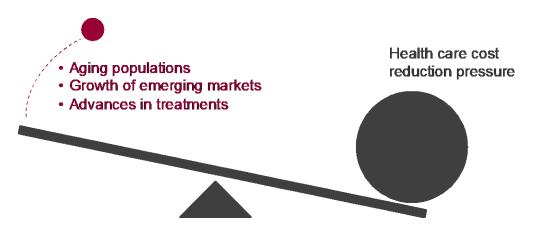




## Contradictory and multiple forces influence health care spending –



Need for an "Universal" health insurance scheme



- Demographics While world population is growing at a fast pace, the ageing population is growing at a faster pace with more health needs and higher healthcare costs;
- Social and lifestyle factors Rapid urbanization, sedentary lifestyles, obesity levels are giving rise to chronic diseases, and this is apart from communicable diseases
- Technological innovation and advancement New technologies can improve treatment outcomes and patient satisfaction but add on tend to the cost more than existing ones

**Progressive Universalism** – expanding coverage ensuring that the poor and vulnerable are not left behind;

**Strategic purchasing** – expanding the statutory benefits package and developing incentives for its effective delivery by health-care providers;

Improving the availability and quality of health-care providers;

**Raising revenues** to finance health care in fiscally sustainable way

#### Health coverage around the world

Who is covered and how?





### Universal coverage with single-payer system

Everyone is covered by a national health-care plan that is fully funded by the Government, the "single payer"



### Universal coverage with multiple payer system

Everyone is covered under a national health system that has competing insurers, with private options available for those who can afford them.



### Multi-payer system with no universal coverage

Not everyone has coverage. Those who do have insurance are covered either through specialized government programs or private insurers.



### No national health-care (fully out of pocket)

No government options exist to offer people coverage. Individual care providers and aid organizations offer specific health services, but access is limited.

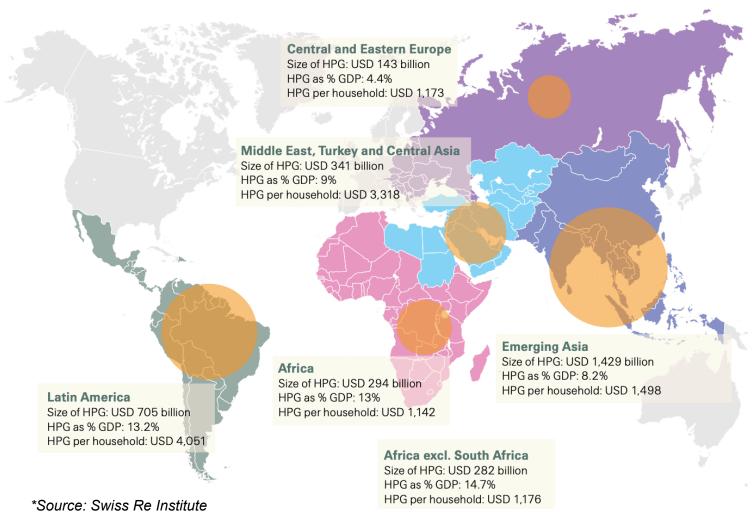


# Health protection gap for emerging world estimated to be **USD 2.9 trillion**\*



Africa I Asia I Europe I Mediterranean & Middle East

#### Estimated health protection gap in emerging regions across the world



4/6



# Build back stronger universal health coverage systems after the COVID-19 pandemic:

the need for better governance and linkage with universal social protection

- Moving towards and sustaining Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is critically important to build resilient health systems and to promote more inclusive and fairer societies;
- The progressive realization of UHC requires good governance and linkages with social protection systems;
- UHC policies should be coordinated with social protection systems providing social safety nets and coordinated governance is required across health and social sectors;
- This requires system-wide social and health policies breaking the boundaries of traditionally fragmented welfare systems and global health programmes

#### Closing the gap... >>>



Africa I Asia I Europe I Mediterranean & Middle East

\*WHO has been explicit that countries should prioritize four key actions to finance UHC: reduce direct payments, maximize mandatory prepayment, establish large risk pools and use of general government revenue to cover those who cannot afford to contribute



- Develop financing systems based on the four 'key ingredients' outlined by WHO\*;
- Strengthen the existing scheme and raise revenues to finance health care in fiscally sustainable ways;
- Develop innovative, cost-effective ways to deliver consumer–centric, technology enabled "smart healthcare solutions;
- Actively engage civil society in all stages of policymaking, implementation, and monitoring;
- Monitor the existing scheme in terms of equity, universality (reach); performance and efficiency;
- Insurers need to extend their role to make the society more resilient