

**WHO UHC GLOBAL ROADMAP:
PREPARING FOR
THE UN HIGH-LEVEL MEETING 2023
AND ACHIEVING HEALTH FOR ALL**

**WHO MEMBER STATE INFORMATION
SESSION, 7 OCTOBER 2022**

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**World Health
Organization**



Presentation overview

1. UHC HLM 2023: preparation and opportunities
2. Tracking commitments and progress on UHC
3. Investing in PHC as a foundation for UHC
4. Actions: Country-led, WHO and Global solidarity

UHC High-Level Meeting Declaration, 2019

... to COVID-19 and Building the World We Want

“Universal health coverage implies that all people have access, without discrimination, to nationally determined sets of the needed promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative essential health services, and essential, safe, affordable, effective and quality medicines and vaccines, while ensuring that the use of these services does not expose the users to financial hardship, with a special emphasis on the poor, vulnerable and marginalized segments of the population.” [A/RES/74/2](#)



UHC Day 2020



Opportunities of UN High-Level Meetings in September 2023

Need for interconnected commitments towards building the world we want.

1. WHO's 75th anniversary year: Health for All
2. UHC High-Level Meeting (HLM), 21 September
3. SDG Summit, 20 - 21 September
4. Secretary-General's 'Summit of the Future'
5. High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development (FfD)
6. HLM on Pandemic Preparedness, Prevention and Response (PPPR)
7. HLM on TB
8. HLMs on a range of health topics in preceding and subsequent years (road safety, NCDs, HIV and others)



UHC HLM at the 78th UNGA, 2023



- A comprehensive review on the implementation of the present declaration to identify gaps and solutions to accelerate progress towards the achievement of universal health coverage by 2030.
- A concise, action-oriented political declaration, agreed in advance by consensus through intergovernmental negotiations.

FORMAT

- Opening segment
- Plenary segment for general discussion
- Two multi-stakeholder panels
- Closing segment

PARTICIPANTS

- Member States
- Observers of the General Assembly
- UN system, Interparliamentary Union, NGOs

PREPARATION

- Coordinated by the President, 77th UNGA, in consultation with Member States and supported by WHO:
- Accrediting and registering non-governmental entities.
 - Organizing a multi-stakeholder hearing before the end of June 2023
 - Determining thematic focus of two multi-stakeholder panels, appointing co-chairs from among the Heads of State or Government, and inviting participants for the panels
 - Identifying a high-level UHC champion to participate in the opening segment
 - Appointing co-facilitators to lead inter-governmental negotiations on the political declaration, agreed in advance by consensus and submitted by the PGA for adoption by the Assembly

UHC: What We Committed to Achieve at the 2019 HLM



2019 UHC Political Declaration: extensive, with 58 actions, and more sub-actions, across all health programme areas.

2023 UHC declaration > [A concise, action-oriented political declaration](#)

Progress on UHC

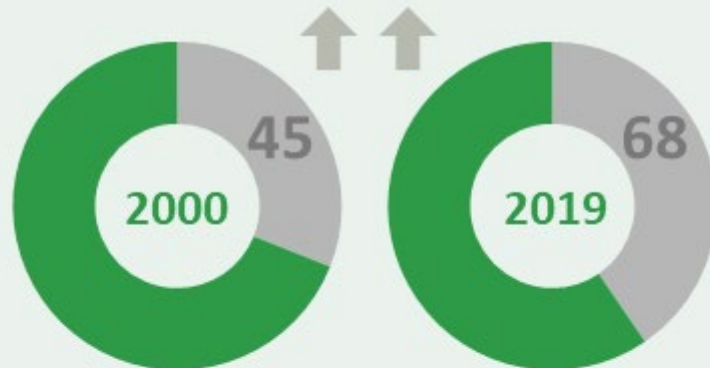
Making good on commitments

UHC SERVICE COVERAGE INDEX

IMPROVED

FROM 45 IN 2000

TO 68 IN 2019



THE GLOBAL AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

INCREASED



FASTEST GROWTH

IN THE AFRICA REGION

Health systems improvements were foundational to significant progress in all countries on improved health outcomes across most health programme areas.

- Between 2013 and 2020, the number of health workers globally increased by 29%.
- Significant progress in expanding access to medicines and other essential health products, and strengthening regulation.
- WHO's Special Programme for Primary Health Care, with the UHC Partnership, supports 120 countries with in-country policy advisors: 95% of these countries increased service coverage.

Sources: WHO GHO [Life expectancy](#), [UHC service coverage](#), [UN SDG 3 progress report](#)

Challenges for UHC



Falling short of targets

Measurement context: critical gaps in birth and death registration, 25%-30%, more balanced use of estimates

- Around 30% of the global population cannot access essential health services ([2019](#)).
- Almost 2 billion people face catastrophic or impoverishing health spending, with significant inequalities affecting those in the most vulnerable situations ([2017](#)).
- 800–840 million people away from achieving the WHO GPW target of 1 billion more people benefiting from UHC ([2019](#)).
- Many other health-related SDG targets are also off course:
 - An estimated 5 million under-5 children died in 2020. The number of ‘zero-dose’ children increased from 13.6 million in 2019 to 18 million in [2021](#), moving farther away from the target of 7 million by 2030.
 - Global MMR is 211 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births ([2017](#)), against the SDG global target of 70.
 - Globally we are off course for SDG targets on communicable diseases (lagging by 40% for malaria, only half the global target for TB treatment, HIV incidence declined by 39% against the target of 75%), and non-communicable diseases (only 15 and 17 countries on track for men and women respectively; 25% increase in anxiety and depression, mainly affecting young people and women).

COVID-19, Climate change, Conflict

In the wake of the global economic shocks from the COVID-19 pandemic, climate-related crises, conflict in Ukraine, rising interest payments on public debt and other challenges, all countries' capacities to invest in health are at risk. Without immediate action, many low- and lower middle-income countries will be unable to make the necessary investments to strengthen public health preparedness and response capabilities and will be left behind on the path to health and economic recovery. ([World Bank, From Double Shock to Double Recovery – Old Scars, New Wounds: Technical Update #2, September 2022](#))

Essential health services

92% (117 of 127) countries reported some extent of disruptions in at least one essential health service



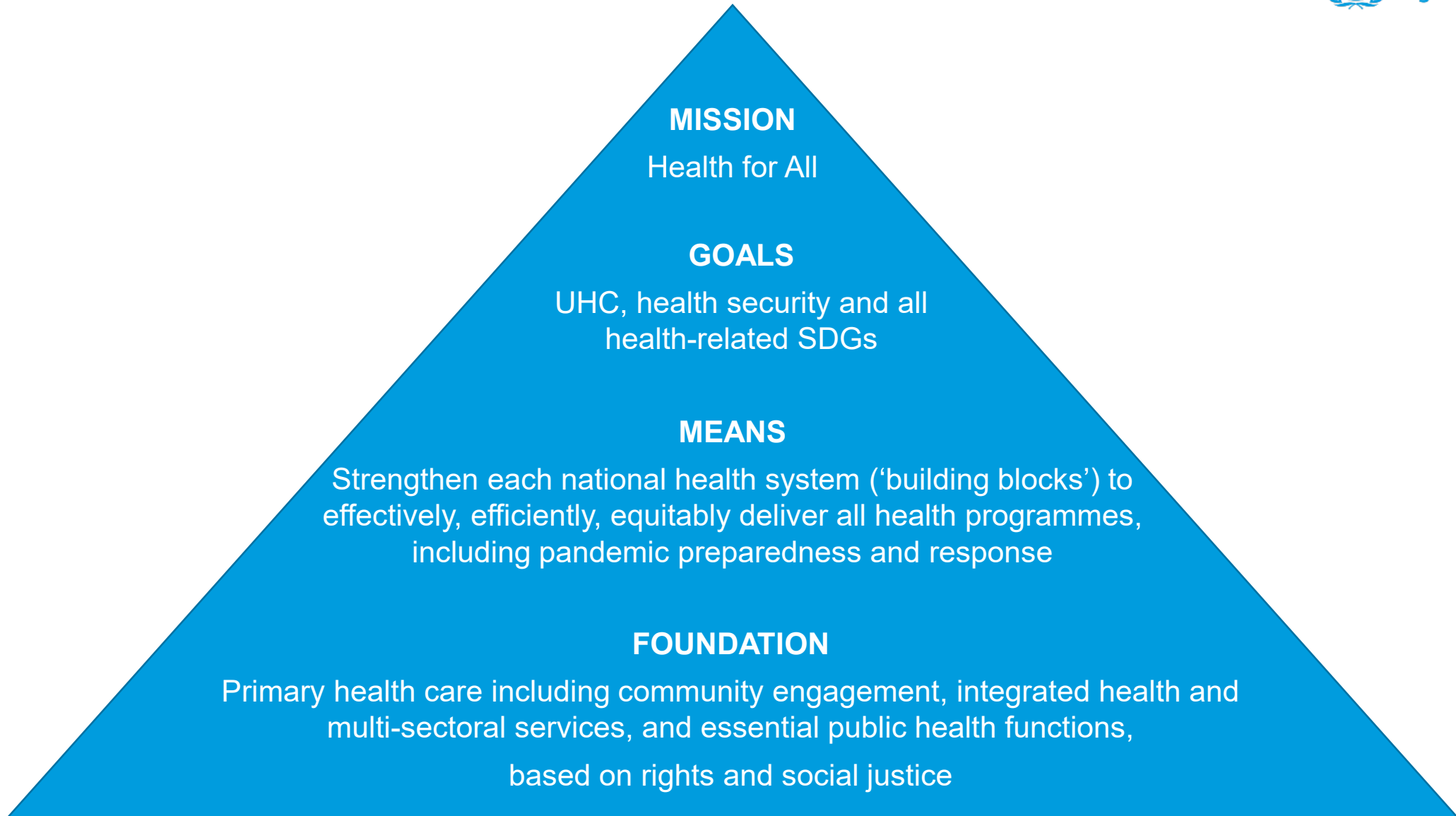
5 biggest barriers countries faced:

- Health workforce challenges
- Insufficient funding
- Supply and equipment shortages
- Demand-side challenges (acceptability, affordability for communities)
- Inadequate data/information

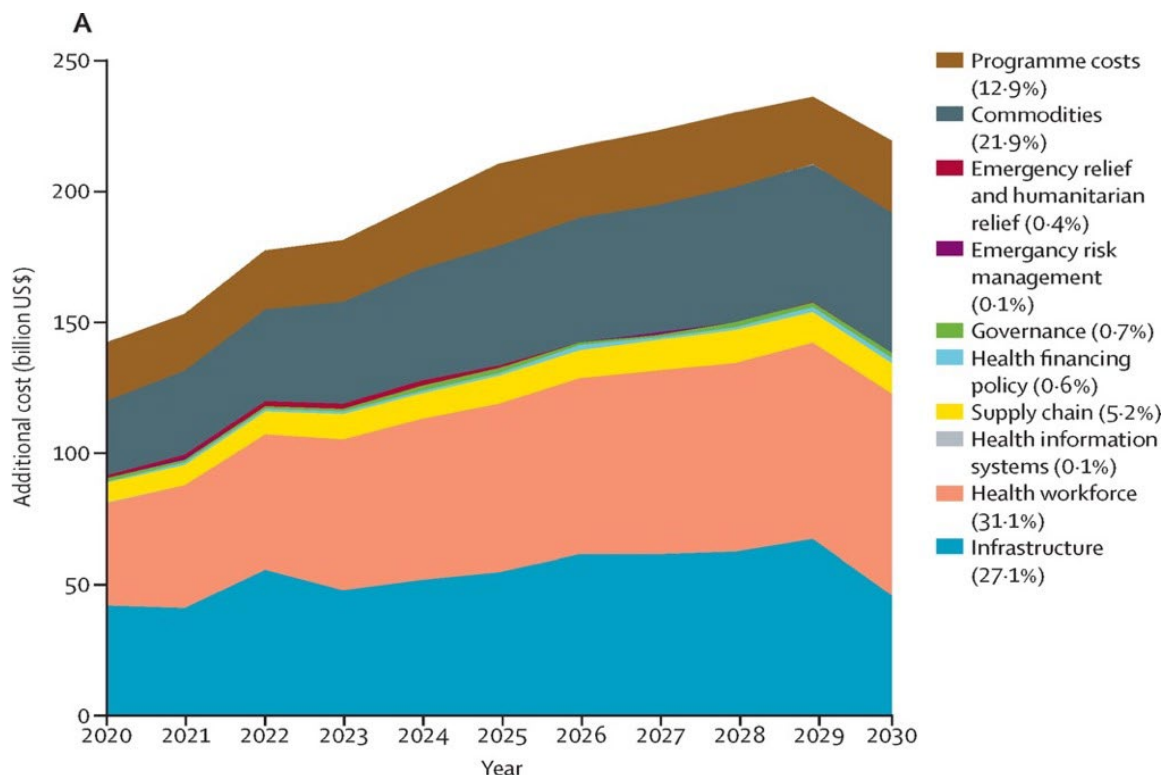
Across the SDGs

- **Extreme poverty** continues to increase, with close to 100 million people affected.
- Exacerbated **gender-based violence**, affecting 243 million women and girls, a 'shadow pandemic' noted by the UNSG.
- **Global education crisis**: 147 million children missed more than half of their in-class instruction over the past two years.
- 25 million **children under 5 years missing out on vaccinations**, 6 million more under vaccinated than in 2019.
- **COVID-19 vaccine inequities**: only 24% of the population in low-income countries vaccinated with at least one dose compared to 72% in high-income countries (Sept. 2022)

Achieving Health for All: an evidence-based strategy



High returns on PHC investments



Based on 67 countries, an additional US\$200–328 billion per year of PHC investment is needed (2020-2030).

[Stenberg, Hanssen, Bertram et al. Guide posts for investment in PHC. Lancet Global Health, 2019.](#)

- 90% of essential UHC interventions can be delivered through PHC
- Efficiency, Equity, Effectiveness
 - Global health expenditure is over US\$ 7.5 trillion, with 20-40% wasted due to inefficiencies. PHC investments could result in efficiency gains.
- 75% of the projected health gains from the SDGs could be achieved through PHC.
- \$32 per capita invested would result in up to 6.7 years gained in life expectancy, 60.1 million deaths averted by 2030

Country Actions

1. **INVEST:** Update national health plans and ensure public budgetary resources remain at the core of financing for UHC
2. **INTEGRATE:** Provide integrated access to health and multi-sectoral services for people's health and wellbeing holistically
3. **INNOVATE:** Scale up game-changing innovations and health systems research
4. **IMPEL:** Ensure that global declaration/ accords/ treaties include obligations to UHC and health systems strengthening based on PHC
5. **INSPIRE:** Realize a renewed Health for All vision with political commitment, collective action and accountability
6. **IMPACT:** Implement UHC HLM commitments and drive change to achieve Health for All.

WHO Actions

Global health leadership. Renew the Health for All vision and global health agenda to support country leaders and drive change to build the world we want

Evidence and innovation. Evidence-based guidance to support national plans and programmes; Leverage and scale up game-changing research and innovations and learning; Deliver data for decisions and action

Country support: Provide differentiated support to all WHO Member States based on unique needs to reorient health systems to primary health care as a foundation for UHC; Intensify support to countries in greatest need through WHO's Special Programme for PHC and with partners, including international financial institution ([A75/8](#))

Global solidarity for the world we want

- Foster people's participation and trust in global and government agendas and action
- Invest in social sectors with financial protection: health, nutrition, education and others
- Resolve and prevent wars and conflict
- Urgently address the climate crisis
- Boost economic recovery and resilience, with debt relief measures, anti-austerity pacts.
- Mitigate inequities and ensure gender equality
- Respect, protect and fulfil universal rights

“Humanity faces a stark and urgent choice: **breakdown or breakthrough.”**

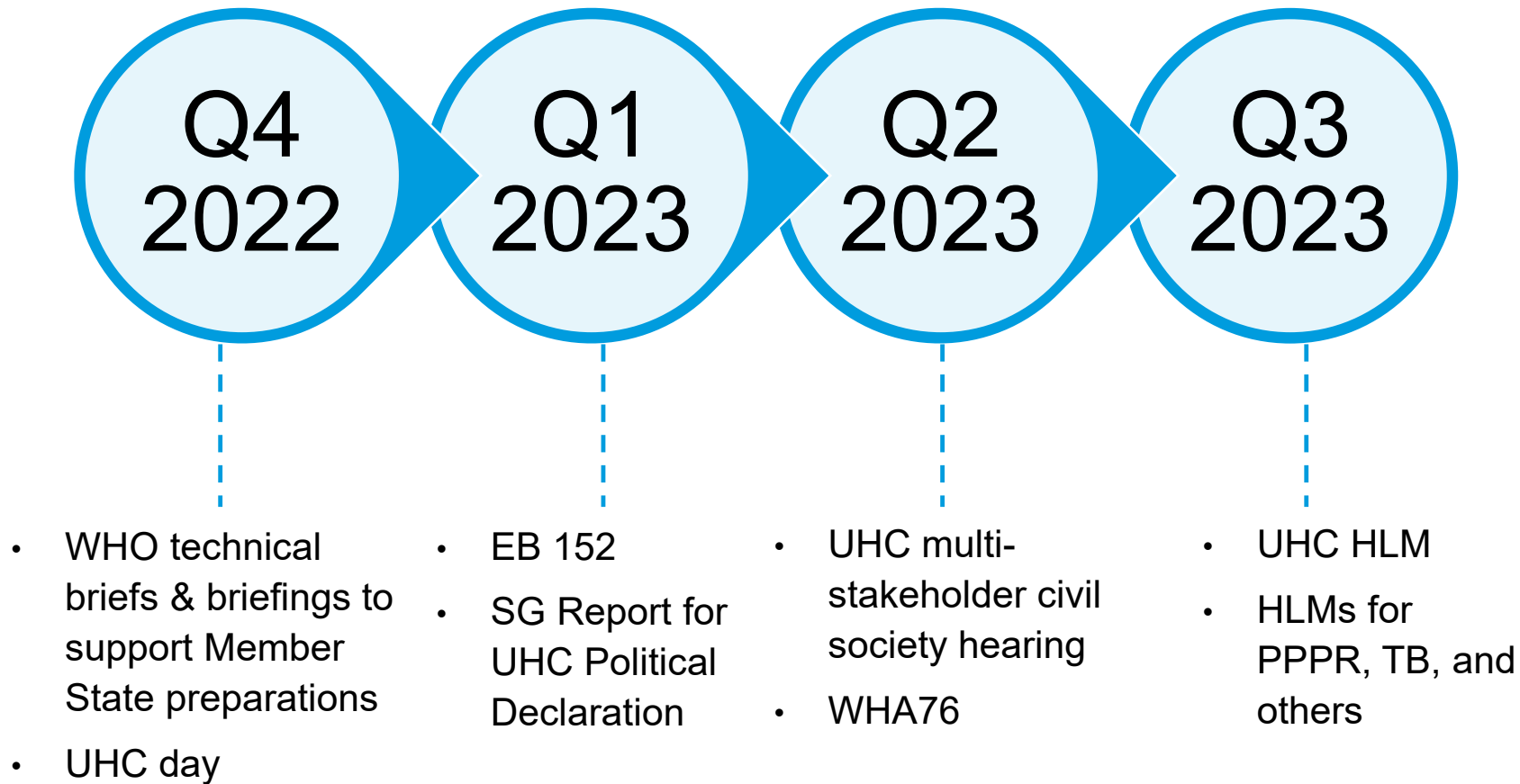
United Nations Secretary-General
António Guterres

10 September 2021



UHC global roadmap to HLM 2023: Key Milestones

WHO @ 75 Health for All



Member States' leadership and guidance is needed to drive progress to the UHC HLM and beyond, to Health for All, the SDGs and the World We Want.

Thank you

WHO secretariat task team for the UHC HLM 2023, across technical divisions and regions.

For further information, please contact the WHO UHC HLM task team co-leads: Dr Shyama Kuruvilla, Senior Strategic Advisor, WHO HQ, Universal Health Coverage and Life Course Division (UHL): kuruvillas@who.int and Dr Jim Campbell, Director Health Workforce, UHL: campbellj@who.int

Together Delivering Impact on Health for All

illustrative examples of 2025 Targets to Keep on Track to 2030



Areas of impact	Targets and indicators
<p>UHC progress so 1 billion people benefit from UHC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service coverage: Improve access to quality essential services + commodities • Financial protection: Reduce number of people suffering financial hardship • UHC equity: Measure being developed
<p>Health outcomes: accelerate progress on specific health outcomes across programmes, tailored to country needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maternal health: MMR ↓ by 2/3 (2030 vs 2010) • Child health: U5MR ↓ by 50% by 2021 to 2030, to at least as low as 25 per 1000 livebirths • Immunization: Zero dose children ↓ 25% (2025 vs 2019) • Infectious diseases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% people living with HIV linked to required services (2025 vs 2015) • TB incidence ↓ 50% (2025 vs 2015) • Malaria incidence ↓ 75% (2025 vs 2015) • NCDs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Premature mortality ↓ by 1/3 (2030 vs 2015) • Hypertension prevalence ↓ 25% (vs 2010)
<p>PHC-oriented health systems: country-specific PHC-based health systems improvements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health expenditures on UHC package; PHC as % of THE • Health worker and health facility density / distribution • Essential medicines availability and equitable access • Patient-reported experiences / perceptions • Hospital re/admission rates for tracer conditions
<p>Resilience and essential public health functions (EPHFs) improved in all countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPHF-related targets (WASH, health protection, health promotion, prevention, health workforce, AMR, etc.) • Resilience index ↑ X% by 2025 (index tbc)