

Overview: THE PAHO REGIONAL PROGRAM BUDGET POLICY 2006 - 2011

(adopted September 2004)

146th Session of the Executive Committee 21 – 25 June 2010

DD/PBR



Justification for the Policy

- Previous Program Budget Policy in effect since 1985
- 1998 WHA Resolution 51.31 reduced allocation to AMRO effective
 2000-2001 biennium
- PAHO Strategic Plan 2003-2007 identifies priorities: 5 Key Countries;
 Special Population Groups; and 8 Technical Areas
- 2003 PAHO's Director introduces organization-wide country-centered strategy
- 2003 D/G WHO announced progressive shift in resources in support of its country-focused approach
- 2003 Directing Council signals need to update need-based criteria for resource allocation among countries



Process for Review

- Consultative Group formed
 - Included planning and budget experts from 5 countries
- Two meetings held: March and May 2004
- Guidance from SPP (March 2004)
- Analytical work by Secretariat
- Proposal to Executive Committee (June 2004)
- Approval by Directing Council (September 2004)



Major Issues Considered for the New Program Budget Policy

- MDGs major compass
- Concurrent regional & sub-regional integration processes
- Reflection of values and principles equity and solidarity
- Measurement of need for health technical cooperation
- Country focused approach
- Ensuring core functions of PAHO/WHO at all levels



Regular Budget targets set in the Policy *

Three organizational levels formally identified:

Country 40% (increase)

Subregional 7% (increase)

- Regional 53% (decrease)

* The Policy guides allocation of voluntary contributions



Factors Considered in Resource Allocation To and Among Countries

- Equity among countries; solidarity for redistribution
- Cooperation with all countries
- Increasing demand for cooperation at sub-regional level
- Flexibility to respond to changing needs
- Impact of wide range in population size



Elements of the resource allocation model



Resource allocation to Countries

Elements of the Model:

- 1. Two-tier approach: core and variable allocations
- 2. Use of needs-based parameter (development of a health-needs index HNI) to determine core funding
- 3. Grouping countries into percentiles
- 4. Progressive distribution of resources based on relative need (percentile weighting)
- 5. Population smoothing



1. Two-tier approach to the allocation of resources:

- Core allocation
 - Floor portion to ensure minimum level of technical cooperation activity
 - Needs-based portion driven by relative health and economic need of countries
- Variable allocation
 - Targeted to accelerate achievement of collective global and regional mandates, priority setting, and mitigating impact for countries experiencing severe budget reductions



2. Needs-based parameter – issues:

- Surrogate marker of the degree of health needs
- Challenge in finding health status indicators that were 1) widely available across all countries, 2) reliable and consistent
- This excluded some desirable measures such as 1) social exclusion and 2) equity gap



- 2. Needs-based parameter definition:
 - Development of a health-needs index (HNI) using well-known summary measures
 - Life expectancy at birth
 - Income per capita



3. Grouping countries into percentiles:

- Countries grouped to minimize impact of inconsistencies in underlying statistics
- Countries in a given percentile receive same application of needs-based criteria



- 4. Progressive distribution of resources based on relative need (percentile weighting):
 - The greater the need, the greater the percentage of resources allocated
 - Preserves the principle of equity



5. Population smoothing

- Very wide range of population sizes among countries in the region
- Population "smoothing" ensures small and mid-size countries have reasonable access to needs-based funds
- All else being equal, larger countries will receive more resources than smaller ones
- Smaller countries will receive more resources per capita



Conceptual Model

COUNTRY	(+)	PERCENTILE	CORE FUNDING		VARIABLE FUNDING
			Floor	Needs-based (percentile weighting)	
Country A) Needs-based		\$	\$?
Country B		Group	\$?
Country C		1 (least needy)	\$?
Country J	sed		\$?
Country K	Parameter	Group	\$	\$\$?
Country L		2	\$?
Country X	(-)		\$	\$\$\$?
Country Y		Group	\$?
Country Z		3 (most needy)	\$?



Implementation of the Policy

- Phased-in over three biennia:
 - 2006-2007; 2008-2009; 2010-2011
- No one country would be reduced by more than 40% over the three biennia (relative to 2004-2005 allocation)
- 5 Key countries protected from any possible reduction
- Variable portion used to help certain countries transition to significantly reduced regular budget levels
- Policy to be evaluated following the second biennium





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