Germany & UHC

A briefing for the
P4H Technical Working group meeting
Paris 7 and 8 March 2018

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Formerly 2 programmes for global health policy operations

Sectoral Initiative HSS	Global Programme (support to) P4H
Back-office for BMZ health sector division	Working for BMZ SocProt 'sector' division
supporting BMZ engagement in IHP+ TDR GHWFA	Supporting BMZ engagement in P4H
Supporting Health Security through pandemic preparedness: German support to WHO management of Swine Flu, starting of Pandemic Expert Rapid Deployment Mechanism (SEEG)	Complementing bilateral country work in HS development
	Developing a practicable (new) mode of operations through networking
Collaboration with German Ministry of Health and WHO	Collaboration with all P4H members, and specific collaborations with some: Switzerland, France, WBG

Upon merger of BMZ Health and SocProt divisions: HSS + P4H = Sector initiative UHC

Sectoral Initiative UHC	
Back-office for BMZ health & SocProt sector division	
supporting BMZ in its role as a promoter of UHC internationally:	
Engagement in UHC 2030, working groups and related initiatives (HDC, HSGC, …)	
Engagement in P4H	
Rapid Reaction Team for Pandemics *(SEEG)*	
WHO Collaborating Centre for the German Ministry of Health: Strategic Purchasing, ..	
Close collaboration with other sectoral initiatives: BACKUP and PROFILE for GF SocProt for openIMIS	
Coordination of international work with country level cooperation	

BMZ uses the UHC 2030 Joint Vision Paper to inform its policies

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UHC2030 Joint Vision Paper 2017 in a nutshell

Summary

3 action areas	5 principles
• Service Delivery • Health Financing • Governance	• Leaving no one behind: equity, transparency, human rights-based approach • National strategies and leadership as the foundations for HSS • Participation of private sector and civil society • Making development cooperation more effective • International cooperation based on mutual learning across countries and development effectiveness principles

3 action areas of UHC2030

Action Area 1: Service Delivery

- service delivery interface between health system and population
    - *emphasis on frontline services, particularly primary health care (PHC).*
- major investment in health workers
- well-regulated access to medicines and technologies
    - *Innovations for vulnerable and marginalized groups, including in fragility and conflict.*
- engagement with non-state providers
    - *Across all levels of health systems, the issues of health services' quality and patient safety require attention.*
- health services needs cannot be dealt with by the health sector alone
- need to produce preparedness resilience

Action Area 2: Health Financing

- domestic resources key for UHC
- DAH complement domestic financing
- expanding pooling arrangements for financial protection for all
- Spending well critical for additional resources and improving performance
- All health financing functions to enhance the resilience
- health financing arrangements must fit within macro-economic framework

Action Area 3: Governance

- Good governance critical
- Better data for better health
- More research for UHC needed
- platforms for effective intersectoral actions
    - *Sin taxes*
    - *Global public goods*
- Global partnerships an important part of the health architecture
    - *New types such as GF et al work like DAH*

Health System Strengthening for UHC: 5 Key Principles for Action

Leaving no one behind: equity, transparency, human rights-based approach

- vulnerable groups: people living in poverty, women, indigenous people, youth, older people, persons with disabilities, migrants or people in conflict and post-conflicts situations
- A human rights-based and non-discriminatory approach
- People-centred service delivery
- Transparency in decision-making, monitoring and review
- participation by, and accountability to the users

National strategies and leadership as the foundations for HSS

- country-specific solutions
- National leadership
- data and evidence
- National strategies and plans reflect international principles, agreements and commitments, including UN covenants, resolutions and declarations
- HSS support to countries tailored to country contexts and national priorities
- reallocation of external financing for responsiveness, efficiency, equity, quality, resilience

Participation of private sector and civil society

- Ownership of those whom health systems aim to benefit
- integrated policy dialogue with national stakeholders, civil society and the private sector
- Mechanisms for civil society engagements, such as accessible platforms for citizen's voice
- stewardship of the private health market by national and local governments
- Market shaping interventions

Making development cooperation more effective

- multi-stakeholder policy dialogue and strong country leadership
- development partners align with priorities and regularly review mutual commitments
- Joint Annual Health Sector Reviews (JAR)
- regular joint planning activities among all UHC stakeholders and that are led by national governments to ensure complementarity of activities and to avoid duplication of efforts
- using IHP+ 7 principles and good behaviours
- monitoring mechanisms at both national and global levels
- Joint Assessment of National Health Strategies (JANS)

Mutual learning across countries and **development effectiveness principles**

- mutual learning across countries
- enhanced and revitalized global partnership for implementation
- improved coordination, use of country systems, **IHP+ principles**
- Joint planning led by national governments
- Use existing monitoring mechanisms at both national and global levels
- Joint Annual Health Sector Reviews (**JARs**) for mutual accountability
- Learn from Joint Assessment of National Health Strategies (**JANS**)