



Thailand's infrastructure for safe and secure childbirth

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Infrastructure for safe and secure childbirth

- National Maternal and Child Health policy & programs
- Child Support Grant Scheme and welfare for children in difficult circumstances
- Promotion of safe motherhood in the workplace



National MCH policy & programs



Concept

“Providing **Continuum of health care** for safe and secure child birth and continue until the child grown up”

Evolution of MCH national standard for Hospital

SMH (1988)

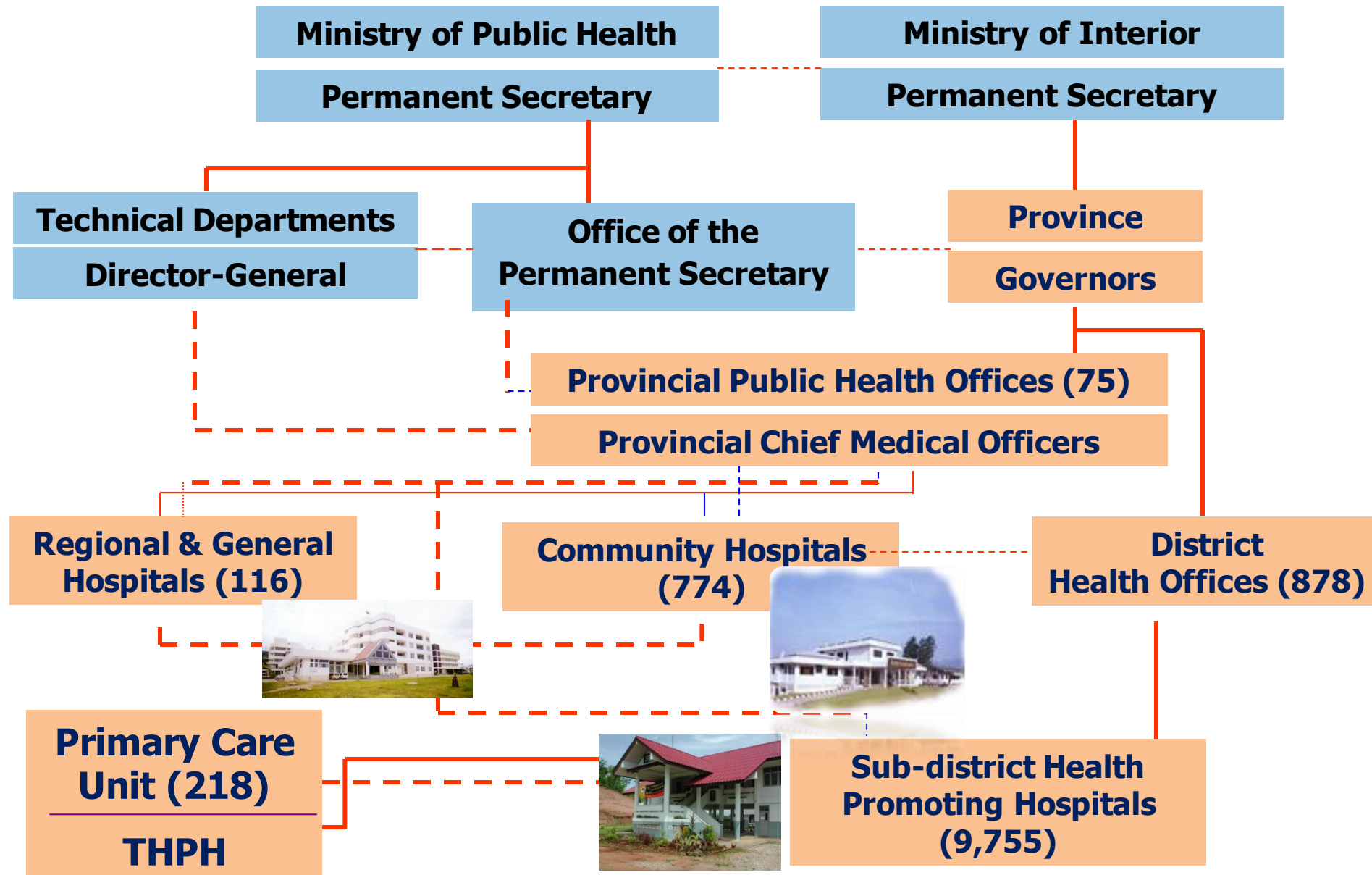
BFHI (1991)

FLBH (2007)

Routine MCH
standard (2015)



Public Health Administration





Infrastructure for MCH Health Services



Availability

There is at least 1 hospital for 1 district
-Almost 1000 hospitals throughout country-

Accessibility

“Universal Health Coverage scheme” provide **free of charge** for pregnancy + childbirth + Well baby clinic Services

Health Data center

- Routine hospital based data record
- Health information for monitor and improve services



STANDARDS

Quality of Service delivery

Hospitals provide standard care according to the national standard



Skilled birth attendant for delivery
** 99% delivery at hospitals*

Pregnant women received ANC services

- 99% at least once
- 80% for 4 time visits

Good practices from Thailand



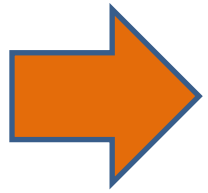
- 1. Well-planned investments on building hospital throughout country**
- 2. Universal health coverage provide accessible services for people**
- 3. Comprehensive benefit packages on maternal and child health**
- 4. Prioritized national service plan included newborn and perinatal care**
- 5. Community health volunteers for home visit (1 million people)**

Challenges of Thailand

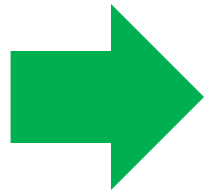


- 1. Referral system for emergency cases in distance area**
- 2. Health literacy of pregnant women and parents**
- 3. Out of reach group ex. Teenage pregnancy, hill tribes and mountainous people and migrants**
- 4. Remaining MCH health problems:**
 - 1. Low birth weight**
 - 2. Teenage pregnancy**

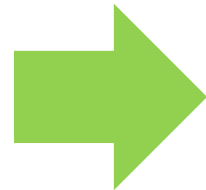
Child Support Grant Scheme: CSG



Promote child protection system in accordance with UN CRC

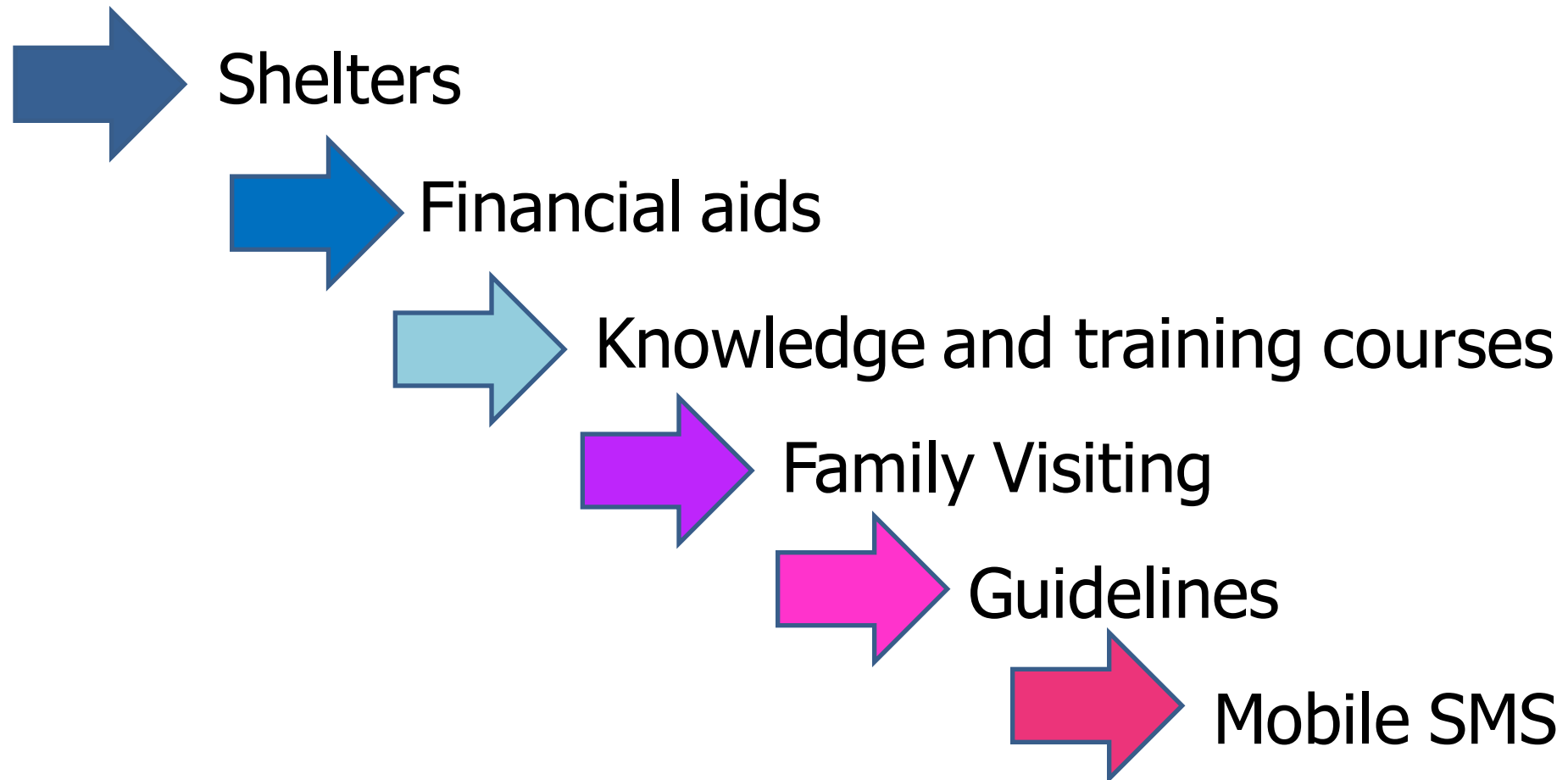


Reduce Social Disparity



Monthly allowance for poor families for 3 years

Welfare for children in difficult circumstances



Promoting motherhood in the workplace

1. Number of employees in Thailand is around 8.86 million. More than 47.63% is female.
2. According to Labour Protection Act B.E. 2541 (1998).
 - A female employee who is pregnant shall be entitled to maternity leave of not more than 90 days for each pregnancy.
 - An employer shall not terminate the employment of a female employee on the grounds of her pregnancy.
 - Employers shall consider changing her duties to suitable work for such an employee.
3. Encourage workplace to set up breastfeeding corner for lactating mothers working in the work place.
4. Encourage daycare center in the workplace for the welfare of the workers.



Method

- Provide staff with knowledge for female workers to employers, trade unions and general public and study the places with best practice.
- Cooperate with the public and private sectors to drive the promotion of motherhood.
- Implement tax policy to support the establishment of a daycare center in the workplace.

