Universal Health Coverage: global context and moving forward

Dr. Graham Harrison
WHO Representative to Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam and Singapore
Outline

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

GLOBAL CONTEXT (SDGS)
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.
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

- 3.1: Reduce maternal mortality
- 3.2: End preventable newborn and child deaths
- 3.3: End the epidemics of HIV, TB, malaria and NTD and combat hepatitis, waterborne and other communicable diseases
- 3.4: Reduce mortality from NCD and promote mental health
- 3.5: Strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse
- 3.6: Halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
- 3.7: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services
- 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services, medicines and vaccines for all
- 3.9: Reduce deaths from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

New SDG targets

3.a: Strengthen implementation of framework convention on tobacco control
3.b: Provide access to medicines and vaccines for all, support R&D of vaccines and medicines for all
3.c: Increase health financing and health workforce in developing countries
3.d: Strengthen capacity for early warning, risk reduction and management of health risks

SDG 3 means of implementation targets

Interactions with economic, other social and environmental SDGs and SDG 17 on means of implementation

Health and the SDGs

Global public health security and resilient societies
Equitable health outcomes and wellbeing
Inclusive economic growth and employment

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

Health Systems Strengthening
### SDG Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Skilled birth attendance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Under-5 mortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Neonatal mortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>HIV incidence rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Malaria incidence rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>TB incidence rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Hepatitis incidence rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Number of people requiring NTD interventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>NCD mortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Suicide mortality rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Treatment coverage substance use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Harmful use of alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Road traffic injury mortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Family planning coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Adolescent birth rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Coverage of interventions (index)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Financial protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Mortality due to household and ambient air pollution/contamination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Mortality due to inadequate water &amp; sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Tobacco use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Access to medicines, vaccines, technologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>R&amp;D investments for &quot;neglected diseases&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Health workforce density and distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>IHR implementation rate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **SDG 3: 13 targets - 25 indicators**
- **13 other SDGs - 27 health-related targets**

### 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
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

Three dimensions of UHC
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**

---

Determinants of UHC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inputs &amp; processes</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health Financing</td>
<td>Service access and readiness</td>
<td>Coverage of interventions</td>
<td>Health status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health workforce</td>
<td>Service quality and safety</td>
<td>Coverage with a method of financial risk protection</td>
<td>Financial Risk Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Service utilization</td>
<td>Modified risk factors</td>
<td>Responsiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Economic, Social Determinants

- Level and distribution (equity)
- Modified risk factors
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 won’t work - integrated approach, reducing fragmentation between programmes
  - Need to strengthen health security as part of the system
  - Research and development

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
**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