

IE 482: Article Presentation

Rural Health

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Big Picture



Suhum district of Ghana

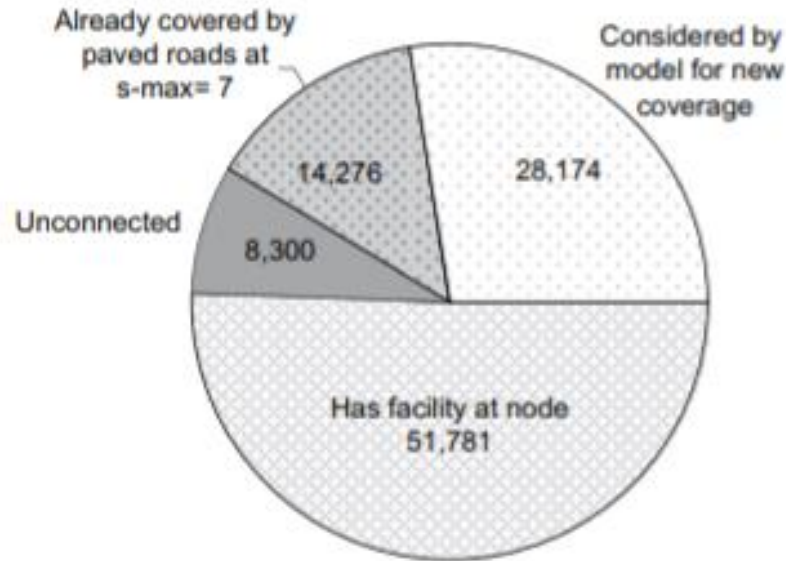
Accessibility of health facilities in case of cataract, flood

Three roads - trail (impassable), dirt road(impassable), paved road

Current Situation

Breakdown of Population in Suhum District, Ghana

Figures given for S-max = 7; Total population = 102,531



Improvement

Goal: Increasing health service access by making road improvements by all-season road connectivity

Method: Maximal covering network improvement model (MC-NIP)

Focused on transportation network (infrastructure) rather than location of the facilities (fixed location)

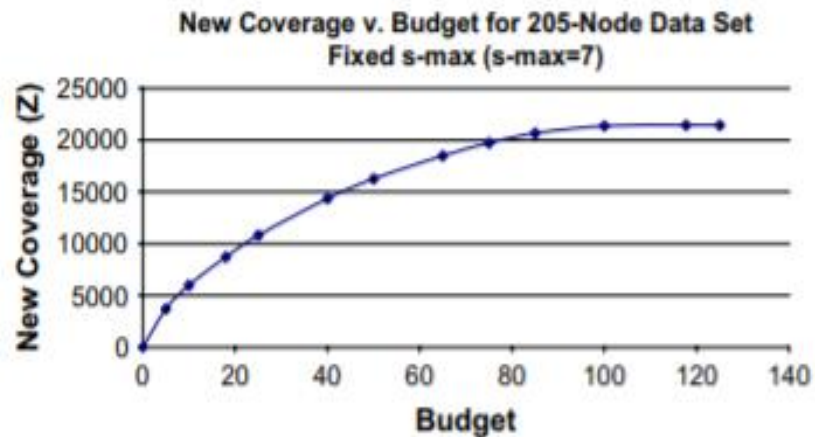


Fig. 3. Tradeoff curve depicting additional population covered associated with increases in road investment.

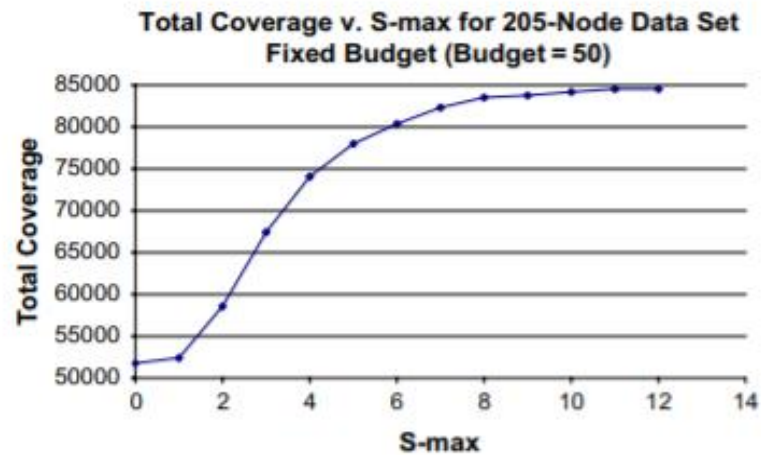


Fig. 4. Tradeoff curve of added coverage as a function of increasing maximal service distance S , while holding the budget fixed at 50.

Method

Improving accessibility to rural health services: The maximal covering network improvement problem

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- ★ Geographic Information System Software (ARC/GIS)
- ★ Excel
- ★ Visual Basic
- ★ ILOG-CPLEX

Parameters

$A = \{(i,j) \mid i < j, \text{ where nodes } i \text{ and } j \text{ are directly connected by a road or trail}\}.$

$B =$ the budget for road improvement.

$S =$ the maximal distance standard for measuring access to health services.

$a_i =$ the population of village i .

$d_{ij} =$ distance of arc $(i,j) \in A$.

$c_{ij} =$ cost of upgrading road arc $(i,j) \in A$ to an all-season road, based upon current road condition.

$SP_{ij} =$ the shortest distance between nodes i and j on network G .

Parameters

$U = \{(i,j) \mid (i,j) \in A \text{ and } c_{ij} > 0\}$, the set of road arcs that are not “all-season”.

$F = \{j \mid \text{village } j \text{ houses a medical clinic}\}$, the set of villages housing a health clinic.

$D = \{i \mid \text{village } i \text{ does not currently receive all weather access to clinic services}\}$.

$D_s = \{i \in D \mid \text{village } i \text{ is within } s \text{ distance of a clinic}\}$, the set of villages that are not currently served with all season road access, but are candidates for such access by virtue that they are within s distance of one or more clinics.

$F_i = \{j \mid SP_{ij} \leq s \text{ where } j \in F\}$, the set of clinics that are within the maximal access distance s to village i .

$\Omega_{ij} = \{(a,b) \mid \text{arc } (a,b) \in A \text{ and could be used in an accessible path between } i \text{ and } j\}$.

Decision Variables

$$H_{ab} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if arc}(a,b) \text{ is upgraded to an all season road } (a,b) \in U \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$y_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if village } i \text{ and health clinic at } j \text{ are connected } i \in D_s \text{ where } F_i \neq \phi, \\ & \text{by an all season route within coverage distance } s \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$P_{ab}^{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if a paved all season route between } i \text{ and } j \text{ } (a,b) \in \Omega_{ij} \text{ such that } i \neq a \\ & \text{uses arc}(a,b) \text{ in the direction of } a \text{ to } b \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$P_{ba}^{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if a paved all season route between } i \text{ and } j \text{ } (a,b) \in \Omega_{ij} \text{ such that } i \neq a \\ & \text{uses arc } (a,b) \text{ in the direction of } b \text{ to } a \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Model

$$\text{Maximize } Z = \sum_{i \in D_s} \sum_{j \in F_i} a_i y_{ij} \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{(a,i) \in Q_{ij}} p_{ai}^{ij} = y_{ij} \quad \text{for each } i \in D_s \text{ and } j \in F_i \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{(a,k) \in Q_{ij} \text{ or } (k,a) \in Q_{ij}} p_{ak}^{ij} - \sum_{(a,k) \in Q_{ij} \text{ or } (k,a) \in Q_{ij}} p_{kb}^{ij} = 0$$

$$\text{for each } i \in D_s \text{ and } j \in F_i \text{ where } k \neq i \text{ and } k \neq j \quad (3)$$

$$p_{ab}^{ij} + p_{ba}^{ij} \leq H_{ab} \quad \text{for each } (a,b) \in Q_{ij}, \text{ where } i \in D_s \text{ and } j \in F_i$$

when $(a,b) \in U, i \neq a, i \neq b, j \neq a, j \neq b$ (4)

Model

$$p_{ab}^{ij} \leq H_{ab} \quad \text{for each } (a,b) \in \Omega_{ij}, \text{ where } i \in D_s \text{ and } j \in F_i$$

$$\text{when } b = i \text{ and } (a,b) \in U, \text{ or when } a = j \text{ and } (a,b) \in U \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_{(a,b) \in \Omega_{ij}} (p_{ab}^{ij} + p_{ba}^{ij}) d_{ab} \leq s^* y_{ij} \quad \text{for each } i \in D_s \text{ and } j \in F_i \quad (6)$$

$$\sum_{j \in F_i} y_{ij} \leq 1 \quad \text{for each } i \in D_s \quad (7)$$

$$\sum_{(a,b) \in U} c_{ab} H_{ab} \leq B \quad (8)$$

Model

$$H_{ab} \in \{0, 1\} \quad \text{for all arcs } (a, b) \in U, \quad (9)$$

$$P_{ab}^{ij} \in \{0, 1\} \quad \text{and} \quad P_{ba}^{ij} \in \{0, 1\}$$

for all $i \in D_s$ and $j \in F_i$ and arcs $(a, b) \in Q_{ij}, \quad (10)$

$$y_{ij} \in \{0, 1\} \quad \text{for all } i \in D_s \text{ and } j \in F_i \quad (11)$$

Additional Examples

- ★ **The Broccoli Project**
- ★ maximum amount of people for the lowest number of devices deployed.



Additional Examples

★ Planning Model for Rural Roads

Goal:the proposed planning model aims to provide only the basic minimum road accessibility to villages.

→ This model generates a basic rural road network providing access to each village to a larger center.

The objective function of this model is to minimize the cost

→ Existing rural road network for study area

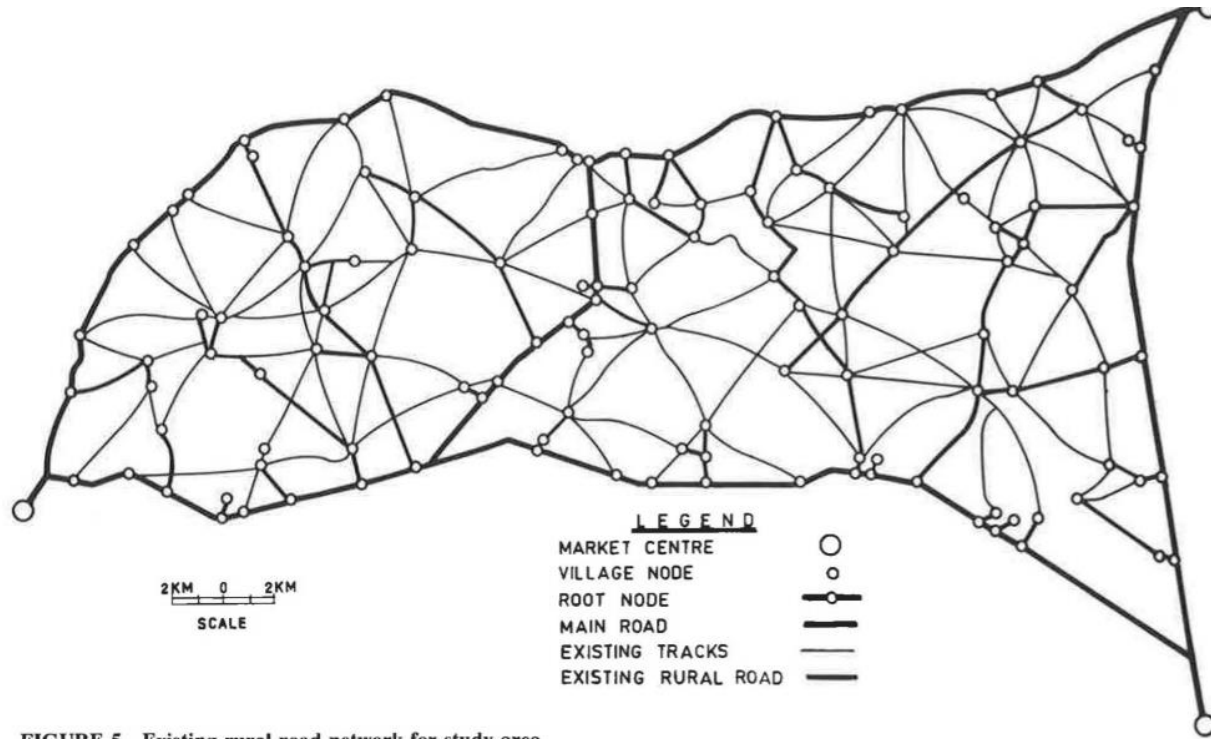


FIGURE 5 Existing rural road network for study area.

→ Optimum rural road network for study area

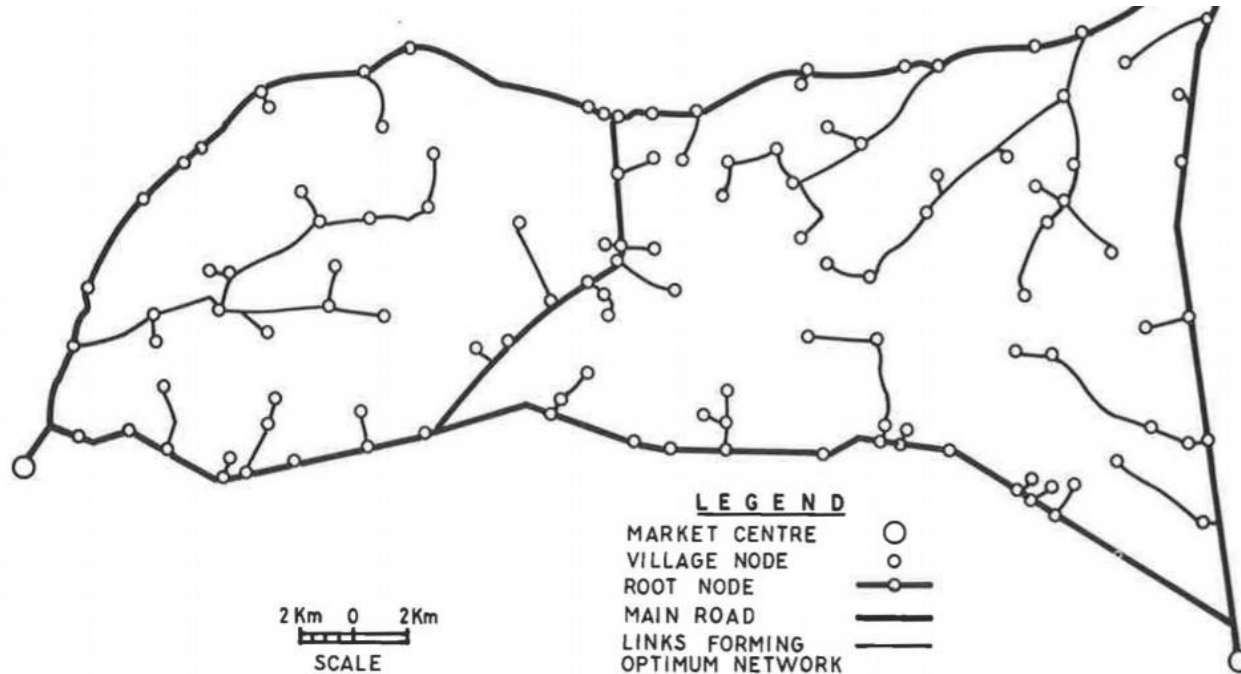


FIGURE 7 Optimum rural road network for study area.

Alternative Actions

★ Telfer Line System

- impassable roads
- cost of the system is approximately 10 million dollars
- maintenance cost (keep the cable oiled etc)



Alternative Actions

★ All/ Four Wheel Drive System

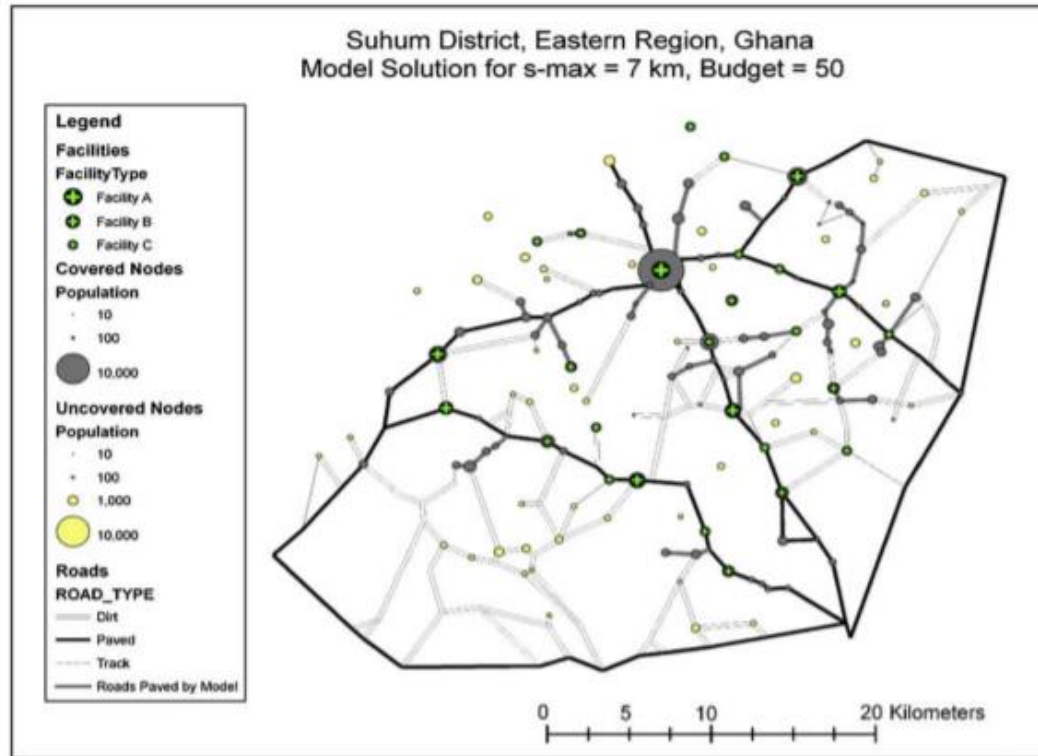
- the vehicle is optimized for off-road driving going through mud
- cost of vehicle is around 50.000 dollars
- the area of Suhum is small enough



Correctness

- Fix budget is 50 but currency unit is not clear
 - The road construction cost is around 2 million dollars.
 - Telfer line system cost is around 10 million dollars.
 - All wheel drive system vehicle cost is around 600.000 dollars.(10 vehicles)

Conclusion



Comparison

General Situation in Turkey

road classification	impassable
highway	-
national highway	207
county road	1144
total sum	1351

Specific Examples from Turkey

Proposed Solutions

Tablo 7: Bitlis İli Satış Cinslerine Göre Köy Yolları Ağı (Km) [10]

Bitlis

İL	ASFALT	BETON	STABİLİZE	TESVİYELİ	HAM YOL	TOPLAM(Km)
BİTLİS	373	-	657	1070	38	2.138

Pavement

Konya

Çizelge 3. 11. Konya Devlet, İl ve Köy yollarının durumu

Yolun Niteliği	Devlet Yolu (km)	İl Yolu (km)	Köy Yolu (km)	Yolların Niteliksel Toplamları (km)
Asfalt	1.379	1.501	3.453	6.333
Stabilize	0	16	2.662	2.678
Tesviye	0	0	514	514
Ham	0	0	195	195
TOPLAM	1.379	1.517	6.824	9.720

Urbanization in Rural Areas

Giresun



Foto 4. Kent yerleşim alanında meydana gelen sel ve taşkınların bir görüntü



Şekil 3. Giresun kenti ve yakın çevresinin eğim haritası.

Improvement in Drainage Systems

References

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Ashok Kumar, H. T. Tillotson, **Planning Model for Rural Roads**

Lisa Murawski, Richard L. Church, **Improving accessibility to rural health services: The maximal covering network improvement problem**