

Speaker



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Universal Health Coverage: global context and moving forward

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Outline

- Global Context (SDGs)
- Defining UHC
- Challenges moving forward

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GLOBAL CONTEXT (SDGS)

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
 17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

1 NO POVERTY 	2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	15 LIFE ON LAND 	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

5 P's: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, Partnership


World Health Organization

Health: Point 26 of the SDG Declaration

*“To promote physical and mental health and well-being and to extend life expectancy for all, **we must achieve universal health coverage** and access to quality health care. No one must be left behind. We commit to...”* .(thereafter follows a brief summary of health targets).

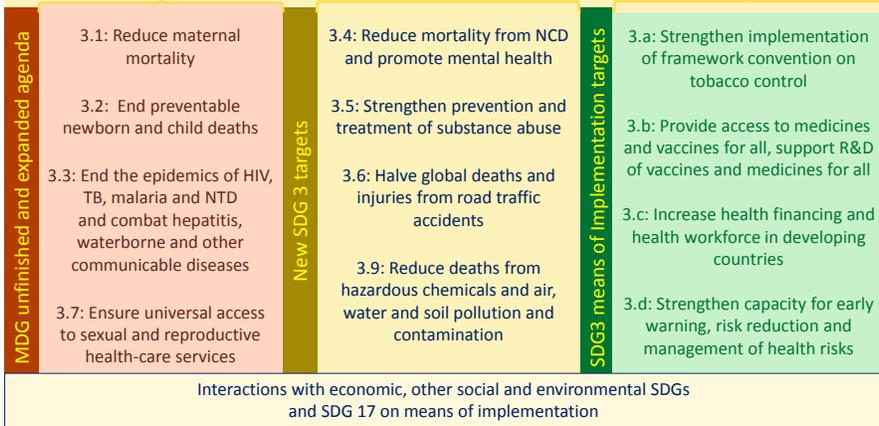
This places **UHC** as the target that underpins and is key to achievement to all the other SDG 3 targets.


World Health Organization

Sustainable Development Goal 3 and its targets

SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

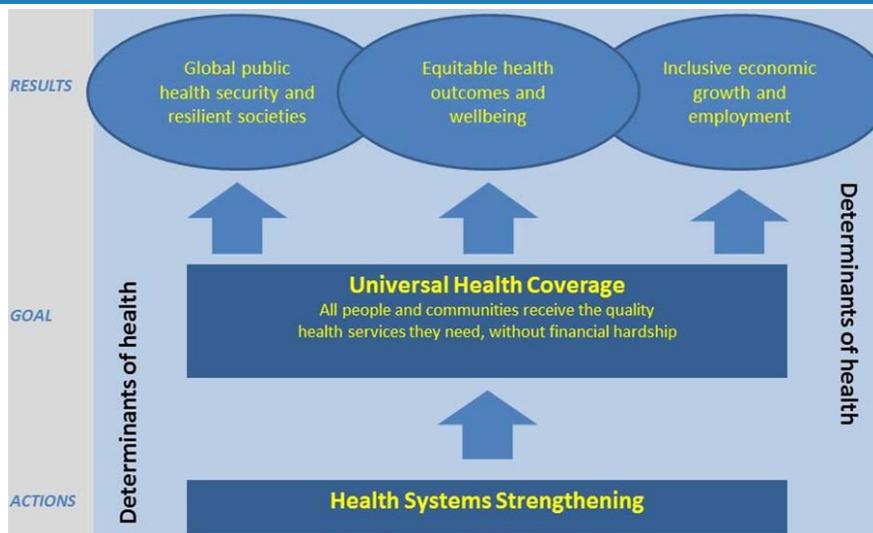
Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services, medicines and vaccines for all



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Health and the SDGs



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SDG Indicators	Target	Indicator	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 3: 13 targets - 25 indicators → • 13 other SDGs - 27 health-related targets 	1	Maternal mortality ratio	
		Skilled birth attendance	
		2	Under-5 mortality
		Neonatal mortality	
		3	HIV incidence rate
		TB incidence rate	
		Malaria incidence rate	
		Hepatitis incidence rate	
		Number of people requiring NTD interventions	
		4	NCD mortality
		Suicide mortality rate	
		5	Treatment coverage substance use
		Harmful use of alcohol	
		6	Road traffic injury mortality
		7	Family planning coverage
		Adolescent birth rate	
		8	Coverage of interventions (index)
		Financial protection	
		9	Mortality due to household and ambient air pollution/contamination
		Mortality due to inadequate water & sanitation	
		a	Tobacco use
		b	Access to medicines, vaccines, technologies
		R&D investments for "neglected diseases"	
		c	Health workforce density and distribution
		d	IHR implementation rate

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Examples of targets in other SDGs
1.3 Social protection systems
2.2 End all forms of malnutrition
4.2 Access to quality early childhood/pre-primary education
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including trafficking and sexual and other exploitation
5.6 Universal access to sexual and reproductive health
6.3 Improve water quality by reducing pollution
11.5 Reduce deaths and people affected by disasters
16.1 Reduce all forms of violence and related deaths
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions
16.9 Provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
17.18 Increase availability of high-quality, timely, reliable disaggregated data

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UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE (UHC)

Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

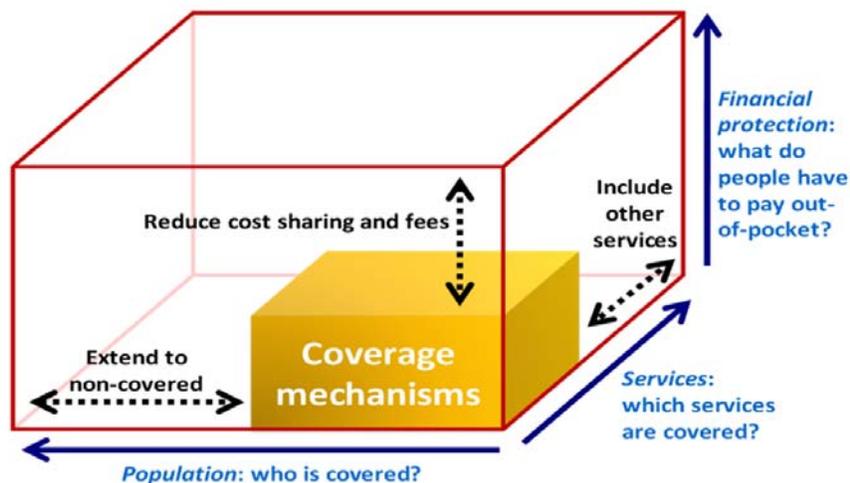
All people and communities receive the quality health services they need, without financial hardship

- Access to good quality, needed services
 - includes health protection, prevention, promotion, treatment, rehabilitation, palliation
- Financial Protection
 - No one faces financial hardship or impoverishment by paying for services when consumed
- Equity
 - Everyone, universality
 - Use of services based on need, not ability to pay

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Three dimensions of UHC



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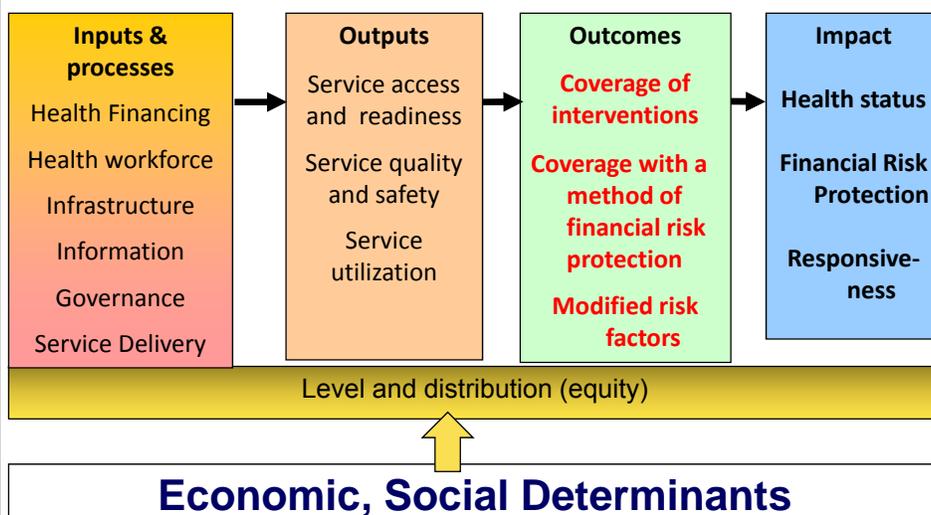
Health financing

- Role domestic financing
 - LIC+LMICs, require US \$55 billion/year to achieve SDGs by 2030 (of this, \$35-40B must be spent on HSS)
 - In 2013, ODA for HSS reached \$2.3B; disease specific programmes amounted to \$34B
 - Donor funding can provide some leverage/innovation/build capacity
 - Even in fragile states, 75% of total health spending is from domestic sources (95% in middle income countries)
 - However, in most fragile and low income countries OOP unacceptably high (50% of THE)
 - Key issue is how effectively domestic funding is used
- Linkage between humanitarian and development aid to ensure sustainable development

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Determinants of UHC



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Determinants of Health



The Determinants of Health (1992) Dahlgren and Whitehead

CHALLENGES MOVING FORWARD

Within the health system

- UHC central to SDG 3 through HSS approach:
 - Governance for health
 - Effective use of domestic resources
 - Health programmes in silos wont work - integrated approach, reducing fragmentation between programmes
 - Need to strengthen health security as part of the system
 - Research and development

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Increasing complexity of health issues

- Recognition of social, economic, environmental determinants of health
- Necessity of political engagement, multi-sectoral action at national and local levels
 - Whole of Government approach
 - Whole of society approach
 - Health in All policies
- Impacts of Globalization
 - Travel, Trade (international trade rules, incl. IP)
- Facilitation of South-South, North-South, Δ cooperation

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Monitoring UHC

- Need for measurable, meaningful indicators
 - Health services coverage and health system effectiveness, quality
 - Financial risk protection
 - Equity dimension
- Indicators for Barriers / Determinants?
- Data and analysis
 - Capacity, and systems to collect, analyse and regular monitoring/reviewing; more comparative analysis
- Determination to act on gaps identified