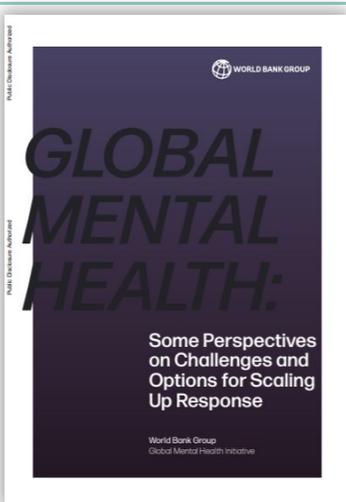


OPTIONS FOR TOBACCO TAXATION IN AFGHANISTAN: KNOWLEDGE BRIEF (EXECUTIVE SUMMARY)

Andre C. Medici, Bernard James Haven, Lutfi Rahman Rahimi

November 2018

This Knowledge Brief is the Executive Summary of the report “Options for Tobacco Taxation in Afghanistan”. It highlights the following: (1) Tobacco use in Afghanistan, (2) Tobacco related diseases, (3) The legal framework for tobacco taxation, (4) Methods and study findings and (5) Conclusions.

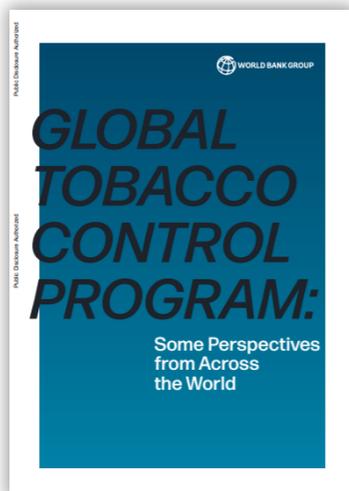


GLOBAL MENTAL HEALTH: SOME PERSPECTIVES ON CHALLENGES AND OPTIONS FOR SCALING UP RESPONSE

Patricio V. Marquez

November 2018

This paper offers perspectives on the challenges and options for scaling up a sustained global response to the prevailing mental health inaction. It highlights blogs and an article that appeared over the 2011-2018 period. Some of the topics are as follows: (i) The Rising Importance on Non-communicable Diseases in the World; (ii) The Changing Global Burden of Disease; (iii) Bringing Mental Health Out of the Shadows; (iv) Achieving Mental Health Parity is Critical for the Progressive Realization of Universal Health Coverage (UHC); (v) Reforming Health Systems: What to Do?; (vi) A Pentavalent Approach for Financing the Global Scale Up of the Mental Health Agenda; (vii) The Way Forward.



GLOBAL TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAM: SOME PERSPECTIVES FROM ACROSS THE WORLD

Patricio Marquez

November 2018

The World Bank's Economics of Tobacco Toolkit helps researchers analyze the economics of tobacco policies in their countries. World Bank teams, working with in country, regional and global partners, have provided technical assistance to design and implement tobacco taxation reforms intended to reduce tobacco use by raising prices for these products. The World Bank is committed to support the implementation of the global tobacco control effort outlined in this report, particularly tobacco taxation. Effective tobacco tax regimens that make tobacco products unaffordable represent a 21st century intervention to tackle the growing burden of noncommunicable diseases.

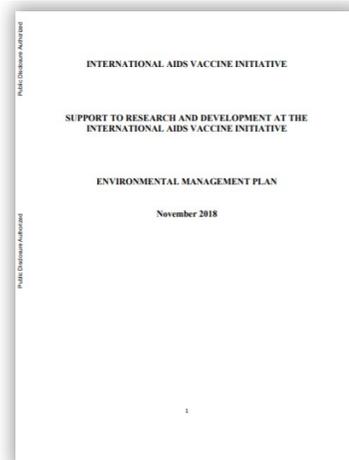


OPTIONS FOR TOBACCO TAXATION IN AFGHANISTAN – KNOWLEDGE BRIEF

André Medici, Bernard Haven, Lutfi Rahimi, Sayed Ghulam

November 2018

This knowledge brief presents policy options for the Government of Afghanistan to reduce tobacco consumption and improve health outcomes. Tobacco consumption is compromising the health of the Afghan population, particularly the poor. Lowering tobacco consumption would help progress towards Universal Health Coverage by reducing the tobacco-related burden of disease (mortality and morbidity). Tobacco taxation could serve the dual purpose of reducing consumption and generating additional tax revenue to spend on healthcare for the poor.

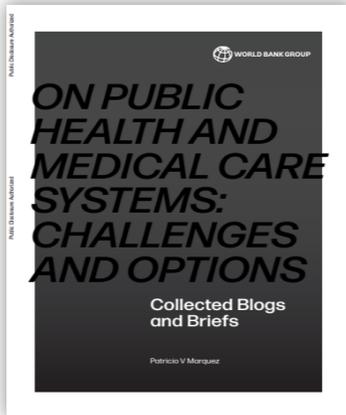


WORLD—HIV VACCINE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Robert Oelrichs et al.

November 2018

The development objective of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Vaccine Research and Development Project is to develop and characterize viable HIV vaccine candidate(s) and other potential viral vectors as basic research for new technologies against infectious diseases of poverty.

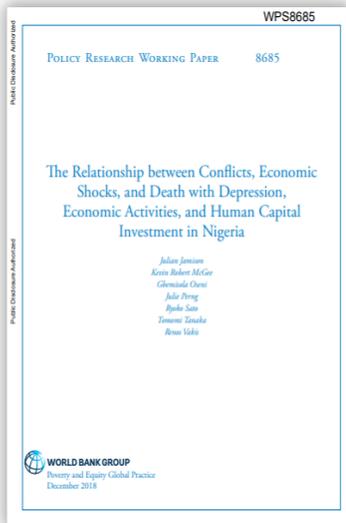


ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE SYSTEMS: CHALLENGES AND OPTIONS – COLLECTED BLOGS AND BRIEFS

Patricio Marquez

December 2018

The selected blogs were posted over the 2011-2018 period at World Bank Group sites, mostly in the Health, Nutrition and Population Global Practice (HNP GP) Investing in Health site. The opinion article that is included was published in 2005, and the briefs over the 2000-2011 period. Patricio V. Marquez, Lead Public Health Specialist, HNP GP, and Coordinator of the World Bank Group Global Tobacco Control Program, and the World Bank Group Global Mental Health Initiative, is the lead author of most of the blogs, OpEd, and briefs, and was responsible for putting together this collection.

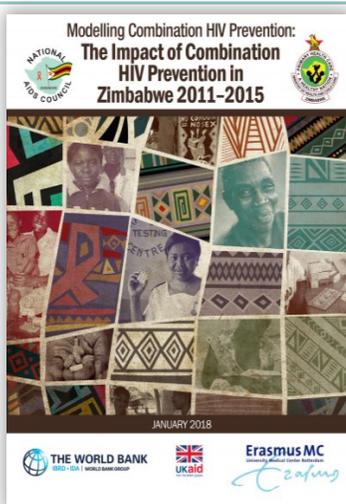


THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONFLICTS, ECONOMIC SHOCKS, AND DEATH WITH DEPRESSION, ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, AND HUMAN CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN NIGERIA

Julian Jamison et al

December 2018

This paper examines the links between adverse events, depression, and decision making in Nigeria. It investigates how events such as conflicts, shocks, and deaths can affect short-term perceptions of welfare, as well as longer term decisions on economic activities and human capital investments. The analysis finds that individuals who were reminded about their history of adverse events (provided that they had one) have a 6.5 percentage point higher probability of reporting depressive symptoms. The final sets of results show that depression is associated with lower labor force participation and child educational investment. People with depressive symptoms are 8 percentage points less likely to work, and households with a parent exhibiting depressive symptoms spend 20 percentage points less on education. These results suggest that there is a direct link between mental health, welfare perceptions, and decision making, beyond the indirect link via exposure to adverse effects.



MODELLING COMBINATION HIV PREVENTION: THE IMPACT OF COMBINATION HIV PREVENTION IN ZIMBABWE 2011-2015

Marelize Gorgens

December 2018

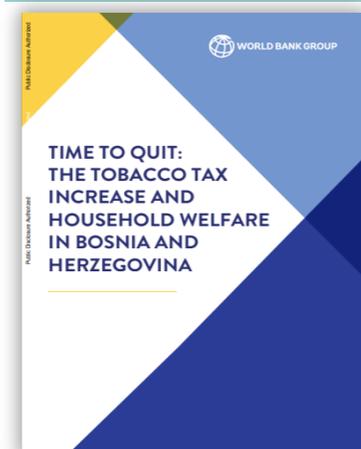
This report describes the approach, model structure, model quantification, and results of the cost-effectiveness of the Zimbabwean combination HIV prevention strategy. The Zimbabwe National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan 2011–2015 (ZNASP II) informs and guides the national response towards achieving zero new infections of HIV, zero discrimination, and zero AIDS related deaths by 2015. This report contains a background section and literature review (section 2), an overview of all data (section 3), a detailed description of the model structure (section 4), model quantification (section 5), results (section 6), and a discussion (section 7). This modeling exercise and quantification incorporates results from the Zimbabwean Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS) 2015, and the initial results from the ZIMPHIA (Zimbabwe Population-based HIV Impact Assessment) study, which among others, measured HIV incidence in Zimbabwe in 2015.



KNOWLEDGE BRIEF: A CALL TO SUPPORT FRANCOPHONE AFRICAN COUNTRIES TO END THE TREMENDOUS SUFFERING FROM NTDs

Gaston Sorgho, Fernando Lavadenz, Matala Tshivuila, Oyaka Opopo December 2018

Eighteen neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) and malaria account together for 22 percent of the total burden of communicable diseases in 25 Francophone African countries (FPACs). The cumulative impact of NTDs decreases the quality of life of households, slows economic growth, and results in millions of dollars in lost economic productivity annually. Of the 18 NTDs, 5 can be controlled by preventive chemotherapy (PC) through safe mass drug administration (MDA). In 2017, the WB launched the deworming Africa initiative (DAI), with the purpose of raising the profile of NTDs control and elimination efforts among endemic Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries to eliminate NTDs as a public health threat. DAI's strategy seeks to reduce the burden of NTDs in 3 key population groups that mostly impact on human capital: young children (12 to 23 months), pregnant women, and school-age children (SAC) (5 to 14 years of age). To achieve this objective in a sustainable way, DAI supports country efforts to strengthen the coordinated engagement of the health, education, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and economic sectors with a national prevention and control strategy.

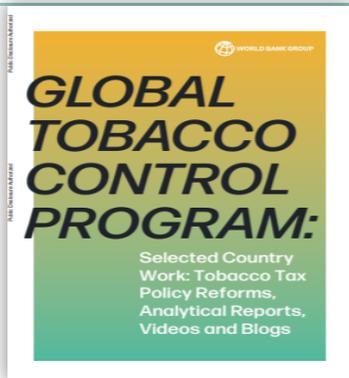


TIME TO QUIT: THE TOBACCO TAX INCREASE AND HOUSEHOLD WELFARE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Alan Fuchs Tarlovsky, Edvard Orlic, Cesar A. Cancho January 2019

This paper uses an extended cost-benefit analysis to estimate the distributional effect of tobacco tax increases in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The analysis considers the effect on household income of an increase in tobacco prices, changes in medical expenses, and the prolongation of working years under various scenarios, based on data in three waves of the national Household Budget Survey.





GLOBAL TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAM: SELECTED COUNTRY WORK: TOBACCO TAX POLICY REFORMS, ANALYTICAL REPORTS, VIDEOS AND BLOGS

World Bank Staff

January 2019

This booklet summarizes the work done in different countries across different regions under the World Bank Group Global Tobacco Control Program over the 2015-2018 period.



CONFRONTING ILLICIT TOBACCO TRADE: A GLOBAL REVIEW OF COUNTRY EXPERIENCES (VOL. 2): EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

World Bank Group Staff

January 2019

The reasons to reduce illicit trade in tobacco products are compelling. The question is how. This book provides practical input and guidance based on diverse country experiences. The volume adopts a model of practice-oriented case studies designed to complement the guidelines set forth in WHO's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), and other normative sources. The aim is to present hands-on facts/guidance that policymakers and implementers can readily utilize, as appropriate. This volume also provides resources to inform and empower civil society watchdog and advocacy organizations.

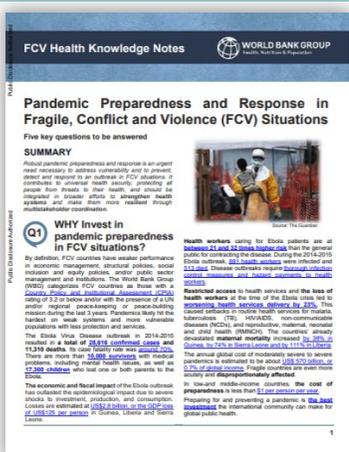


CONFRONTING ILLICIT TOBACCO TRADE: A GLOBAL REVIEW OF COUNTRY EXPERIENCES

World Bank Group Staff

January 2019

The reasons to reduce illicit trade in tobacco products are compelling. The question is how. This book provides practical input and guidance based on diverse country experiences. The volume adopts a model of practice-oriented case studies designed to complement the guidelines set forth in WHO's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), and other normative sources. The aim is to present hands-on facts/guidance that policymakers and implementers can readily utilize, as appropriate. This volume also provides resources to inform and empower civil society watchdog and advocacy organizations.

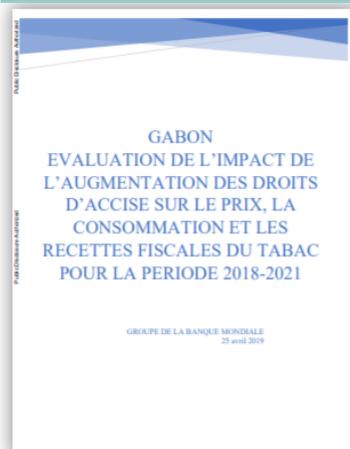


PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE IN FRAGILE, CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE (FCV) SITUATIONS: PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE IN FRAGILE, CONFLICT, AND VIOLENCE (FCV) SITUATIONS

World Bank Staff

March 2019

This brief addresses the urgent need for prevention, detection and response to outbreaks in FCV situations. Pandemic preparedness and response contribute to universal health security, protecting all people from threats to their health.

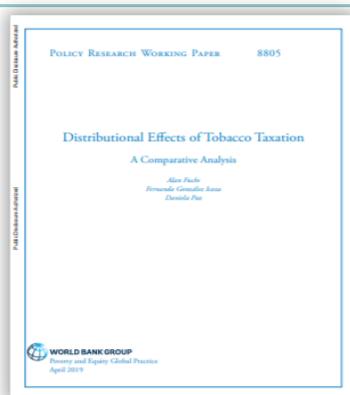


GABON – ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF TOBACCO EXCISE TAX INCREASES ON PRICE, CONSUMPTION AND TAX REVENUE OVER 2018-2021 (FRENCH) [CLICK HERE FOR THE ENGLISH VERSION.](#)

Patricio Marquez, Alberto Gonima et al

April 2019

This report assesses the impact of tobacco tax policy increases on prices, consumption, and fiscal revenue in Gabon. According to available data from the Demographics and Health Survey (DHS), it is estimated that among people aged 15-49 years old, the prevalence of smoking was 22.3 percent among men and 2.9 percent among women. This prevalence of smoking was found to be the highest among the countries which conducted DHS in the African region. In Gabon, tobacco use is among the ten leading risk factors that drive mortality and disability.



DISTRIBUTIONAL EFFECTS OF TOBACCO TAXATION: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Alan Fuchs; Maria Fernanda Gonzalez Icaza; Daniela Paula Paz

April 2019

This study compares the simulated distributional effects of tobacco tax increases in eight low- and middle-income countries. It applies a standardized extended cost-benefit analysis methodology and relies on comparable data sources across countries. The net effect of raising taxes on cigarettes encompasses the direct negative price shock to household budgets and the long-term benefits of improved health outcomes. The distributional incidence is assessed by estimating decile-specific behavioral responses and relative income gains.



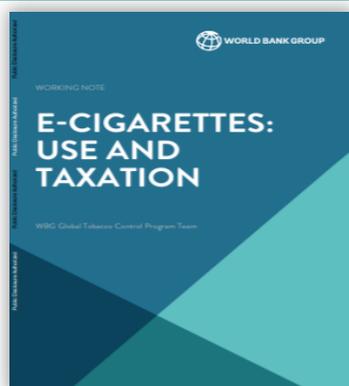
IS TOBACCO TAXATION REGRESSIVE? EVIDENCE ON PUBLIC HEALTH, DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILIZATION, AND EQUITY IMPROVEMENTS

Alan F. Tarlovsky; Patricio Marquez; Sheila Dutta; Maria Fernanda Icaza

April 2019

This report assesses the ability of taxes on tobacco to improve future health and welfare outcomes. It presents empirical findings using an extended cost benefit analysis (ECBA) methodology, to incorporate a more comprehensive view of the costs and benefits of increasing prices of tobacco on household welfare, and to assess their distributional impact by accounting for different consumer behaviors across income groups.



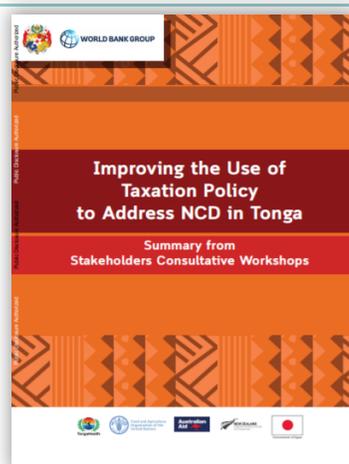


E-CIGARETTES: USE AND TAXATION

World Bank Group Staff

April 2019

This discussion brief presents a summary of available literature on e-cigarette use and taxation in different countries to expand knowledge and understanding about this subject. Tobacco use is the world's leading preventable cause of death, killing more than 7 million people per year. Moving forward, one should be guided by the lessons from history and available scientific evidence and redouble efforts to support globally the full implementation of the FCTC's demand and supply reduction measures to control tobacco use in all its forms, including e-cigarettes.

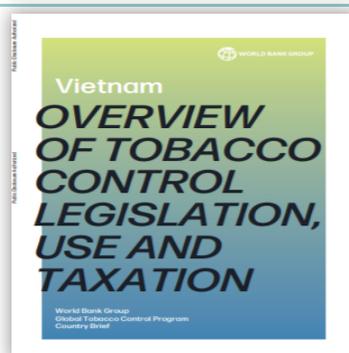


IMPROVING THE USE OF TAXATION POLICY TO ADDRESS NCD IN TONGA: SUMMARY FROM STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOPS

Sutayut Osornprasop, Jodie Brabin et al.

April 2019

The report provides an overview of the "Improving the use of taxation policy on tobacco, alcohol, unhealthy food and beverages as a response to the NCD crisis in Tonga" consultative workshop in September 2018. The workshop was the final phase in the evaluation of the NCD taxation policy, which aimed to address the growing NCD crisis in Tonga through taxation changes. The report reflects the comments, questions and concerns raised by participants throughout the workshops. The analysis from the evaluation was presented to stakeholders from across government, non-government, community, business and development partners to gain insight and feedback to shape the final recommendations for the evaluation.

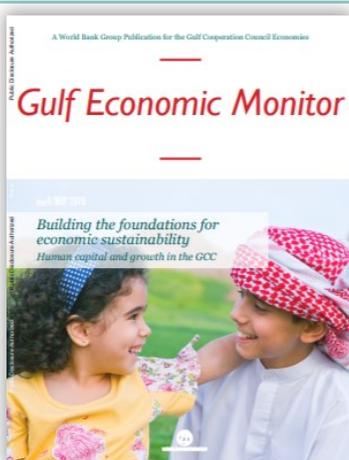


VIETNAM - OVERVIEW OF TOBACCO USE, TOBACCO CONTROL LEGISLATION AND TAXATION

Patricio Marquez, Konstantin Krasovsky, et al.

May 2019

This country brief presents an overview of current tobacco control legislation, use, and taxation policy in Vietnam. Data and information were collected from different sources. The brief is intended to serve as the context for complementary assessments on different aspects of tobacco taxation in the country to be shared with government teams and other national and international stakeholders. It is estimated that 40,000 people are dying prematurely each year in Vietnam from tobacco-related diseases.

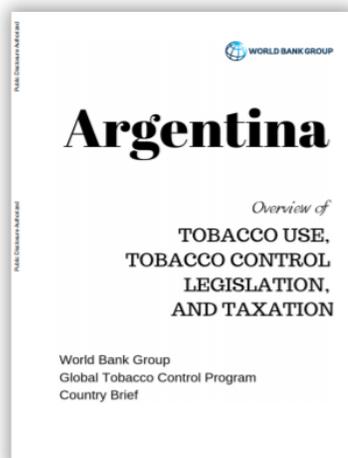


BUILDING THE FOUNDATIONS FOR ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY: HUMAN CAPITAL AND GROWTH IN GCC

Sona Varma, Sahar Sajjad Hussain, Antonio M. Ollero, et al

May 2019

The economies of the Gulf Cooperation Countries (GCC) recovered in 2018 despite signs of weakness in the global economic outlook, reinforcing the perception that GCC economies' fortunes are still inextricably tied to oil. Global growth slowed in 2018, as trade tensions between the U.S. and China escalated, and goods trade slowed markedly. However, the steady increase in oil prices until October 2018 lifted growth in the GCC economies, from an average of -0.2 percent in 2017 to 2.0 percent in 2018. GCC countries' fiscal balances improved in 2018, aided by the average increase in oil prices and progress with non-oil revenue mobilization in some countries.

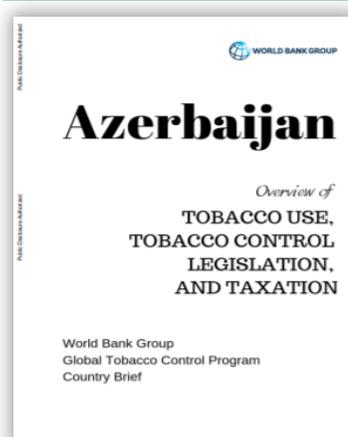


ARGENTINA: OVERVIEW OF TOBACCO USE, TOBACCO CONTROL LEGISLATION, AND TAXATION

Patricio Marquez, Konstantin Krasovsky, Tatiana Andreeva

June 2019

The objective of the study is to inform the design and implementation of financing for rapid response to outbreaks through an analysis of lessons learned from recent outbreaks in West and Central Africa. This report explains the methodology used to collect and analyze study data. It summarizes the recent changes and key remaining challenges globally and in select countries under four selected themes (governance, effective financing, efficient use of resources, and preparedness). This report then offers conclusions and recommendations from this qualitative study.



AZERBAIJAN: TOBACCO CONTROL LEGISLATION, USE, AND TAXATION

Patricio V. Marquez, Konstantin Krasovsky, Tatiana Andreeva

June 2019

This country brief presents an overview of current tobacco control legislation, tobacco use, and taxation policy in Azerbaijan. Data and information were collected from various sources. The brief is intended to serve as the context for complementary assessments on different aspects of tobacco taxation in the country to be shared with government teams and other national and international stakeholders. The authors analyzed tobacco control and tobacco taxation policies in Azerbaijan as well as trends in indicators characterizing tobacco taxes, cigarette prices, and tobacco sales resulting from these policies. Based on this data, they conclude on the periods of more and less successful tobacco taxation policies and potential factors which influenced their change. The reconstructed history of tobacco taxation and tobacco use serves for projections of potential refinements of tobacco taxation in the country.

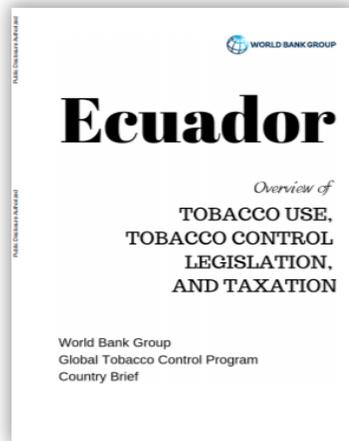


BRAZIL: TOBACCO CONTROL LEGISLATION, USE, AND TAXATION

Patricio V. Marquez, Konstantin Krasovsky, Tatiana Andreeva

June 2019

Brazil has achieved one of the largest significant declines in age-standardized smoking prevalence since 1990 through a combination of tobacco control policies. However, the experience of Brazil confirms that if the tax hike is substantial, it is able to increase revenue despite the widespread cigarette smuggling. Tobacco taxation policy in Brazil should be more consistent with regard to the annual increase of the specific tobacco excise rate by at least 20 percent to ensure tobacco affordability reduction. Practices of tax evasion for all kinds of tobacco taxes should be investigated, and effective policies to prevent such practices should be developed and enforced.



ECUADOR: TOBACCO USE, TOBACCO CONTROL LEGISLATION, AND TAXATION

Patricio Marquez, Konstantin Krasovsky, Tatiana Andreeva

June 2019

This brief provides an overview of tobacco use, tobacco control legislation, and taxation in Ecuador. In 2017, Ecuador was awarded the World No Tobacco Day Prize of the World Health Organization (WHO) for its tobacco control efforts and implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). Such policy was very beneficial to public health: according to the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC), the prevalence of daily smoking among people aged 15 years and older was 9.5 percent in 1998, and in 2014 it reached 2.8 percent. Estimated annual cigarette consumption in Ecuador declined from about three billion cigarettes in 2007-2010 to about one billion cigarettes in 2017.



BANGLADESH: TOBACCO CONTROL LEGISLATION, USE, AND TAXATION

Patricio V. Marquez, Konstantin Krasovsky, Tatiana Andreeva

June 2019

This country brief provides an overview of tobacco legislation, use, and taxation in Bangladesh. It presents an overview of current tobacco control legislation, use, and taxation policy in Bangladesh. Data and information were collected from different sources. The brief is intended to serve as the context for complementary assessments on different aspects of tobacco taxation in the country to be shared with government teams and other national and international stakeholders.

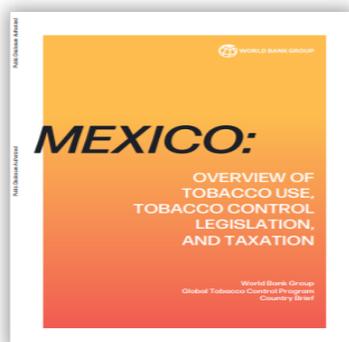


TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO TAXATION IN EL SALVADOR

Patricio V. Marquez, Konstantin Krasovsky, Tatiana Andreeva

June 2019

This country brief provides an overview of tobacco control legislation, use and taxation in El Salvador. In June 2011, the Congress of El Salvador passed a national tobacco control law that included 100 percent smoke-free policies. A month after the approval, President Mauricio Funes vetoed the law. Surprisingly, the same legislators that had overridden the veto to keep the 100 percent smoke-free law, changed their position and approved the amendment, a huge success for the tobacco industry. In December 2009, El Salvador substantially increased the cigarette excise rate and this caused a 25 percent decrease in tobacco consumption and 30 percent increase in tobacco excise revenue in 2010-2011. The impact of affordability reduction was reinforced by smoke-free and other effective tobacco control policies.



MEXICO: OVERVIEW OF TOBACCO USE, TOBACCO CONTROL LEGISLATION, AND TAXATION

Patricio Marquez, Konstantin Krasovsky, Tatiana Andreeva

June 2019

The country brief presents an overview of current tobacco control legislation, use, and taxation policy in Mexico. Data and information were collected from different sources. The brief is intended to serve as the context for complementary assessments on different aspects of tobacco taxation in the country to be shared with government teams and other national and international stakeholder.



MONTENEGRO: OVERVIEW OF TOBACCO USE, TOBACCO CONTROL LEGISLATION, AND TAXATION

Patricio V. Marquez, Konstantin Krasovsky, Tatiana Andreeva

June 2019

This country brief provides an overview of tobacco control legislation, use and taxation in Montenegro. Tobacco excise hikes, undertaken in Montenegro in 2009-2011, were successful both in fiscal and public health terms. In August 2017, Montenegro adopted an ambitious plan of excise tax increases; however, the tobacco industry responded with series of hidden actions (forestalling and price over-shifting) which temporarily reduced tobacco excise revenue in early 2018. Montenegro is able to conduct a more aggressive and successful tobacco taxation policy which can both reduce tobacco consumption and increase tobacco revenue.

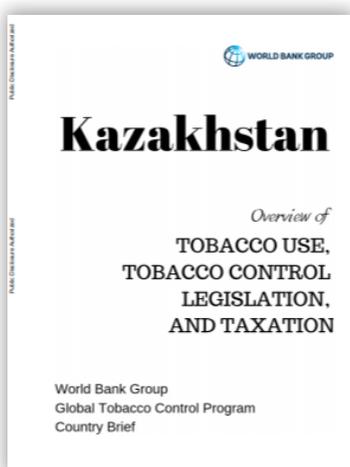


IMPACT OF CIGARETTE PRICE INCREASE ON HEALTH AND FINANCING OUTCOMES IN VIETNAM

Daphne Wu, Prabhat K Jha, Sheila Dutta, Patricio Marquez

June 2019

This paper is part of additional efforts supported by the World Bank Global Tobacco Control Program to inform the Government of Vietnam on options for tobacco taxation by providing estimates of the impact of cigarette price increase across five income groups for the period 2020-2022 under two scenarios. Vietnam is an important country for global tobacco control, and currently has about 15 million males who smoke.

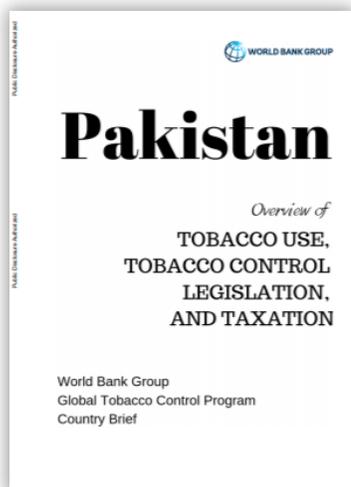


KAZAKHSTAN: TOBACCO CONTROL LEGISLATION, USE, AND TAXATION

Patricio V. Marquez, Konstantin Krasovsky, Tatiana Andreeva

June 2019

This country brief provides an overview of tobacco legislation, use, and taxation in Kazakhstan. Tobacco taxation policy in Kazakhstan from 2003 to -2013 resulted in increased tobacco excise revenues, but was not effective in terms of public health, as cigarette consumption did not decrease. Decline in consumption could have an effect on tobacco-related mortality in Kazakhstan. The country experience shows that a policy of moderate (below 30 percent annually) excise increases cannot ensure either tobacco consumption reductions or substantial revenue increases. Kazakhstan has great potential to increase its excise rates for all kinds of tobacco products to contribute to health objectives by means of reducing tobacco consumption. The greater the excise tax increase, the larger the reduction in tobacco consumption and the higher tobacco excise revenue growth will be.



PAKISTAN: TOBACCO CONTROL LEGISLATION, USE, AND TAXATION

Patricio V. Marquez, Konstantin Krasovsky, Tatiana Andreeva

June 2019

This country brief presents an overview of current tobacco control legislation, tobacco use, and taxation policy in Pakistan. Data and information were collected from various sources. The brief is intended to serve as the context for complementary assessments on different aspects of tobacco taxation in the country to be shared with government teams and other national and international stakeholders. The authors analyzed tobacco control and tobacco taxation policies in Pakistan as well as trends in indicators characterizing tobacco taxes, cigarette prices, and tobacco sales resulting from these policies. The indicators of tobacco consumption as well as the prevalence of tobacco use as the outcome of the corresponding policies were considered. Based on this data, the authors conclude on the periods of more and less successful tobacco taxation policies and potential factors which influenced their change. The reconstructed history of tobacco taxation and tobacco use serves for projections of potential refinements of tobacco taxation in the country.

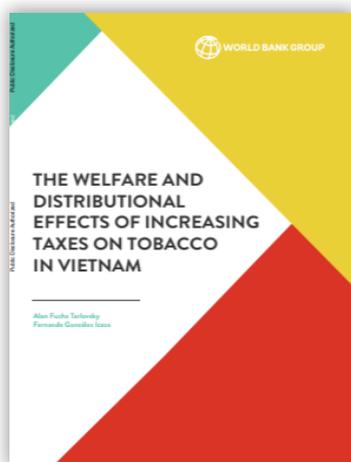


SERBIA: TOBACCO CONTROL LEGISLATION, USE, AND TAXATION

Patricio V. Marquez, Konstantin Krasovsky, Tatiana Andreeva

June 2019

This country brief provides an overview of tobacco legislation, use, and taxation in Serbia. Serbia has rather high prevalence of smoking. According to the National Health Surveys, the prevalence of daily smoking among men in 2013 was 33 percent which was lower than in 2000 (41 percent), while among women it was almost as high as in 2000 (26 percent). Cigarette smoking among adolescents aged 13-15 years old decreased in 2013-2017; however, the use of electronic cigarettes and waterpipe is growing among young people. To overcome the tobacco epidemic, Serbia became a party to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on May 9, 2006, and implemented some tobacco control policies. However, the tobacco industry managed to modify the impact of the tobacco taxes.

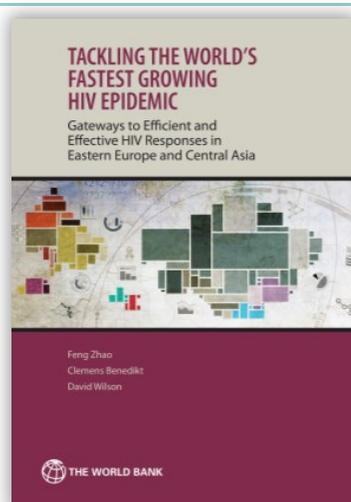


THE WELFARE AND DISTRIBUTIONAL EFFECTS OF INCREASING TAXES ON TOBACCO IN VIETNAM

Alan Fuchs Tarlovsky, Maria Fernanda Gonzalez Icaza

June 2019

This paper assesses the welfare and distributional effects of raising taxes on tobacco in Vietnam. Tobacco taxes are recognized as effective policy tools to reduce tobacco consumption and to improve health outcomes. However, policy makers often hesitate to use them because of claims of their potentially regressive effects. According to those claims, poorer households are particularly hurt by tobacco tax policies, as cigarette purchases represent a larger share of their budgets relative to higher-income smokers. The paper argues that the claims on the regressive effects of tobacco tax policies are based on naive, shortsighted, and incorrect estimations.

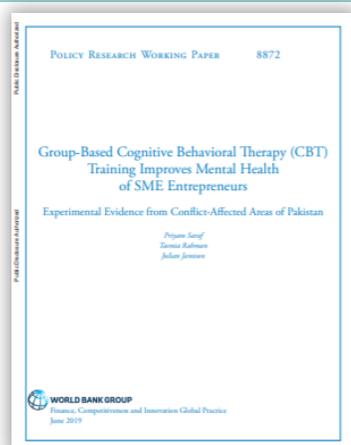


TACKLING THE WORLD'S FASTEST GROWING HIV EPIDEMIC: GATEWAYS TO EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE HIV RESPONSES IN EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Feng Zhao, Clemens Johannes Benedikt, David Wilson

June 2019

This chapter describes the evolution of the next generation analytical approach and how it may be expanded beyond current applications to further the international goals of improved health outcomes for all. This chapter is structured by: (i) demonstrating that it is possible to achieve greater allocative and implementation efficiency in health; (ii) arguing that traditional cost-effectiveness analyses on their own are inadequate for priority setting in health; (iii) presenting how the Optima approach addresses many of the limitations of traditional cost effectiveness approaches; (iv) describing how tools to implement the Optima approach have evolved over time, including its foundations in HIV in the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region; (v) explaining how countries have used the results of Optima analyses to improve priority setting in health; and (vi) outlining planned future directions in Optima-type decision science tools.

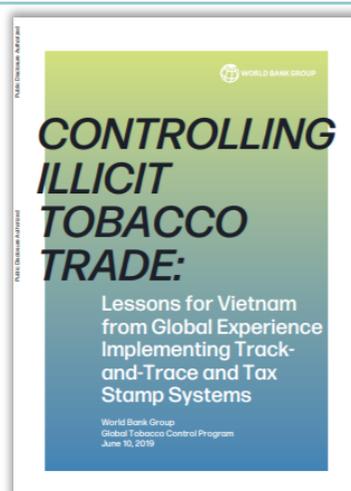


GROUP-BASED COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL TRAINING FOR BETTER MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZE ENTERPRISE ENTREPRENEURS: RANDOMIZED EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE FROM THE CONFLICT-AFFECTED AREAS OF PAKISTAN

Priyam Saraf, Tasmia Rahman, Julian Jamison

June 2019

This study tests the hypothesis that a five-week group Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) training called Problem Management Plus for Entrepreneurs (PM+E), in combination with financial assistance, could be more effective at reducing psychological stressors of SME entrepreneurs in FCV contexts than financial assistance alone. Overall, the study demonstrates that empirical research through Randomized Control Trials (RCTs) can be conducted in challenging, FCV settings through appropriate rapid training of local researchers and non-specialist providers (NSPs) at a low cost, yielding scalable programmatic and policy level lessons.

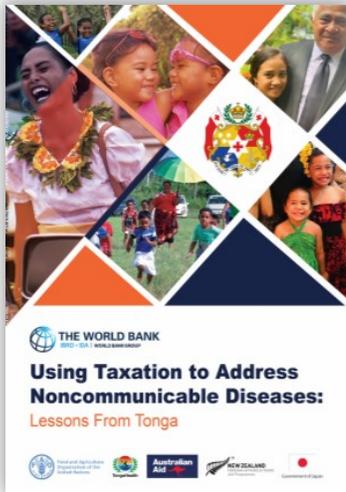


CONTROLLING ILLICIT TOBACCO TRADE: LESSONS FOR VIETNAM FROM GLOBAL EXPERIENCE IMPLEMENTING TRACK-AND-TRACE AND TAX STAMP SYSTEMS

Sheila Dutta, Patricio Marquez, Paul Isenman; Hana Ross

June 2019

This paper discusses tobacco tax administration and strategies proven effective in addressing illicit trade as an integral approach to tobacco tax reform, and subsequently provides a detailed focus on key country experiences in implementing both track-and-trace and tax stamp systems to control tobacco illicit trade. The lessons and country experiences shared in this report could have relevance for Vietnam's evolving response to tobacco control, tobacco tax reform, and tobacco illicit trade.



USING TAXATION TO ADDRESS NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES: LESSONS FROM TONGA

Sutayut Osornprasop et al.

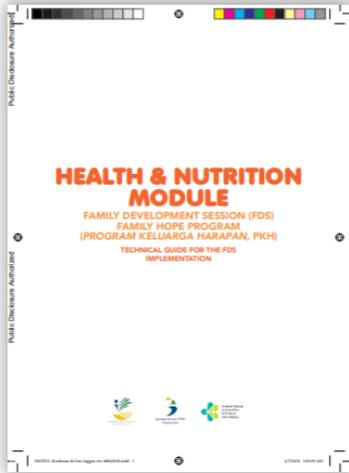
June 2019

Tonga has experienced a high burden of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) in the past two decades. Data indicate the continuing rise of four major NCDs -cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cancer, and respiratory diseases – as the leading causes of premature death and disability. This study aims to generate policy relevant findings and insights on the implementation of taxation policy on tobacco, alcohol, and unhealthy food consumption behaviors. The findings are expected to help strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of NCD-related fiscal policies, not only of behavior change but also revenue generation. The findings also intend to help improve the design of future NCD-related fiscal policy – as well as other, non-fiscal policies – to address NCD challenges.





NUTRITION

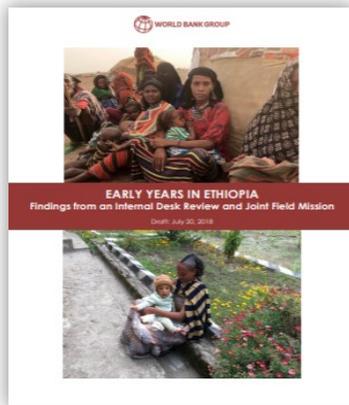


HEALTH AND NUTRITION MODULE - FAMILY DEVELOPMENT SESSION (FDS) FAMILY HOPE PROGRAM (PROGRAM KELUARGA HARAPAN, PKH): TECHNICAL GUIDE FOR THE FDS IMPLEMENTATION

World Bank Staff

July 2018

Nutritional problems often occur in Indonesia due to the lack of knowledge, values and norms in the community. Eating nutritious food is an important habit for children's health and development. A stunted and wasted newborn will have a substandard growth and become an adult with a short body as well as low intelligence and income. In order to have a smart child with optimum growth, a family needs to pay close attention to the critical period of the first 1000 days of life (1000 Hari Pertama Kehidupan), from the pregnancy period to first 2 years since the child is born. This technical guide discusses the healthy behaviors that need to be adopted during pregnancy.

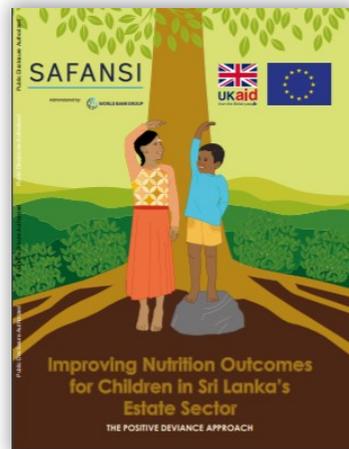


EARLY YEARS IN ETHIOPIA: FINDINGS FROM AN INTERNAL DESK REVIEW AND JOINT FIELD MISSION

Erika Marie Lutz

July 2018

The objective of this advisory service and analytical (ASA) task is to identify concrete ways to leverage current World Bank International Development Association (IDA) investments to move forward the EY agenda in Ethiopia. The framework aims to put children on a trajectory toward greater prosperity and give them the essential physical, cognitive, and socio-emotional support needed to reach their full development potential to learn, earn, innovate, and compete in a rapidly changing economy.

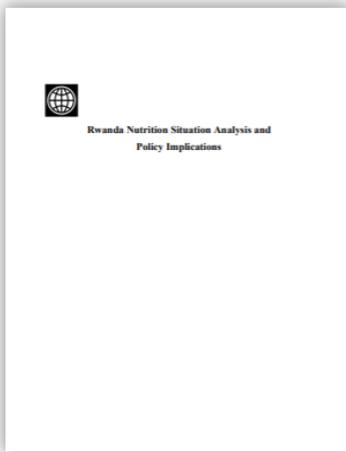


IMPROVING NUTRITION OUTCOMES FOR CHILDREN IN SRI LANKA'S ESTATE SECTOR: THE POSITIVE DEVIANCE APPROACH

World Bank Staff

December 2018

The objective of this study was to explore the practices and behaviors of mothers and caregivers that enable them to achieve better nutritional outcomes in their young children in Sri Lanka. The study was conducted in two estates within the Nuwara Eliya district on a purposive sample of children in the age group six to 59 months (i.e. PD and NPD). Various qualitative research methods were used to identify the successful behaviors and practices. The study focused on identifying the intentional and unintentional behaviors and practices of caregivers and the strategies that enable them to achieve better nutrition outcomes for their children. Data analysis compared the findings of the two groups (PD and NPD) based on a modified nutrition conceptual framework developed by the United Nations Children's Fund.

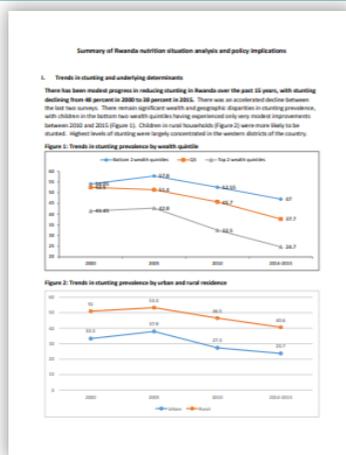


RWANDA - NUTRITION SITUATION ANALYSIS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Miriam Schneidman

December 2018

This study has two major objectives. First, to better understand trends, patterns and determinants of child malnutrition in Rwanda with a focus on stunting. Second, to identify appropriate strategies and policies to accelerate the reduction in stunting. The preparation of this study has run in parallel to the design and delivery of three complementary Bank operations in social protection, health and nutrition and agriculture that aim to contribute to turning the tide on stunting in Rwanda.

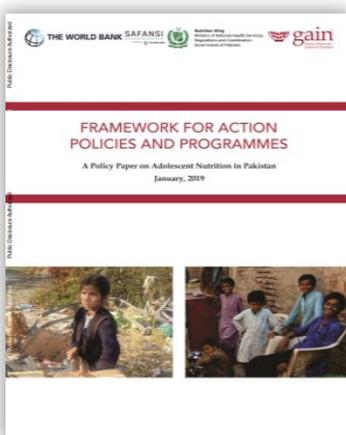


SUMMARY OF RWANDA NUTRITION SITUATION ANALYSIS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Miriam Schneidman

December 2018

There has been modest progress in reducing stunting in Rwanda over the past 15 years, with stunting declining from 48 percent in 2000 to 38 percent in 2015. While there is a clearer correlation between lower coverage of the key determinants and greater stunting in poorer households, and more interventions need to effectively target women and children in such households, there is still considerable levels of stunting even in the higher wealth quintiles. This shows that coverage alone is not sufficient to ensure impact on stunting. Broader based communication campaigns combined with interventions to change feeding, hygiene, and sanitation practices may improve the impact of increased coverage of key interventions.

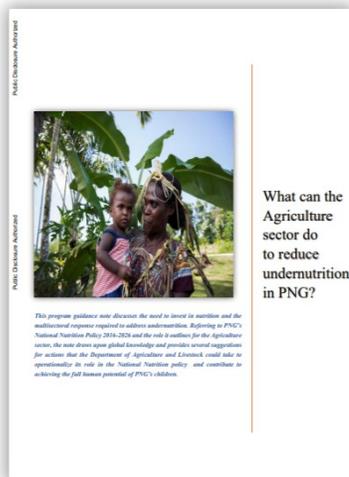


FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION POLICIES AND PROGRAMS: A POLICY PAPER ON ADOLESCENT NUTRITION IN PAKISTAN

Qaiser Pasha, Asma Badar, Faiz Rasool, Ty Beal, Alison Tumilowicz

January 2019

The adolescent period presents and opportunity to build behaviors and practices that will support good nutrition, health, and family well-being well into adulthood. It is generally recognized that Pakistan's adolescents suffer from malnutrition. This document includes global and regional best practice to improve adolescent nutrition, while providing direction in the form of a framework for action for future policies and programming in Pakistan. Implementing the 21-priority action presented will help make important gains in improving adolescent nutrition in Pakistan.

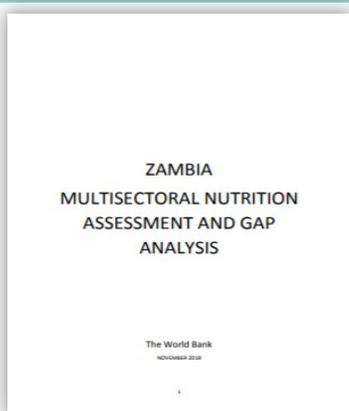


WHAT CAN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR DO TO REDUCE UNDERNUTRITION IN PNG?

Aneesa Arur

January 2019

This program guidance note discusses the need to invest in nutrition and the multisectoral response required to address undernutrition in Papua New Guinea (PNG). Referring to PNG's national nutrition policy 2016-2026 and the role it outlines for the agriculture sector, the note draws upon global knowledge and provides several suggestions for actions that the department of agriculture and livestock could take to operationalize its role in the national nutrition policy and contribute to achieving the full human potential of PNG's children.

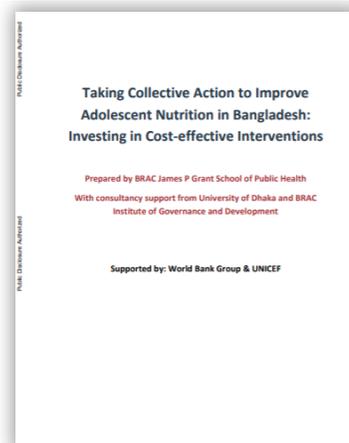


ZAMBIA - MULTISECTORAL NUTRITION ASSESSMENT AND GAP ANALYSIS

Emily Weedon Chapman

January 2019

Malnutrition rates in Zambia are amongst the highest in the world. This report analyzes trends in stunting and its determinants (needs analysis); undertakes a study of existing policy, programs and institutional mechanisms across the relevant sectors, education, social protection, health, water and sanitation and agriculture; undertakes a mapping of existing interventions and their delivery right up to the sub-district level; and finally seeks to identify gaps and potential areas for convergence of existing nutrition programming.

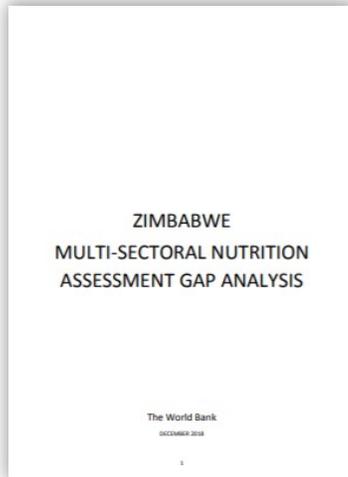


TAKING COLLECTIVE ACTION TO IMPROVE ADOLESCENT NUTRITION IN BANGLADESH: INVESTING IN COST-EFFECTIVE INTERVENTIONS

Ziauddin Hyder

January 2019

Even though Bangladesh has achieved significant development in terms of gross domestic product (GDP) growth, poverty reduction, and health in the last three decades, progress towards improved nutritional status has lagged behind. This study is an ex-ante cost-benefit analysis (CBA) of priority interventions targeting adolescents. The following six interventions for adolescents are considered in the cost-benefit analysis: (1) deworming; (2) weekly iron and folic acid supplementation; (3) multiple micronutrient supplementation; (4) nutrition education for dietary diversity and physical activities; (5) school feeding; and (6) education and livelihood training to reduce child marriage.

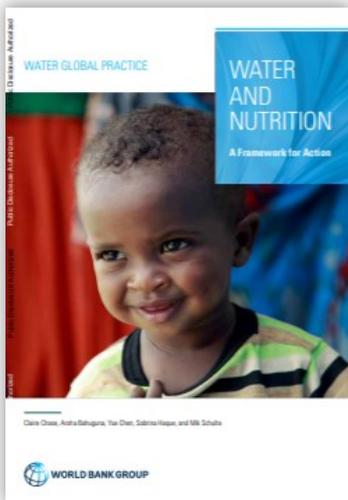


ZIMBABWE - MULTI-SECTORAL NUTRITION ASSESSMENT AND GAP ANALYSIS

Emily Weedon Chapman

January 2019

This Zimbabwe Multi Sectoral Nutrition Needs and Gap Analysis Report is part of the Regional analytical activity “Operationalizing a multi sectoral Approach to Early Childhood Nutrition in Lesotho, Zambia and Zimbabwe, undertaken to build an investment case to accelerate action by government and partners to improve early childhood nutrition in Southern Africa. This analysis could inform a prioritization of program interventions, target populations for such services and/or systems strengthening investments necessary to improve delivery. This piece of work will help to update the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy, meet the governments' transition and stabilization plans and Vision 2030 goals.



WATER AND NUTRITION - A FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

Claire Chase, Aroha Bahuguna, Yue Chen, Sabrina Haque, Mik Schulte

January 2019

This framework for action was developed to support the inclusion of nutritional considerations in the design of water operations and to help formulate nutrition-enhancing water policy. Chronic undernutrition early in life can cause cognitive and physical impairments that prevent children from achieving their full potential and have lasting consequences on the human capital that is essential for economies of the future to be competitive. The authors present an integrated water and nutrition framework to aid in understanding the various ways that water impacts early child nutrition, drawing on the three dimensions of water security: water quantity, adequate supply of water resources; water quality, water that is free of contamination; and water accessibility, reliable availability to all people, economies, and ecosystems.





EARLY CHILDHOOD NUTRITION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: INVESTING IN HEALTHY CHILDREN FOR HEALTHY COUNTRIES

Emily Weedon Chapman

January 2019

Political leadership and technical experts from Southern Africa came together in Lesotho on October 2-3, 2018, for a high-level forum: *Early Childhood Nutrition in Southern Africa: Investing in Healthy Children for Healthy Countries*. The event focused on the severity of child malnutrition across Southern Africa, its long-term implications, and the linkages between poor human capital outcomes and unrealized economic growth. The two-day event included senior political leaders, technocrats, development partners and other key cooperating partners. It was jointly hosted by Government of Lesotho, World Bank, and UNICEF with financial support provided by the World Bank and Government of Japan.

The two-day event included technical sessions on the first day and the high-level forum convening senior political leaders on the second day. A nutrition declaration was held on both the days. The technical sessions on October 2 brought to light the science of child stunting, the different approaches to address the issue, the critical nature of multi-stakeholder coordination in effectively combating stunting, and evidence on how increased investments can improve childhood nutrition. On October 3, senior political leaders, technocrats, development partners and other guests stressed the importance of addressing early childhood malnutrition through proper investment and accelerated action in Southern Africa.

The event closed with a statement by His Majesty King Letsie III of Lesotho on the multifaceted aspects of child nutrition and importance of collaboration, co-operation and coordination among stakeholders to improve child nutrition.

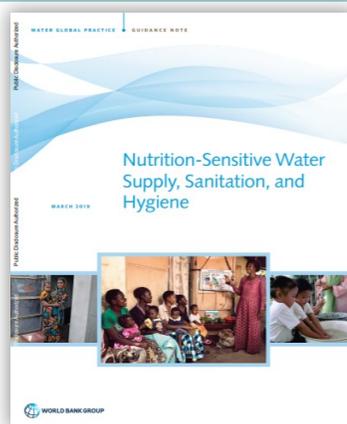


WORLD BANK GROUP ACTION FRAMEWORK FOR ADDRESSING UNDERNUTRITION IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA (PNG): FY 2019-2023

Aneesa Arur

February 2019

Papua New Guinea (PNG) is faced with a double burden of malnutrition, high rates of undernutrition (stunting, wasting and underweight) and micronutrient deficiencies, and an increasing prevalence of obesity and overweight and other non-communicable diseases. This document presents an action framework for the World Bank's engagement in nutrition in PNG. The action framework covers fiscal years 2019-2023, the period for the upcoming country partnership framework.



NUTRITION-SENSITIVE WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

Claire Chase et al

March 2019

This document summarizes evidence and guidance on project design and results framework indicators for nutrition-sensitive water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) operations and WASH components of other sector and subsector projects. Six principles are outlined that aim to address some of the limitations that are found with conventional WASH interventions. A set of results framework indicators are proposed to support nutrition-sensitive WASH monitoring and evaluation in water supply and sanitation lending operations and for WASH components of projects in other sectors.

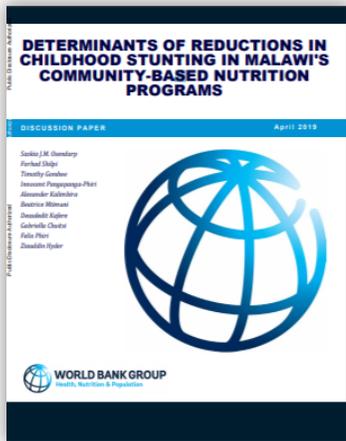


BANGLADESH—INVESTIGATING NUTRITION-SENSITIVE WASH: NURTURING THE 'EARLY YEARS' OF LIFE WITH WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

Sabrina Sharmin Haque, George Joseph

April 2019

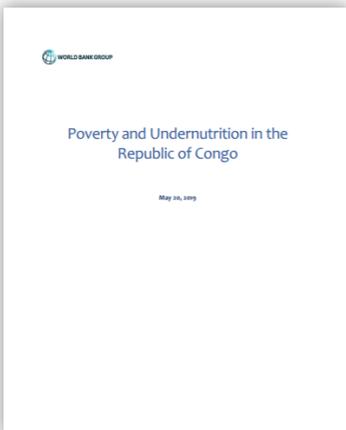
This report discusses several analyses that demonstrate the importance of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) in nurturing the early years. Nurturing a child's early years can help nations boost human capital to become more diverse, competitive economies. Improving early childhood development requires multi-sectoral action. Advancements in early childhood development will not be possible without improvements in WASH.



DETERMINANTS OF REDUCTIONS IN CHILDHOOD STUNTING IN MALAWI'S COMMUNITY-BASED NUTRITION PROGRAMS

Saskia Josepha Maria Osendarp, Forhad J. Shilpi, Timothy Gondwe et al . April 2019

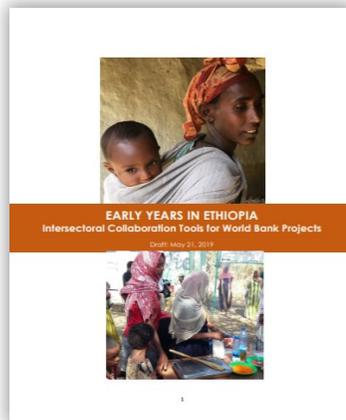
Childhood malnutrition is still a public health concern in Malawi. Since 2013 the government of Malawi (GoM) has been implementing a large-scale multisectoral nutrition program, which expanded to all districts of the country with the World Bank Group and other donor funding. At the start of this program a national baseline survey was conducted, and in early 2018, an endline survey was conducted. The findings of the endline survey confirm the positive trends observed in childhood malnutrition in Malawi. The findings from the decomposition analysis and cross-sectional and panel data suggest that improvements in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), in particular, handwashing and antenatal care (ANC) practices, were largely responsible for the observed improvements in child nutrition.



POVERTY AND UNDERNUTRITION IN THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Emmanuel Skoufias, Patrick Hoang-Vu Eozenou May 2019

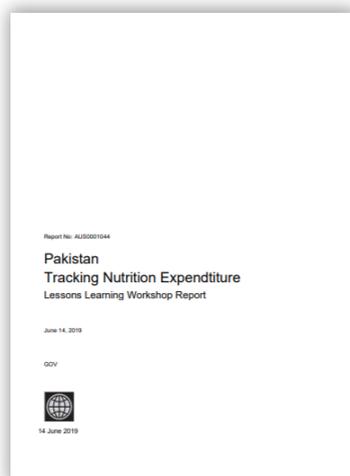
This report lays the groundwork for more effective multisectoral action on reducing stunting in the Republic of Congo (RoC) by analyzing and generating empirical evidence useful for informing the joint targeting and, if necessary, the sequencing of sector specific interventions. The report covers three key areas. First, it examines the extent to which children have inadequate access to the underlying determinants of nutrition. Second, it examines whether simultaneous access to adequate level of one or more of the underlying determinants of nutrition is associated with lower stunting. Third, it examines the role of income on child stunting and how income interacts with the underlying drivers of nutrition. This report is intended to stimulate discussion and provide guidance for policymakers and practitioners for more effective multisectoral interventions on stunting in RoC.



EARLY YEARS IN ETHIOPIA: INTERSECTORAL COLLABORATION TOOLS FOR WORLD BANK PROJECTS

Erika Marie Lutz May 2019

The World Bank's Ethiopia Human Development team has prioritized early year outcomes to build human capital. The team also developed practical steps to strengthen ongoing and future projects to improve early years. The key aim of these intersectoral collaboration tools is to create a common vision on how to improve a child's development potential in Ethiopia. The tools were designed to guide task teams on how each Global Practice can improve the impact of its project-specific interventions on EY outcomes and how they can work together more efficiently with other GPs to support the government's commitment to improve human capital outcomes using a multi-sectoral approach at the woreda level.

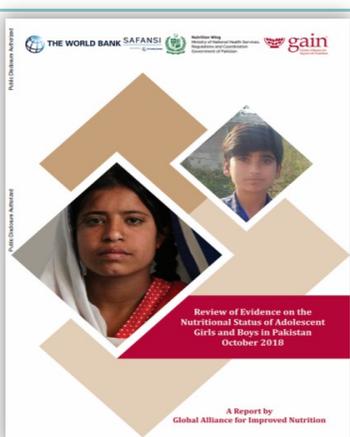


PAKISTAN - TRACKING NUTRITION EXPENDITURE: LESSONS LEARNING WORKSHOP REPORT

Akmal Minallah

June 2019

The World Bank commissioned Oxford Policy Management to help the Controller General of Accounts design and configure nutrition expenditure tracking in the IFMIS. The assignment's duration is from 4th January to 31 2019, and has the following clearly identified outputs: guidelines for tracking nutrition expenditure, using Government budget and expenditure data (presented in a stakeholder workshop); report on mapping of the coding structure; completion report, including the light-touch analysis of mapped data for the Federal Government (presented in the lessons learning workshop). The project team worked extensively with the FABS office of Controller General of Accounts to develop the coding and reporting structures and embed nutrition expenditure tracking within IFMIS.

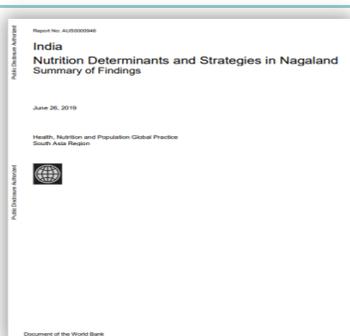


REVIEW OF EVIDENCE ON THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS AND BOYS IN PAKISTAN

Ty Beal, Marieke Vossenaar, Alison T. Tumilowicz et al.

June 2019

The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed review of available evidence on the nutritional status of adolescent boys and girls as well as the primary determinants of adolescent malnutrition in Pakistan. The authors synthesize this information to better identify and prioritize critical data gaps and shape recommendations for future policies and programs. The evidence generated here will be used to develop a report outlining evidence requirements, policy options, and interventions to improve adolescent nutrition in Pakistan.

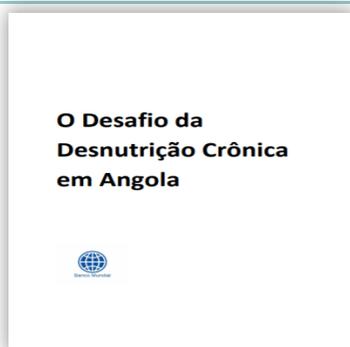


INDIA: NUTRITION DETERMINANTS AND STRATEGIES IN NAGALAND

World Bank Staff

June 2019

The objectives of this advisory services and analytics (ASA) activity are: (i) to improve knowledge about the determinants of malnutrition in North East India; (ii) to identify gaps in maternal and child health and nutrition services for disadvantaged communities; and (iii) to support development of cross-sectoral strategies to combat malnutrition at the community level.

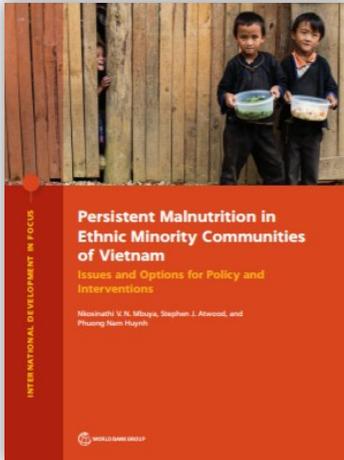


THE CHALLENGE OF CHRONIC MALNUTRITION IN ANGOLA (ENGLISH) CLICK HERE FOR (PORTUGUESE)

Eric Zapatero Larrío

June 2019

Angola faces high levels of multiple forms of malnutrition: chronic and acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency. Specific nutrition interventions seek to address the most immediate causes of malnutrition and include promotion of exclusive breastfeeding for at least six months, iron supplementation for adolescents and women of childbearing age, micronutrient supplementation, adequate hygiene, adequate complementary feeding, and care practices.

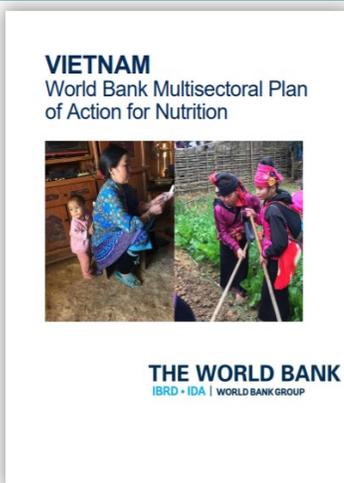


PERSISTENT MALNUTRITION IN ETHNIC MINORITY COMMUNITIES OF VIETNAM: ISSUES AND OPTIONS FOR POLICY AND INTERVENTIONS

Nkosinathi Mbuya, Stephen Atwood, Phuong Nam Huynh

June 2019

This analytical report describes the high rates of malnutrition among ethnic minority populations in Vietnam. It assesses the causes, using a causal framework and systems analysis; reviews current commitments and policies directed at reducing disparities in malnutrition; examines implementation of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions, particularly those that require multisectoral collaboration; draws conclusions based on the analysis; and recommends how policies and programs can be strengthened to reduce inequities and fulfill the economic potential of all ethnic groups.

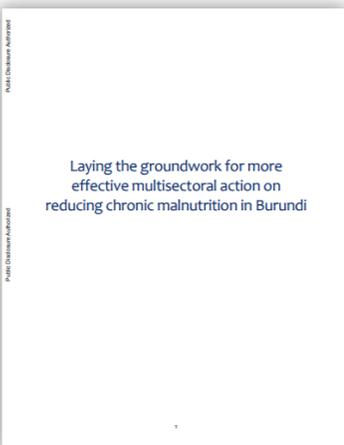


VIETNAM – WORLD BANK MULTISECTORAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR NUTRITION

Nkosinathi Vusizihlobo Mbuya

June 2019

Malnutrition presents a significant challenge to continued economic growth in several East Asia and Pacific (EAP) countries including Vietnam. The persistence of high levels of undernutrition despite decades of economic growth and poverty reduction represents a staggering, yet avoidable, loss of human and economic potential. The World Bank Group has a unique role to play in contributing to the reduction of undernutrition among the most vulnerable population groups in Vietnam. The Plan of Action for Nutrition is fully in line with and is a primary output of objective six of the World Bank Group-Vietnam Country Partnership Framework FY18 - FY22 (CPF), which is to 'Improve access to quality public and private health services and reduce Malnutrition'.

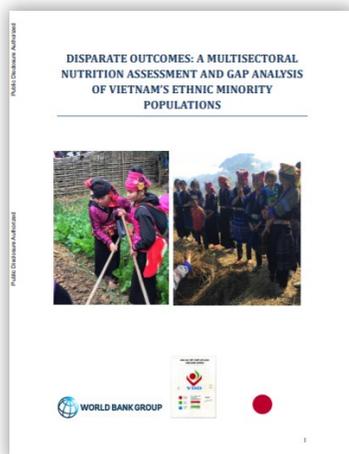


LAYING THE GROUNDWORK FOR MORE EFFECTIVE MULTISECTORAL ACTION ON REDUCING CHRONIC MALNUTRITION IN BURUNDI

Eric Zapatero Larrío

June 2019

This policy note highlights the urgent need to raise awareness and increase interventions to tackle chronic malnutrition in Burundi. It lays the groundwork for more effective multisectoral action on reducing chronic malnutrition by analyzing and generating empirical evidence useful for informing the joint targeting and, if necessary, the sequencing of sector specific interventions in Burundi. The note is intended to stimulate discussion and provide guidance for policymakers and practitioners for more effective multisectoral interventions on chronic malnutrition in Burundi.



DISPARATE OUTCOMES: A MULTISECTORAL NUTRITION ASSESSMENT AND GAP ANALYSIS OF VIETNAM'S ETHNIC MINORITY POPULATIONS

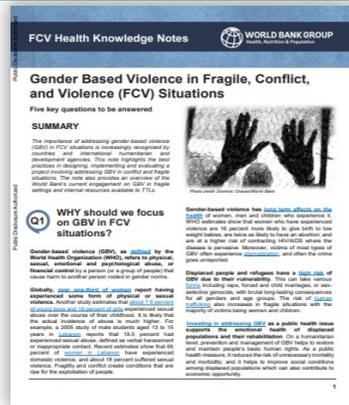
Nkosinathi Vusizihlobo Mbuya, Huong Lan Dao et al

June 2019

Vietnam has achieved remarkable improvements in nutritional status in recent decades, but improvements in national aggregates mask wide disparities and a persistent 'very high' burden among disadvantaged ethnic minority groups. Between 2000 and 2010, national stunting rates dropped from 36.5 percent to 24.2 percent. The decrease from 2010 to 2015 was not as great, but when the 2015 data are disaggregated according to ethnic group, the Kinh majority has a prevalence of 17.7 percent, whereas the prevalence in other ethnic groups is 32.0 percent. Deficiencies in nutrition and health, lower levels of education, lack of language skills in the national language, and inability to migrate to jobs in urban centers of ethnic minorities have further hindered their ability to narrow the gap in nutrition and economic well-being.



POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

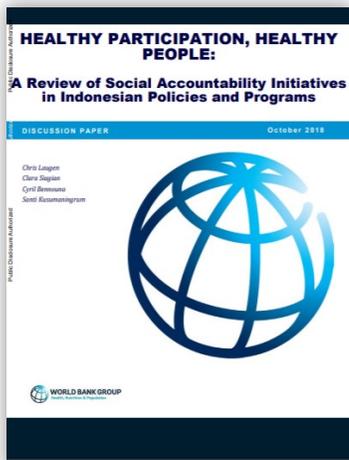


GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN FRAGILE, CONFLICT, AND VIOLENCE SITUATIONS: FIVE KEY QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED

Sameera Al-Tuwajiri, Seemeen Saadat

October 2018

The importance of addressing gender-based violence (GBV) in fragile, conflict, and violence (FCV) situations is increasingly recognized by countries and international humanitarian and development agencies. This note highlights the best practices in designing, implementing and evaluating a project involving addressing GBV in conflict and fragile situations. The note also provides an overview of the World Bank's current engagement on GBV settings and internal resources available to TTIs.

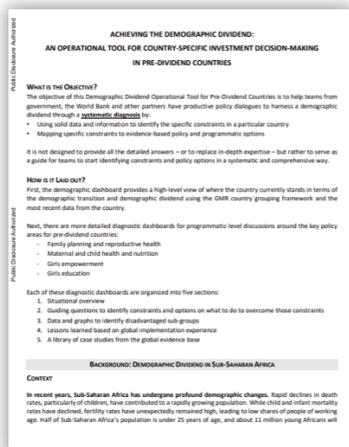


HEALTHY PARTICIPATION, HEALTHY PEOPLE : A REVIEW OF SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY INITIATIVES IN INDONESIAN POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Chris Laugen, Clara Tania Repita Siagian et al .

October 2018

This report aims to inform efforts to improve social accountability (SA) in Indonesia's health sector, particularly maternal and child health services. It gives an overview of common approaches to building social accountability, using examples from other comparable low- and middle-income countries, to extract lessons learned. It then analyses Indonesia's national regulatory and policy framework related to SA initiatives in the health sector. Next, it reviews Indonesian initiatives that have included SA components to identify programmatic opportunities, challenges, and remaining gaps for improving SA in Indonesia's health sector. Finally, it provides evidence-based recommendations for future SA policy and programming initiatives in Indonesia.

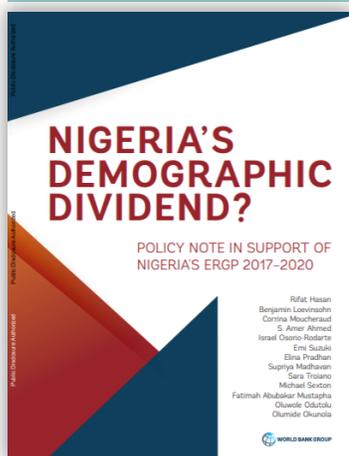


ACHIEVING THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND: AN OPERATIONAL TOOL FOR COUNTRY-SPECIFIC INVESTMENT DECISION-MAKING IN PRE-DIVIDEND COUNTRIES

Rifat Afifa Hasan et al.

January 2019

The objective of this demographic dividend operational tool for pre-dividend countries is to help teams from government, the World Bank, and other partners have productive policy dialogues through a systematic diagnosis by: (1) using solid data and information to identify the specific constraints in a particular country; and (2) mapping specific constraints to evidence-based policy and programmatic options. The demographic dividend is the accelerated economic growth that can result from a rapid decline in a country's fertility and the subsequent change in the population age structure. Demographic dividend corresponds to a 20-30-year period in a country's demographic transition when the proportion of working age population compared to the number of dependents increases rapidly.

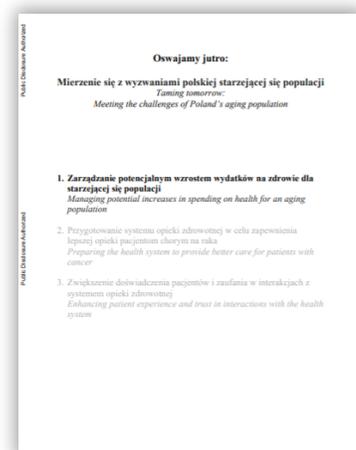


NIGERIA'S DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND: POLICY NOTE IN SUPPORT OF NIGERIA'S ERGP 2017-2020

Rifat Afifa Hasan et al

January 2019

A demographic dividend is the potential economic benefit associated with a country's demographic context. People are at the heart of the demographic dividend, and the extent to which countries reap these dividends varies and depends on policies. Nigeria is a pre-dividend country due to its high fertility, declining mortality, and skewed young age structure. Modest accelerations in its fertility decline can lead to substantial changes in its projected age-structure. Economic simulation modeling suggests that a one child difference in Nigeria's fertility rates by 2050 can lead to differences of 29 percent in real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. Lower fertility will also result in lifting 53 million people out of poverty by 2050.

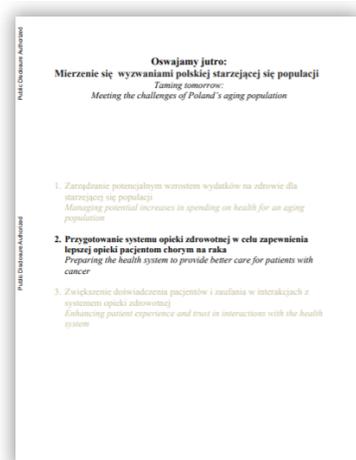


TAMING TOMORROW: MEETING THE CHALLENGES OF POLAND'S AGING POPULATION (VOL. 1): MANAGING POTENTIAL INCREASES IN SPENDING ON HEALTH FOR AN AGING POPULATION

Anna Koziel, Mukesh Chawla

June 2019

Poland is aging. In another three decades, more than half of the country's population will be over 50.7 years old, 10.4 years more than the current median age of 40.3 years. The share of individuals 65 years and older will rise to 33 percent, up from 17 percent today. The most substantial relative change in the share will take place in the oldest-old age group (80), which will triple. Indeed, the fall in mortality among older people is now the main contributor to population aging, though other elements of population dynamics, such as migration and fluctuating birth rates, are also noteworthy in the discussion of aging populations. The question then is: how must Poland's health system and associated public policies respond to the challenges of its aging population?

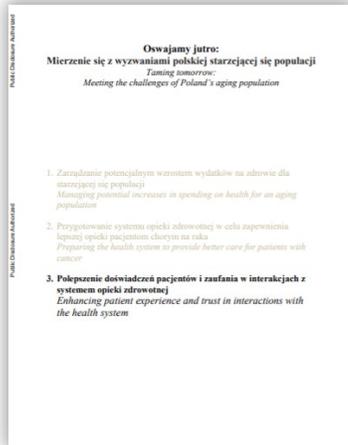


TAMING TOMORROW: MEETING THE CHALLENGES OF POLAND'S AGING POPULATION (VOL. 2): PREPARING THE HEALTH SYSTEM TO PROVIDE BETTER CARE FOR PATIENTS WITH CANCER

Anna Koziel, Mukesh Chawla

June 2019

Poland is facing a cancer epidemic. Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Poland, after diseases of the circulatory system, accounting for 27.7 percent of deaths in 2017, up from 20.2 percent in 1990. The Economist Intelligence Unit studied national cancer preparedness in 28 countries around the world to understand the essential elements that are relevant to cancer control. It's enquiry yielded four essential cornerstones of cancer preparedness: essential investment concerning sufficiency in financing; an essential roadmap for cancer control that is operational rather than aspirational; an essential foundation of cancer control embedded in an accessible, general health system and appropriately linked to the primary care level; and essential intelligence to understand the nature of the challenge as well as an indication of how well interventions are doing (EIU 2019). There is no room for complacency on cancer in Poland, and it must adopt these four essential cornerstones of cancer preparedness to get ahead of the war on cancer.

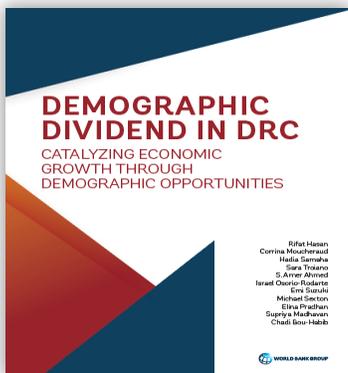


TAMING TOMORROW: MEETING THE CHALLENGES OF POLAND'S AGING POPULATION (VOL. 3): ENHANCING PATIENT EXPERIENCE AND TRUST IN INTERACTIONS WITH THE HEALTH SYSTEM

Anna Koziel, Mukesh Chawla

June 2019

Poland has begun piloting a people centered integrated care (PCIC) approach in primary healthcare. In this chapter, the authors examine the growing evidence that enriching the patient's experience during interactions with the health system is an important determinant of health outcomes. Section 2 discusses evidence on patient satisfaction and trust and health outcomes. Section 3 provides a review of the extant literature on interventions to improve patient experience and trust. Section 4 concludes, with a brief reflection on implications for the Polish health system.



DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND IN DRC: CATALYZING ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH DEMOGRAPHIC OPPORTUNITIES

Rifat Afifa Hasan

February 2019

This report explains the concept of a demographic dividend and why it is important for accelerated economic growth and development in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). It explains how demographic transition is linked to poverty reduction and economic growth, what policies and strategies can be adopted to spur the demographic transition and lay the groundwork for a future demographic dividend that would contribute to poverty reduction, and what opportunities exist for DRC to accelerate the demographic transition.

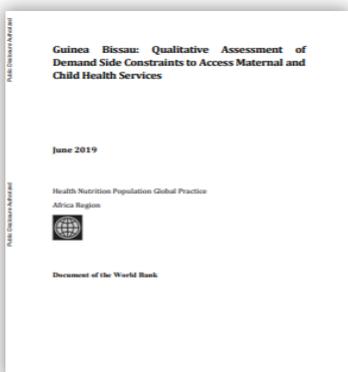


USING BEHAVIORAL INSIGHTS TO INCREASE SAFER BIRTH DELIVERIES IN HAITI

Jimena Llopis Abella, Emilie Perge, Tania Mathurin, Zeina Afif

April 2019

Haiti has the highest maternal and neo-natal mortality rates in the Latin America and Caribbean region. Low rates of prenatal and postnatal care, and institutional births, contribute to high levels of maternal and neo-natal mortality rates. The objective of this diagnostic is to use a behavioral methodology to uncover the drivers to increase safe birth deliveries in Haiti. The diagnostic aims to: (i) identify structural and behavioral barriers preventing women from attending prenatal care visits, and to deliver at a health institution, and (ii) explore behaviorally informed interventions to nudge pregnant women to attend the recommended prenatal care visits to ensure detection and special care of high-risk pregnancies.



GUINEA BISSAU: QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF DEMAND SIDE CONSTRAINTS TO ACCESS MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

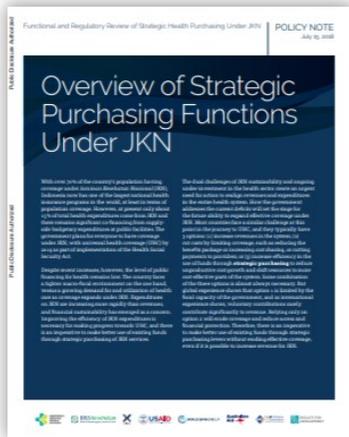
Edson Correia Araujo et al

June 2019

The objective of this research is to identify the main social and cultural constraints in accessing reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health Services (RMNCHS) in Guinea-Bissau, to effectively improve their access and use by women and children. Additionally, the research also explores aspects related to female genital cutting (FGC or FGM) and girls' access to information on reproductive health.



SERVICE DELIVERY



FUNCTIONAL AND REGULATORY REVIEW OF STRATEGIC HEALTH PURCHASING UNDER JKN: OVERVIEW OF STRATEGIC PURCHASING FUNCTIONS UNDER JKN

Reem Hafez, Pandu Harimurti

August 2018

Indonesia's national health insurance scheme—Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN)—is one of the largest in the world in terms of population coverage. Over 70 percent of the population is covered. The JKN is facing significant challenges including overlapping regulations, unclear regulations, and discrepancies between the rules for the central and regional governments. Consequences of these challenges are summarized in the report. There is an imperative to make better use of existing funds through strategic purchasing of JKN services.



FUNCTIONAL AND REGULATORY REVIEW OF STRATEGIC HEALTH PURCHASING UNDER JKN: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Reem Hafez, Pandu Harimurti

August 2018

Indonesia's national health insurance scheme—Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN)—is one of the largest in the world in terms of population coverage. Over 70 percent of the population is covered. The JKN is facing significant challenges including overlapping regulations, unclear regulations, and discrepancies between the rules for the central and regional governments. Some consequences of these challenges are summarized in the report.

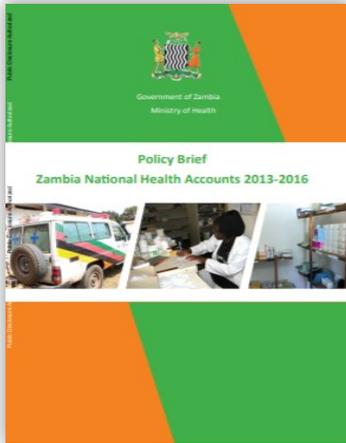


SOUTH-SOUTH KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE ON PERSON-CENTERED INTEGRATED CARE

Nguyen, Linh Hoai

November 2018

A delegation from the Government of Vietnam participated in a knowledge exchange on person-centered integrated care (PCIC) in Fuzhou, China, from November 12-14, 2018. The objective of this knowledge exchange was to learn about the design and implementation of policies to promote integration of care, and to provide insights on how to move forward on integrated care reform in Vietnam.

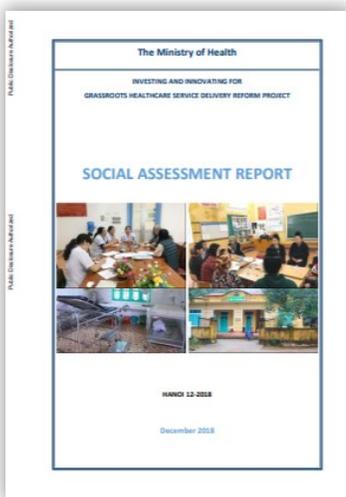


ZAMBIA NATIONAL HEALTH ACCOUNTS 2013-2016: POLICY BRIEF

World Bank Staff

December 2018

This policy brief presents findings and policy implications of Zambia's national health accounts (NHA) study for the period 2013 to 2016. By design, the NHA survey framework estimates all expenditure and financial flows through the health system from sources to final uses and beneficiaries. The evidence that is generated allows decision-makers to gain a better understanding of the existing health financing landscape, which is critical for making policy decisions and planning. The results show that the bulk of the resources in the health sector are spent at hospital level rather than on ambulatory and prevention services.



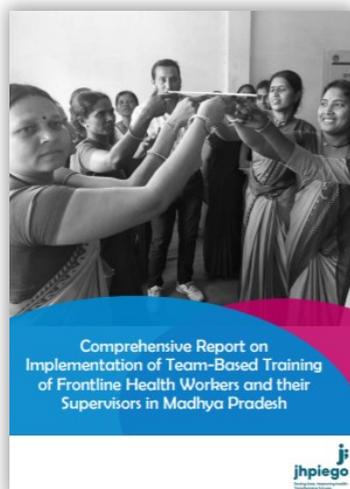
VIETNAM—INVESTING AND INNOVATING FOR GRASSROOTS HEALTHCARE SERVICE DELIVERY REFORM PROJECT: SOCIAL ASSESSMENT: SOCIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

Caryn Bredenkamp, Huong Lan Dao, Anh Thuy Nguyen

December 2018

The development objective of Investing and Innovating for Grassroots Service Delivery Reform Project for Vietnam is to improve the quality of the commune health system in the targeted provinces, including to take on a new role in the management of selected Non-communicable disease (NCDs) while maintaining historical strong performance in services related to maternal and child health (MCH) and infectious disease. This social assessment report highlights the methods that were employed for the assessment; the main findings and recommendations.



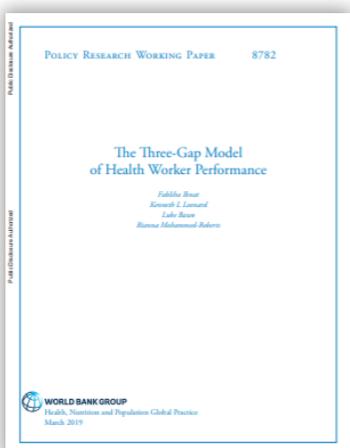


COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF TEAM-BASED TRAINING OF FRONTLINE HEALTH WORKERS AND THEIR SUPERVISORS IN MADHYA PRADESH

Sheena Chhabra, Alex Berland

January 2019

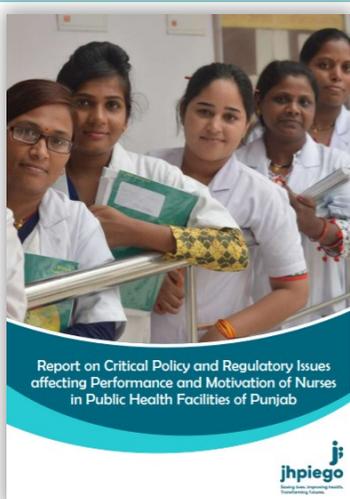
This report identifies methods to implement team-based training of frontline health workers (FLHWs) and their supervisors in Madhya Pradesh, India. Considering the current shortfall of a competent health workforce at the grassroots level in India, it is necessary to develop effective, evidence-based strategies for capacity building of FLHWs. The report is divided into four sections: (i) Review critical bottlenecks between FLHWs and their supervisors and recommend actions to overcome constraints associated with development and performance of FLHWs; (ii) outline team-based training program; (iii) assess the effectiveness of the team-based training program; and (iv) encompass the systemic, regulatory and policy interventions which will help in scaling-up the team-based training program and improve the performance of primary healthcare teams.



THE THREE-GAP MODEL OF HEALTH WORKER PERFORMANCE

Fabliha Ibnat, Kenneth Leonard, Luke Bawo; Rianna Mohammed-Roberts March 2019

The Three-Gap Model examines the determinants of low-quality health care. Using four measures of performance -- target performance, actual performance, capacity to perform, and knowledge to perform -- this paper defines three gaps for each health worker: the gap between target performance and what they have the knowledge to do (the know gap), the gap between their knowledge and their capacity to perform (the know-can gap), and the gap between their capacity and what they actually do (the can-do gap). The paper demonstrates how the patterns of these gaps across health workers in a sample can be used to diagnose failures in the system as well as evaluate the outcomes of policy experiments. The analysis of the relationships between these gaps across health workers in a health system help to paint a better picture of the determinants of performance and can assist policy makers in choosing relevant policies to improve health worker performance.

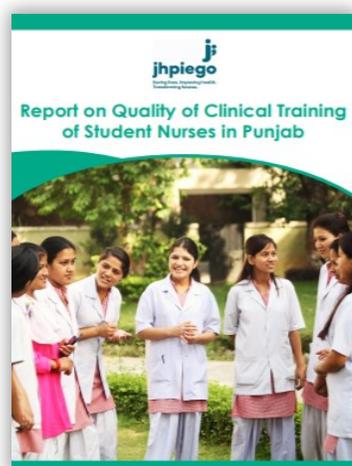


REPORT ON CRITICAL POLICY AND REGULATORY ISSUES AFFECTING PERFORMANCE AND MOTIVATION OF NURSES IN PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES OF PUNJAB

Sheena Chhabra, Alexander George Berland, Nikhil Pradeep Utture

March 2019

This qualitative assessment on quality of clinical training of student's nurses was carried out by Jhpiego under the Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) support provided by the World Bank to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India (GoI). One of the key components of this program is to assist the state governments of Punjab and Madhya Pradesh in identifying the critical bottlenecks and offering recommendations to overcome constraints associated with the development, deployment, retention and performance of nurses and frontline health workers. The study generates enough evidence that students were not satisfied with the quality of clinical training and reported it as grossly inadequate.

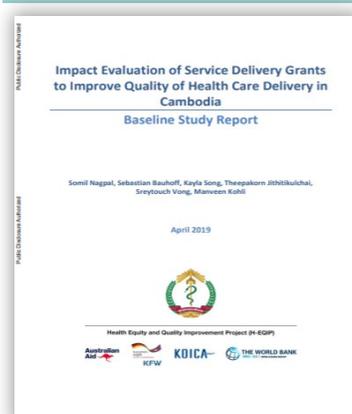


REPORT ON QUALITY OF CLINICAL TRAINING OF STUDENT NURSES IN PUNJAB

Sheena Chhabra, Alexander George Berland, Nikhil Pradeep Utture

March 2019

Nurses are primary healthcare providers to all communities, across all settings and are key to achieving the sustainable development goals. Optimal clinical training of student nurses is essential for providing safe nursing care. The report showed that the students were not satisfied with the quality of clinical training and not fully confident in delivering quality healthcare services independently. The report identifies the bottlenecks and offers recommendations to overcome constraints associated with development, deployment, retention and performance of nurses and frontline health workers.

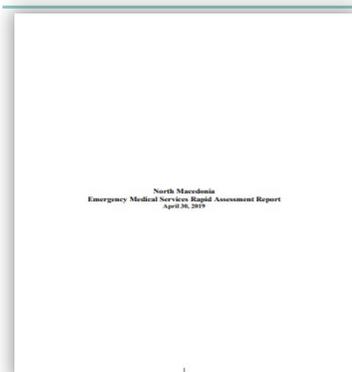


IMPACT EVALUATION OF SERVICE DELIVERY GRANTS TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE DELIVERY IN CAMBODIA: BASELINE STUDY REPORT

Somil Nagpal, Sebastian Peter Alexander Bauhoff, et al

April 2019

The purpose of the report is two-fold: (1) to provide an overview of the health system innovation in Cambodia that constituted the backdrop for the Health Equity and Quality Improvement Project (H-EQIP) and for the specific interventions which are being evaluated here; and (2) to present the baseline findings of the Service Delivery Grants (SDG) impact evaluation.

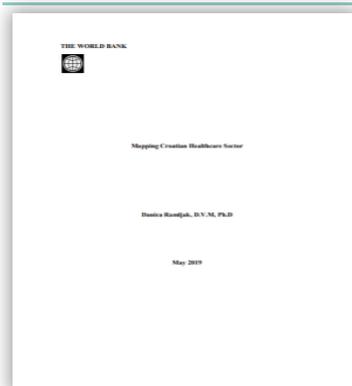


NORTH MACEDONIA - EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES RAPID ASSESSMENT REPORT

Dorothee Chen

April 2019

The objectives of the planned reform are: (a) to improve the management and effectiveness of the EMS system; (b) to address the uneven coverage of EMS across North Macedonia; and (c) to improve the level of care and ultimately patient outcomes. This report is based on a limited dataset and a limited number of observations of EMS facilities. Further analysis is recommended, taking into account additional data that may be available.



MAPPING THE CROATIAN HEALTHCARE SECTOR

Danica Ramljak

May 2019

The basic legal framework of the health care system in Croatia consists of three key acts: the Health Care Act, the Mandatory Health Insurance Act and the Patient's Rights Protection Act. The Healthcare Act determines the principles and measures of health care, rights and obligations of persons when using health care, holders of social welfare concerning health of the population, contents and organizations performing health care activities, as well as monitoring the same. Based on the Healthcare Act, the health care is provided at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, and at the level of various institutes.

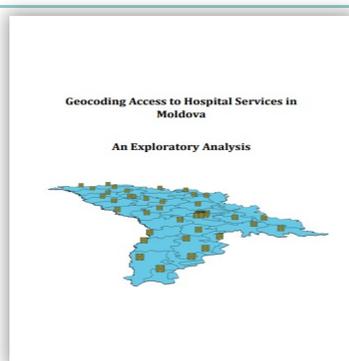


NORTH MACEDONIA - STRENGTHENING PRIMARY HEALTH CARE TO SUSTAIN IMPROVEMENTS IN POPULATION HEALTH

Carlos Bortman, Dorothee Chen, Federica Secci, Alessia Thiebaud

May 2019

This report analyzes the strengths and weaknesses of the primary health care (PHC) system in North Macedonia, offering some suggestions on potential strategies for improvement. It looks at performance in terms of service coverage, following the methodology proposed by the Primary Health Care Performance Initiative (PHCPI). The report intends to inform the efforts by the Ministry of Health to move towards a more effective and integrated model of care, centered around PHC, to manage efficiently the demographic and epidemiological transition that the country is undergoing. The report suggests areas of potential reform with the objective to develop a PHC system that will provide comprehensive services and will be patient-centered and well integrated within the broader health system.

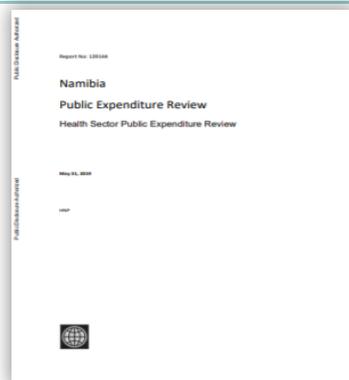


GEOCODING ACCESS TO HOSPITAL SERVICES IN MOLDOVA: AN EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS

Volkan Cetinkaya

June 2019

The objective of this study is to assess the feasibility of using Geographical Information Systems (GIS) in the Moldovan context by doing a test-run on available data. This brief aims to take stock of this effort by presenting some examples of the use and identifying potential complementary analysis that could support local policy dialogue as well as

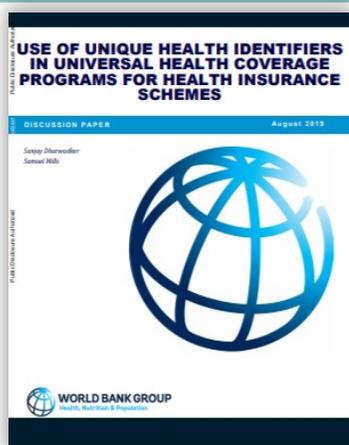


NAMIBIA - HEALTH SECTOR PUBLIC EXPENDITURE REVIEW

Pia Helene Schneider, Thulani Clement Matsebula

May 2019

Namibia's 5th National Development Plan (NDP5) for 2017-2022 aims to provide access to quality health care for its population, to increase Health Adjusted Life Expectancy (HALE) from the current 59 years to 67.5 years, and to reduce mortality for mothers and children. To achieve this goal, the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) has identified three strategic pillars for the health sector: (i) people's wellbeing; (ii) operational excellence; and (iii) talent management. This PER, the first for Namibia's health sector, identifies several areas for the Namibian government to address in view of its goals.

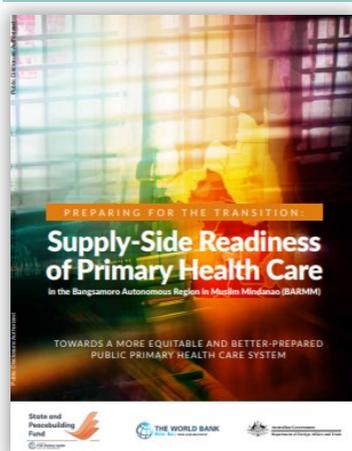


USE OF UNIQUE HEALTH IDENTIFIERS (UHI) IN UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE PROGRAMS FOR HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEMES

Sanjay Dharwadker, Samuel Mills

June 2019

The Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) plan aims to achieve universal civil registration (CR) of births, deaths, and other vital events for all individuals by 2030. The WBG recently commissioned country case studies on how the use of Unique Identification Numbers (UIN) has facilitated universal health coverage (UHC). This guidance note provides options for assigning Unique Health Identifiers (UHI) for health programs that are linked to a national (central) system for issuing UINs for a more secure and trusted verification of identities and for health programs in countries without a national unique identification system.

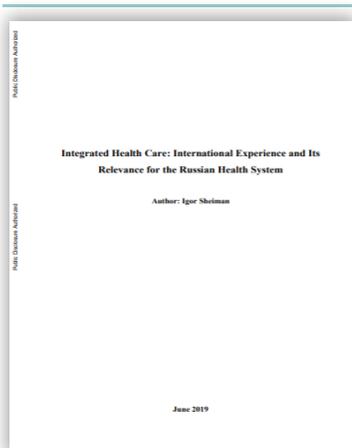


PREPARING FOR THE TRANSITION: SUPPLY-SIDE READINESS OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IN THE BANGSAMORO AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO (BARMM): TOWARDS A MORE EQUITABLE AND BETTER-PREPARED PUBLIC PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

Tomo Morimoto

June 2019

The Philippines has made remarkable progress in the last decades in improving its health outcomes. However, performance is still poor compared regionally and with similar economies. This report was developed with the aim of informing health policy during the political transition from the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) to the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). This transition began with the ratification of the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL) in January 2019. This report provides an overview of the current capacities and challenges facing the public primary health care system as the BARMM government enters into its new role. Weaknesses in health governance have exacerbated the geographic and socio-cultural challenges associated with health care delivery.

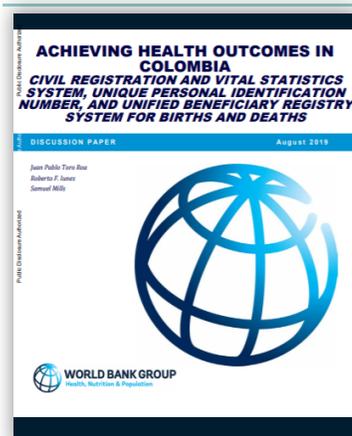


INTEGRATED HEALTH CARE: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE AND ITS RELEVANCE FOR THE RUSSIAN HEALTH SYSTEM

Igor M. Sheiman

June 2019

The purpose of this paper is to present the most interesting integrated healthcare delivery tools used in developed countries and discuss the opportunities for their use in Russian practices. The first section provides the definition of integration, identifies its key characteristics and tools. The second section presents the tools with recommendations for their practical use in the Russian health system. The third section outlines the role of governance and regulation in this area.

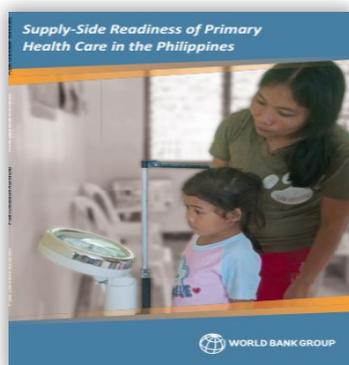


ACHIEVING HEALTH OUTCOMES IN COLOMBIA: CIVIL REGISTRATION AND VITAL STATISTICS SYSTEM, UNIQUE PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER, AND UNIFIED BENEFICIARY REGISTRY SYSTEM FOR BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Juan Pablo Toro Roa, Roberto F. Iunes, Samuel Mills

June 2019

This case study on Colombia describes how the civil registration and national identification system and the health information system have facilitated progress toward universal health coverage. The study includes a description of Colombia's General Social Health Insurance System (Sistema General de Seguridad Social en Salud [SGSSS]), assignment of a unique personal identification number (UPIN) at birth, and the interoperability of the civil registration and health information systems. It explains how the civil registration system and the UPIN have helped improve health outcomes and explains the role of death registration. This report emphasizes the importance of establishing an individual's legal identity in childhood to facilitate early access to social and other services and for greater accuracy in population statistics.

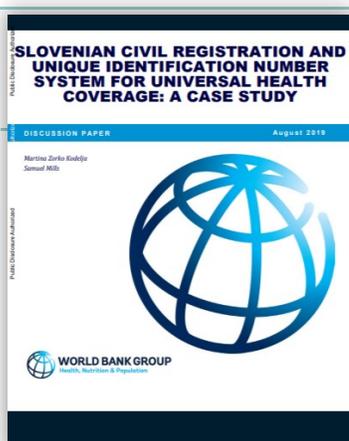


SUPPLY-SIDE READINESS OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Tomo Morimoto

June 2019

Health indicators in the Philippines currently lag well behind what will be expected given the country's level of economic development. This paper seeks to understand the extent to which basic service delivery units (specifically rural health units (RHUs)) have the capacity to deliver the primary health care services mandated by the government.

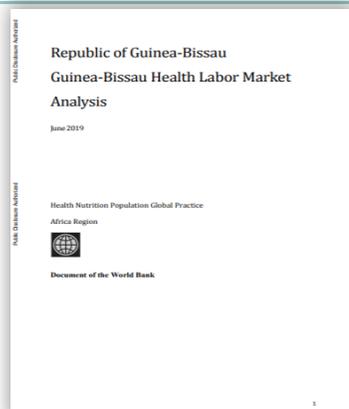


SLOVENIAN CIVIL REGISTRATION AND UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER SYSTEM FOR UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE: A CASE STUDY

Martina Zorko Kodelja, Samuel Lantei Mills

June 2019

A health protection system based on social health insurance has had a long tradition in Slovenia. Several forms of health insurance schemes were implemented from 1896 until 1992, when health care reform legislation was passed, establishing compulsory health insurance (CHI). This document describes the solutions that have linked the systems for registration of newborns in the maternity hospital and for identifying all residents of Slovenia in various areas; and, above all, the improvements enabled by the unique identification of persons in the field of health insurance and health care.

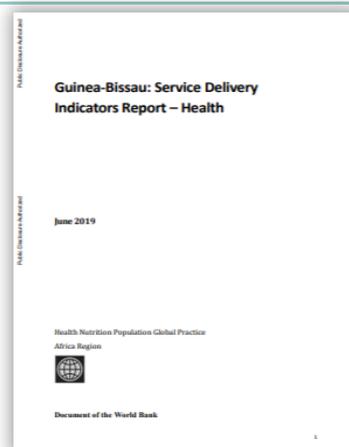


GUINEA-BISSAU: HEALTH LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS

Edson Correia Araujo et al

June 2019

This report provides a comprehensive diagnostic of the labor market for health workers in Guinea-Bissau. It provides the evidence base for a new strategic plan for health workforce development. The report analyzes three dimensions: (i) workers' demographics, motivations, aspirations and satisfaction; (ii) hours worked and its distribution across different activities; and (iii) compensation, household income and consumption. Beyond this, it also calculates wage and labor supply equations. The analysis accounts for both, health professionals (doctors, nurses, midwives, technicians) and community health workers, who are treated as volunteers in the Bissau-Guinean health system.

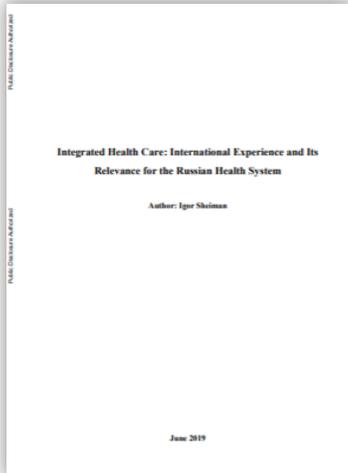


GUINEA-BISSAU: SERVICE DELIVERY - INDICATORS REPORT – HEALTH

Edson Correia Araujo et al

June 2019

This report provides a comprehensive diagnostic of the health service delivery system in Guinea-Bissau. It explores quality of care, workload/productivity and absenteeism. A service delivery indicators (SDI) survey was implemented to cover these and other key aspects of the health system for which no data were available in Guinea-Bissau (such as public expenditure tracking survey). The report provides an extensive analysis of the data and links it to other analytical and operational work under implementation in the



INTEGRATED HEALTH CARE: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE AND ITS RELEVANCE FOR THE RUSSIAN HEALTH SYSTEM

Sevil Kamalovna Salakhutdinova

June 2019

The purpose of this paper is to present the most interesting integration tools used in developed countries and discuss the opportunities for their use in Russian practices. The first section provides the definition of integration, identifies its key characteristics and tools. The second section presents the tools with recommendations for their practical use in the Russian health system. The third section outlines the role of governance and regulation in this area.



STRENGTHENING PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IN TLAXCALA

Roberto F. Iunes

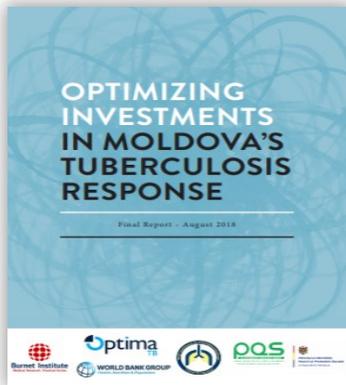
June 2019

The main objective of this reimbursable advisory service (RAS) is to provide technical assistance to improve the performance of the State of Tlaxcala's public primary health care networks to ensure better prevention and control of infectious and non-communicable diseases. The strategic relevance of this RAS is that it provides an opportunity to support evidence base policy making. Despite the size and diversity of the country, previous studies indicate that many of the performance problems affecting PHC are similar in all states. This suggests that a proposal to strengthen the performance of PHC based on the findings in Tlaxcala could eventually be adapted in other parts of the country.





DECISION AND DELIVERY SCIENCE

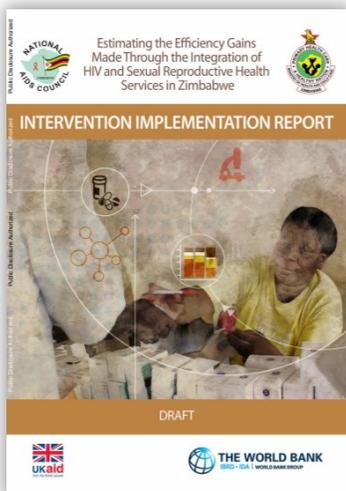


OPTIMIZING INVESTMENTS IN MOLDOVA'S TUBERCULOSIS RESPONSE

World Bank Staff et al

August 2018

This report summarizes the findings of an allocative efficiency study of Moldova's Tuberculosis response, which was conducted in 2017 using the Optima TB model.

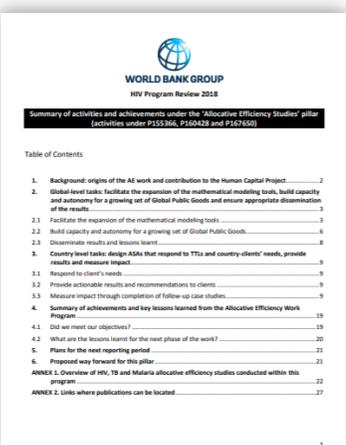


ESTIMATING THE EFFICIENCY GAINS MADE THROUGH THE INTEGRATION OF HIV AND SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES IN ZIMBABWE: INTERVENTION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

Marelize Prestidge, et al

December 2018

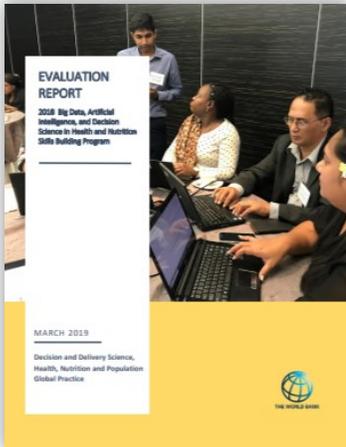
For the past decade or so, integration of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) services has received widespread support by international and national health development agencies. In Zimbabwe, the Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC) commissioned a Rapid Assessment which resulted in the government launching national integrated SRH and HIV service delivery guidelines in 2010. The national guidelines outlined the minimum package of services to be provided at all levels of the health system. The guidelines were based on the need to: (1) offer comprehensive (integrated) SRH and HIV services with clear facilitated referral pathways (intra-provider, intra-facility, and inter-facility); and (2) thereby maximizing collective outcomes.



HIV PROGRAM REVIEW 2018 : SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER THE ALLOCATIVE EFFICIENCY STUDIES PILLAR

Marelize Prestidge, Nejma Cheikh; Sutayut Osornprasop, Feng Zhao January 2019

In order to help governments improve the sustainability of their HIV response, allocate their available (and any new) funds as efficiently as possible and find ways to reduce their dependency on external sources of funding, the World Bank HIV Program initiated the allocative efficiency (AE) studies pillar as part of the World Bank HNP GP's program on improving HIV efficiency and effectiveness. Since 2010, the World Bank has funded over fifty allocative efficiency studies across all six regions of the world. This note documents the key accomplishments achieved under the allocative efficiency work program, both at global and country level, and provides new directions and focus areas planned for the next program period.



EVALUATION REPORT: 2018 BIG DATA, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, AND DECISION SCIENCE IN HEALTH AND NUTRITION SKILLS BUILDING PROGRAM

Feng Zhao, Clemens Johannes Benedikt, David Wilson

March 2019

The World Bank's Decision & Delivery Science and Nutrition teams and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation are working in partnership to improve the use of data for decision making and implementation, and to apply big data and cognitive analytical approaches to address complex problems in health and development. Over recent years, both groups have invested in the development and application of analytical and mathematical decision science models that help policy makers make evidence-based decisions that maximize allocative efficiency. The World Bank and the Gates Foundation are also exploring how innovative technologies and machine learning techniques can support decision and delivery choices in health. To build skills and demand for the use of big data, artificial intelligence and analytical and mathematical decision science models amongst countries and local partners, a series of 5-day skills building courses were conducted in September and October of 2018 in Bucharest, Romania; Bangkok, Thailand; and Pretoria, South Africa. Over 400 participants from 49 countries from across the world attended these trainings.

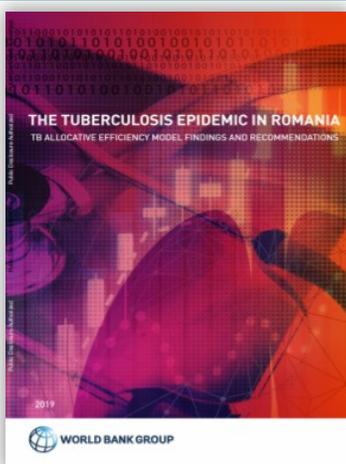


FROM DATA TO ACTION: BIG DATA, GIS TOOLS AND MACHINE LEARNING TO MODERNIZE THE DELIVERY OF HEALTH SERVICES IN PERU

Christel M. J. Vermeersch, Aakash Mohpal et al.

February 2019

In the last three decades, Peru made significant progress in maternal and child health. These impressive achievements are however followed with renewed challenges from rapid aging of the population and a shift of the burden of disease towards non-communicable diseases (NCD). The public sector is the main provider of health services among poor segments of the population. Aside from limiting access to needed services, the fragmentation of service delivery across many small and low-resolution facilities and the lack of established pathways for referrals and counter-referrals also has a detrimental impact on the quality and continuity of care. The lack of such pathways and the reliance on overburdened tertiary level hospitals impedes efforts to provide continuity of care for patients, which is particularly important for patients with chronic conditions and NCDs.



THE TUBERCULOSIS EPIDEMIC IN ROMANIA: TB ALLOCATIVE EFFICIENCY MODEL FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Clemens Benedikt, Nejma Cheikh, Nicole Fraser, Zara Shubber

May 2019

This report summarizes the findings of an allocative efficiency study of Romania's Tuberculosis (TB) response, which was conducted using the Optima-TB model. The analysis was conducted to support Romania in its decision-making on strategic TB investments during the current National Strategic Plan for the Control of Tuberculosis in Romania (NSP, 2015–20) and up to 2030. The analysis highlights the potential for Romania to maximize its impact on the TB response by reallocating spending on unnecessary hospitalization to increase the coverage of ambulatory care, treatment of drug-resistant TB and enhanced and active case finding in congregate community settings and high-risk areas.



PRIVATE SECTOR



PASSIONATE ABOUT RELIEVING SUFFERING IN CHALLENGING MARKETS—SAUDI GERMAN HOSPITALS: COMMITMENT TO QUALITY HEALTHCARE IN WAR AND PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Ann M. Casanova

September 2018

Operating a hospital in war-ravaged Yemen is an exceptionally challenging endeavor. In this case study, IFC's longstanding client, Saudi German Hospitals, explains how it has managed to persevere in providing life-saving treatments at its facility in Sana'a in the face of overwhelming odds. Their hospital is the only one built with foreign investment in Yemen still open.

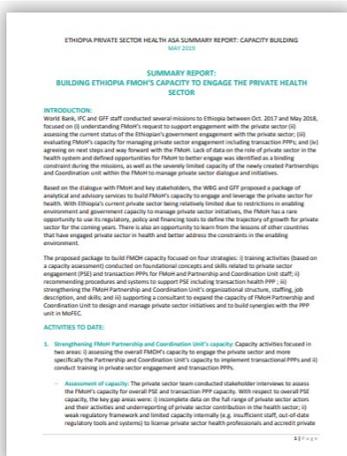


MAKING MODERN HEALTHCARE AFFORDABLE IN A SMALL COUNTRY - GEORGIA HEALTHCARE GROUP: UNIVERSAL HEALTHCARE DELIVERED THROUGH THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN GEORGIA

Ann M. Casanova

November 2018

Georgia is a remarkable example of a government working in tandem with the private sector in pursuit of a shared goal: Universal Healthcare. Thanks to a partnership between the Georgian government and Georgia Healthcare Group, an IFC client, life-saving treatments are accessible through a nationwide, integrated network.



SUMMARY REPORT: BUILDING ETHIOPIA FMOH'S CAPACITY TO ENGAGE THE PRIVATE HEALTH SECTOR

Paul Jacob Robyn

May 2019

World Bank, IFC and the Global Financing Facility (GFF) staff conducted several missions to Ethiopia between Oct. 2017 and May 2018, focused on (i) understanding the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH)'s request to support engagement with the private sector (ii) assessing the current status of the Ethiopian's government engagement with the private sector; (iii) evaluating FMoH's capacity for managing private sector engagement including transaction PPPs; and (iv) agreeing on next steps and way forward with the FMoH. The proposed package to build FMoH capacity focused on four strategies: i) training activities (based on a capacity assessment) conducted on foundational concepts and skills related to private sector engagement (PSE) and transaction PPPs for FMoH and Partnership and Coordination Unit staff; ii) recommending procedures and systems to support PSE including transaction health PPP ; iii) strengthening the FMoH Partnership and Coordination Unit's organizational structure, staffing, job description, and skills; and iii) supporting a consultant to expand the capacity of FMoH Partnership and Coordination Unit to design and manage private sector initiatives and to build synergies with the PPP unit in MoFEC.



PAKISTAN - POLICY NOTE: FOR BETTER QUALITY AND MORE INTEGRATED PHC SERVICES THROUGH HARNESSING THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN SINDH PROVINCE: OPTIONS PAPER

Kanako Yamashita-Allen

June 2019

Achieving universal health coverage (UHC) in Pakistan, as in most countries, will require strengthened collaboration between the public and private sectors, as the public sector often does not have the flexibility nor the fiscal space to grow service delivery capacity at sufficient pace and quality. This study aims to assist the government in Sindh in identifying opportunities to engage the private health sector more effectively, to help provide affordable, quality primary health care services to the urban poor whilst also creating evidence for the better integration of the private health sector in health service delivery. This policy note presents the initial set of observations and recommendations, based on the information collected via questionnaires and informant interviews, as well as secondary data or existing studies.



A RETAIL APPROACH TO DIABETES CARE - CLINICAS DEL AZUCAR: BRINGING DISRUPTIVE INNOVATION TO CHRONIC DISEASE MANAGEMENT IN MEXICO

Ann M. Casanova

June 2019

Clinicas del Azucar is disrupting existing models for treating diabetes through its one-stop-shop, convenient approach. Patients pay an affordable membership subscription that covers lab tests, screenings, lifestyle education and coaching. By integrating how it provides care, Clinicas is able to reduce the number of appointments patients need to manage their diabetes. More than 63 percent of patients have met their goals for maintaining blood sugar levels and have their diabetes under control, preventing often life-threatening complications. Clinicas' model offers an approach that could revolutionize the way diabetes is treated in low- and middle-income countries.



For more information:

Health, Nutrition and Population Global Practice

www.worldbank.org/health

@WBG_Health

Blogs.worldbank.org/health

askhnp@worldbank.org