

Supporting Countries to Achieve Universal Health Coverage

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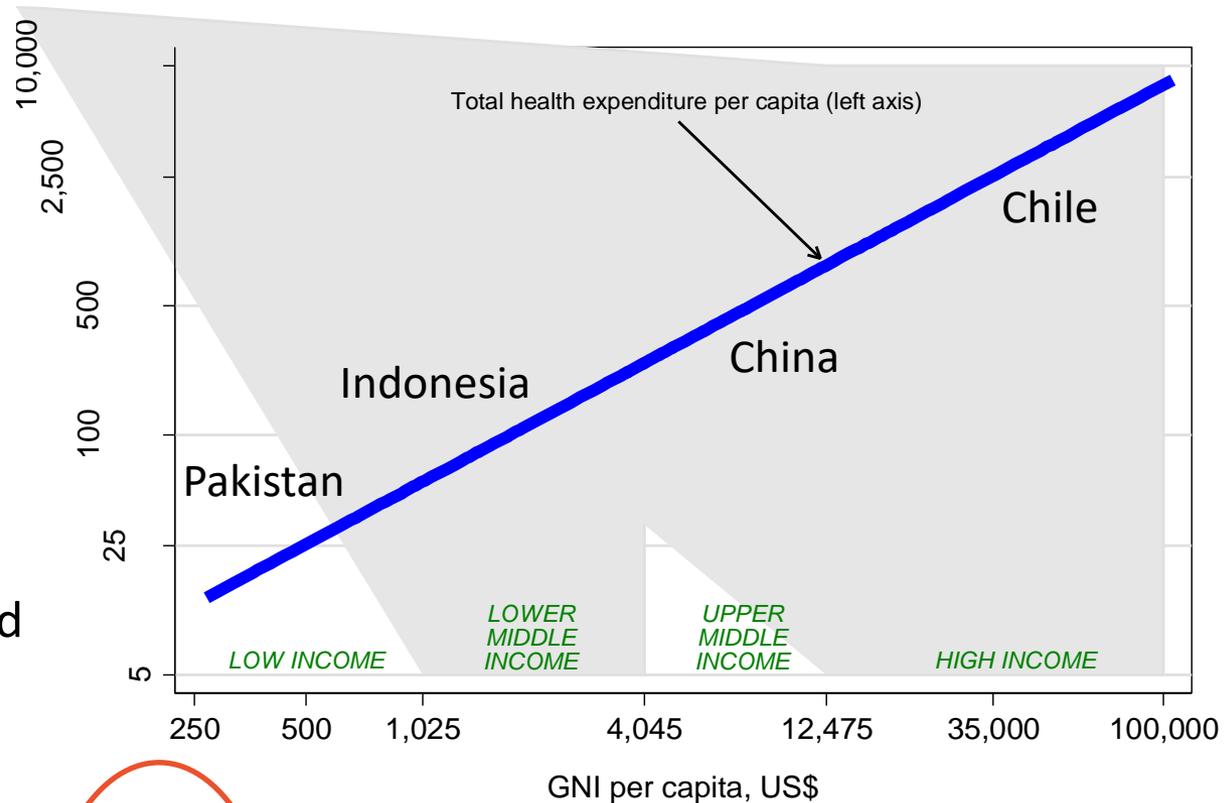
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1. Key Trends and Challenges
2. Strategy 2030
3. Collaboration with Other Sectors
4. Regional Health Fund

Trend 1: Health Financing Transition

- Total health spending tends to grow with income
- Median spending on health: \$366 per capita
- Country spending based what needs to be purchased
- Asian countries tend to spend less than expected

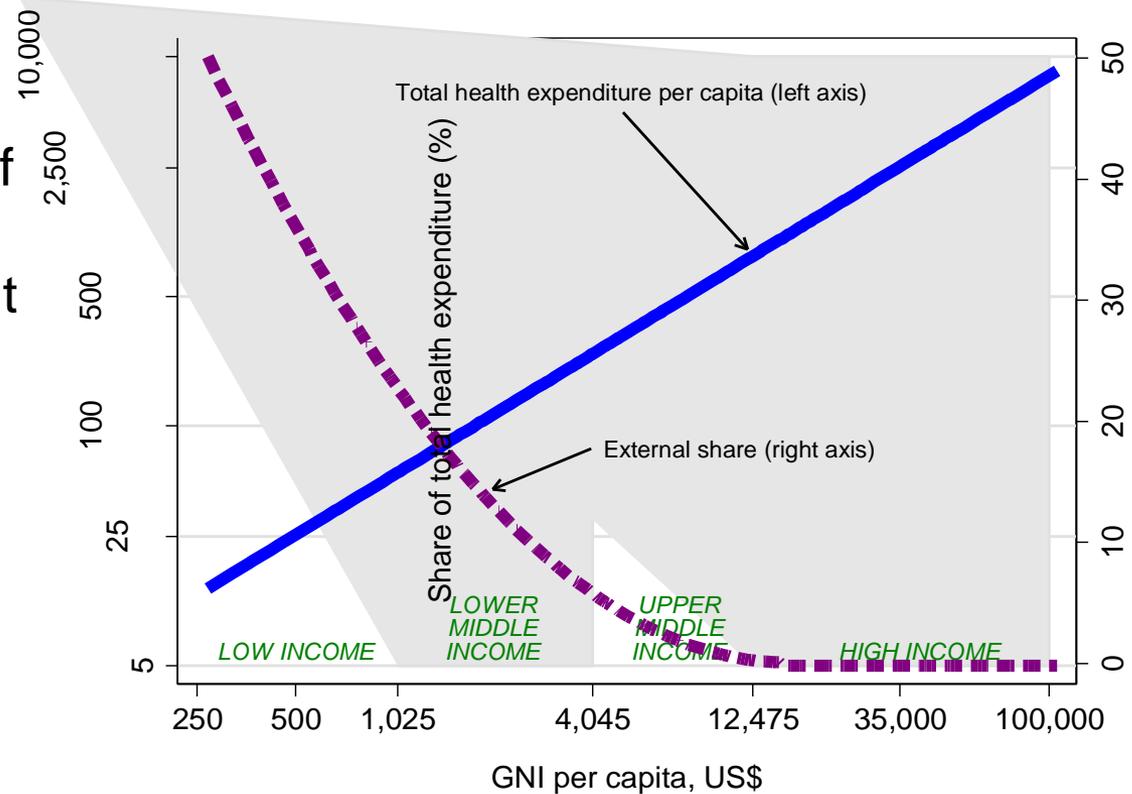


Country	2014 spending on health	Percent of GDP spent on health (2014)	Per capita spending on health (2014)	Percent increase per capita since 2004
Pakistan	\$7 billion	2.6%	\$36	+100%
Indonesia	\$25 billion	2.8%	\$99	+267%
China	\$574 billion	5.5%	\$420	+492%
Chile	\$20 billion	7.8%	\$1,137	+164%

Source: WHO OECD Health Statistics, 2016

Trend 2: Decline in External Financing

- As countries grow and develop: changes in level and composition of health financing.
- Decline in external grant sources (Global Fund, GAVI)
- Opportunity for ADB MDB to provide financing to leverage domestic financing



Source: WDI

What is Universal Health Coverage (UHC)?

DEFINITION: UHC is the ability to provide all individuals and communities the health services they need without suffering from financial hardship

COMPONENTS:

1. Health Coverage:

- Everyone who needs services should get them, not only those who can pay for them
- Increase number of health facilities to improve access

2. Quality of Care:

- Healthcare services should be sufficient and acceptable

3. Financial Protection:

- Cost of using services does not push people into poverty.

Key Response for Improving UHC

Health Coverage

- Expand frontline services, particularly primary health care
- Improve access to health facilities, medicines and health technologies
- Meet the needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups
- Engage non-state providers
- Engage non-health sectors

Quality of Care

- Invest in the scale up of skilled health workers
- Improve patient safety by standardizing and adhering to evidence based prevention and treatment protocols and practices
- Ensure patient satisfaction and improve accountability

Financial Protection

- Mobilize resources through progressive taxation and prioritizing health
- Expand risk sharing mechanisms
- Improve efficiency of health spending

Health systems challenges: adapt to deliver in changing world

- **Urbanization** - rapid increases of urban poor, challenging urban/rural service provision;
- **Demographic and Epidemiologic Change**
 - **Increasing noncommunicable diseases** includes double burden of malnutrition w/rising obesity
 - **Aging** by 2050, regional population >60 will be more than double that of 2015; increased demand for long-term care
- **Migrants & displaced persons** pressure health and other social services & safety nets.
- **Economies graduate from donor support** - responsibility is placed on nations to finance and procure their own goods and services
- **Persistent Communicable Diseases**



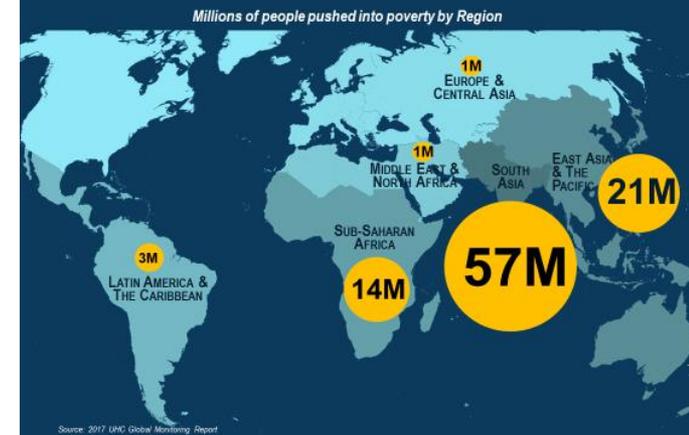
Health systems challenges: adapt to deliver in changing world

- **Rapid change in technology** leading to changes in how health services are delivered
- **Increasing demand for quality healthcare** due to increase in disposable income and expectations
- **Health Systems in Transition**, for example, moving from the old heavily centralized system to more open and modern system
- **Challenges with multisectoral collaboration** (particularly the private health sector) to achieve results
- **Natural disasters and pandemics** are common in the region

Many children worldwide face the stress of being uprooted from their homes

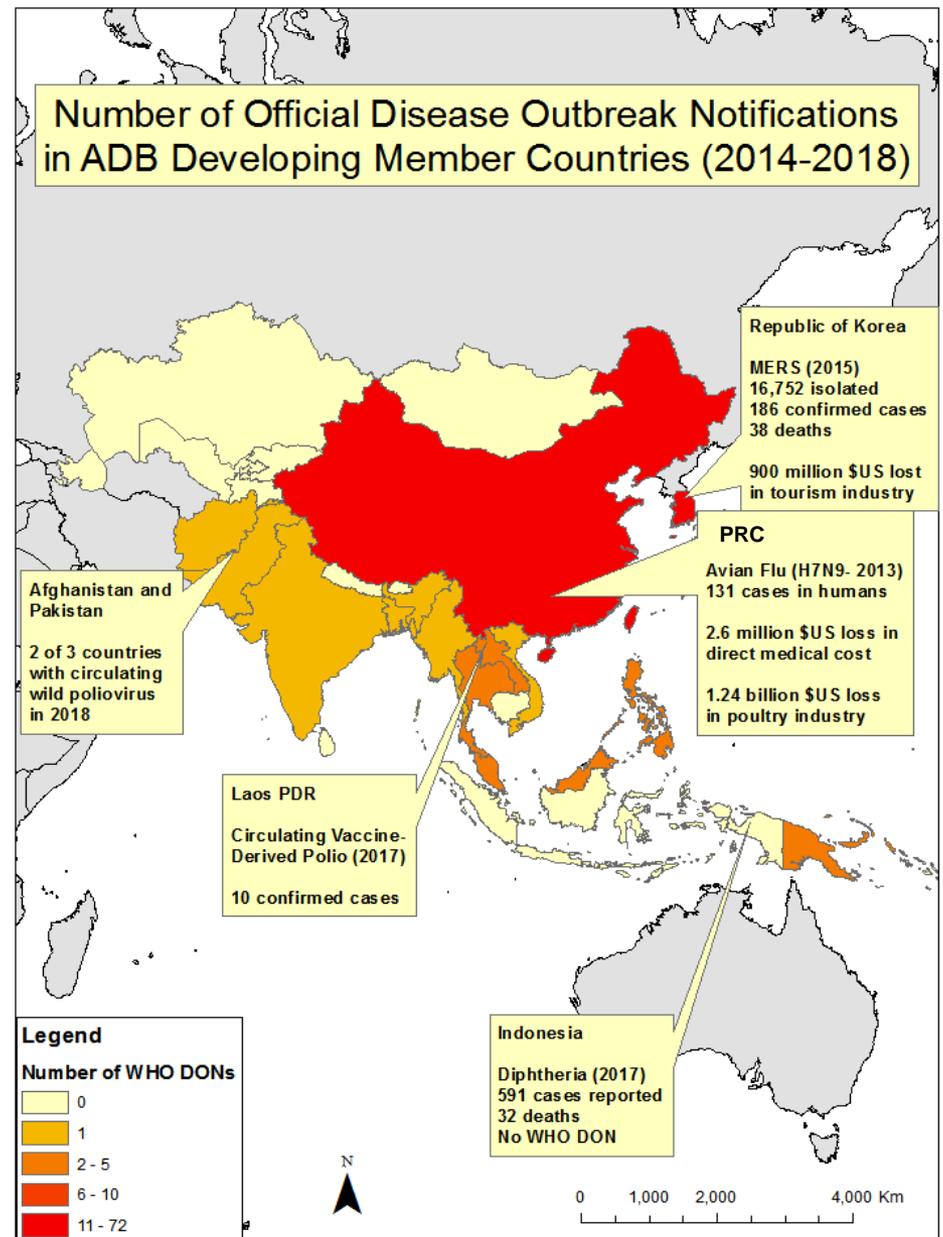


≈ 100 MILLION PEOPLE
A YEAR PUSHED INTO POVERTY
due to of out-of-pocket expenditure on health services



Pandemic Preparedness

- East Asia is a hotspot for emerging infectious diseases and is at high risk for emerging animal-borne diseases. Most WHO Disease Outbreak Notifications worldwide in the last 4 years have originated from PRC, South Korea, Cambodia, and Laos PDR
- Some of the world's most expensive pandemics have originated in East Asia.



Source: World Health Organization

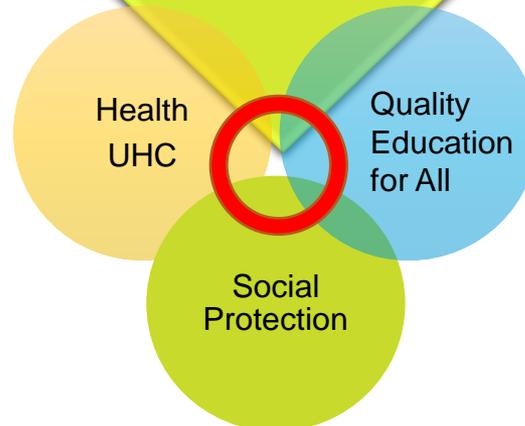


**S2030:
Prosperous, Inclusive, Resilient, Sustainable**

OP 1: Addressing remaining poverty and reducing inequality

**ACHIEVING UHC
COVERAGE, QUALITY, FINANCIAL PROTECTION**

Human Capital



Health Sector Contribution to 7 Operational Priorities

- Achieve UHC in DMCs by strengthening different health system components

Addressing remaining poverty and reducing inequalities



- Address the unmet health needs
- Improve gender balance and representation of health workers

Accelerating progress in gender equality



- Mitigate and adapt health systems to the effects of climate change

Tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience, and enhancing environmental sustainability



- Improve quality of urban health systems
- Monitor livability of cities in terms of health effects

Making cities more livable



- Expand health and nutritional services in rural areas
- Improve nutrition

Promoting rural development and food security



- Improve governance of the health system
- Strengthening institutional setups
- Social accountability systems

Strengthening governance and expanding institutional capacity



- Strengthen regional collaboration to address communicable disease control
- Promote regional knowledge exchange

Fostering regional cooperation and integration



COLLABORATION WITH OTHER SECTORS

Health and Education

- Shortage of skilled health workers (public health workers, laboratory specialist, aging specialist, digital health specialist, etc)
- Education sector should produce workers that meet the demand of the health sector through TVET (digital health specialist) and Tertiary Education (aging specialist)

Health and Urban

- Urban planning to: 1) expand primary healthcare services to address growing healthcare issues such as NCDs and elderly care; 2) increase health services for marginalized groups including those living in urban slums
- Provision of facilities to increase physical activity such as provision of parks and walkways
- Improving urban local governance for health
- Engagement of private sector to expand service provision

Health and Transport

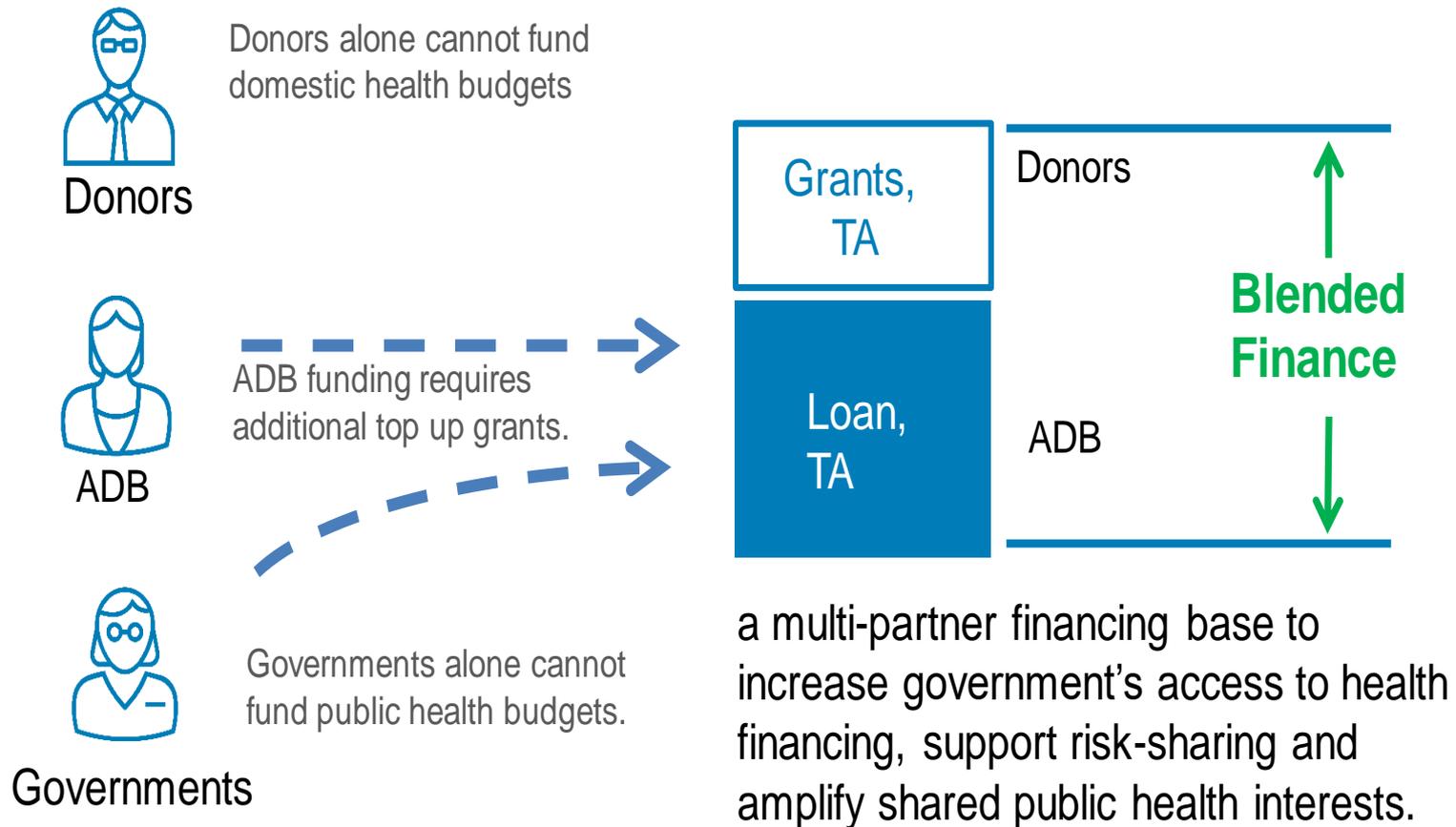
- Improving trauma centers in parallel with projects to build new roads
- Intelligent transport system to develop a rapid response ambulance service linked to health services
- Promotion of road safety and prevention of road traffic injuries

Health and Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management

- Enhance resilience in health projects (e.g. climate proofing of health infrastructure, regional buffer stocks of essential medicines in case of health emergency, vector control, etc)
- Urban resilience such as provision of solar power for health facilities and improving disaster response
- Establishment of contingency fund for health emergencies

The Regional Health Fund

Asia Pacific Health Financing Gaps





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