KEEPING UNDER THE UMBRELLA: UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE





OBJECTIVES OF UHC



- All people have access to needed services
- Without the risk of financial ruin linked to paying for care

UHC SHOULD INCLUDE ...

- Coverage with needed health services of good quality
- Coverage with financial risk protection for all

FINANCIAL RISK PROTECTION

- 1. Prepayment and pooling of resources
- 2. Minimising user fees and charges zero for the poor and vulnerable (possibly "negative fees")
- 3. Good quality services are available

The combination of financial risk protection with the availability of good quality services — instrumental to increasing health and economic well being.



THE IMPACT OF UNIVERSAL COVERAGE SCHEMES IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD: A REVIEW OF THE EXISTING EVIDENCE



The Impact of Universal Coverage Schemes in the Developing World:

A Review of the Existing Evidence



Human Development Network



KEY POINTS

- All people have access to services and do not suffer financial hardship paying for them
- UHC creates awareness and provides guidance
 to improve health systems
- Most of the studies fail to involve evaluators
 from the start, leading to weak evaluation to
 assess the impact of UHC schemes.

LESSONS LEARNT

- Affordability is important but may not be enough
- Target the poor, but keep an eye on the non-poor as well
- Linking benefits to target people's needs
- Highly focused interventions can be a useful initial step toward UHC

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR UHC BY WORLD BANK: A SYNTHESIS OF 11 COUNTRIES (BANGLADESH, ETHIOPIA, GHANA, INDONESIA, PERU, VIETNAM, BRAZIL, THAILAND, TURKEY, FRANCE AND JAPAN)

POLITICAL ECONOMY

- Do not wait for the perfect moment to move forward on reform.
 Economic growth is not needed for policy adoption.
- Take advantages of political opportunities, such as those provided by crises, to advance UHC
- Use supportive social movements to advance the UHC agenda and check interest group pressures.

HEALTH FINANCING

- Explore different sources of revenue to support the expansion of UHC, including explicit budget allocated and other government financial commitments.
- Recognise that early decisions can affect both the financial sustainability and equitable impact of UHC and can prove difficult to change once institutionalised.

HUMAN RESOURCES FOR HEALTH

- Consider flexible career paths and non-traditional points of entry, which can help to address health-care worker shortages.
- Use a comprehensive and multipronged approach to address the maldistribution of health workers, including education policies, labor market regulations, and monetary and non-monetary incentives

HEALTH INSURANCE SITUATION IN NEPAL

- Six communities based health insurance schemes were initiated by government in 2003
- Micro Health Insurance Schemes are running in different parts of Nepal which covers almost 50,000 people.
- 400 to 18000 clients are covered by different micro health insurance schemes are getting health insurance facility.
- Health insurance providers in Nepal are basically categorised in two broad sectors: Non subsidised and subsidised sectors.
- Major health and accidental policies available are; Hospital and surgical expenses insurance, medical and health insurance, Group Medical Insurance, Group Personnel Accident, Medical Aid Insurance, Hospital Cash Plan, Children health policy





COMPREHENSIVE DISTRICT ASSESSMENT ON HEALTH INSURANCE BY KOICA/ HERD IN 2014

Out of total 810 respondents 11% had heard about the term "health insurance". Out of them, 9% had good knowledge about health insurance.

Respondents from urban setting (29%) had significant knowledge as compared to rural setting (4%).

45% of the respondents had told health worker as a source of knowledge about health insurance with over half (57%) of the respondents from urban areas and more than a quarter (28%) from the rural areas.

Only 4% of the respondents were enrolled in the althur burance programme.

DhangadhiN.P.

Respondents from urban households (15%) are more likely to be enrolled in health insurance programme as compared to only 1% of rural respondents.

92% of the respondents showed their interest to participate on health insurance programme.

Respondents from rural areas (93%) were more willing to participate as compare to urban respondents (88%) which is statistically significant.

COMPREHENSIVE DISTRICT ASSESSMENT ON HEALTH LINSLIRANCE BY KOICA/ HERD IN 2014

Nigali

RECOMMENDATIONS

An initiative to health insurance in Nepal began from 1976 through United Mission to Nepal (UMN)

Health Insurance Programme has to address the needs of the poor and should focus on people belonging to the lower strata of society.

Advertisements could be effective in catching attention of health insurance at a wider level.

To increase participation in health in surance, discussion should be done in public hearing, helping each other for those who cannot afford and making community people aware about the programme.

UHC INITIATIVES IN NEPAL - POLICY PROVISIONS IN NEPAL HEALTH SECTOR STRATEGY 2015-2020

Government remains committed to expand health services, increase the population coverage and reduce financial burdens in order to move closer to UHC free of cost

NEPAL HEALTH SECTOR STRATEGY 2015-2020





GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND POPULATION
2015

Increased utilization and coverage of basic health services will ultimately reduce the burden of diseases and lessen the demand for curative health services

The government, during the NHSP-3 period, will progressively consolidate all social health protection arrangements.

Public sector health facilities will continue to deliver and expand wide range of services through the extensive network of providers.

Health facilities will be made accessible through; Community Health Units, Health Posts, Primary Health Care Centres/Urban Health Centres, Sub-district hospital/Municipal Hospitals, District Hospitals and Specialised hospitals

UHC INITIATIVES IN NEPAL - A SESSION BY DR ANTONIO DURAN WITH WHO AND MINISTRY OF HEALTH

There are varying perceptions about UHC in Nepal

UHC focuses on providing access to quality health services to the people without them having to bear the expenditure.

UHC is easier to advocate than to implement and there's a need for strong system and mechanism

UHC is dependent upon capacity of public administration, governments and policy makers

The government was urged to take a piece by piece approach rather than aiming for a wholesome approach

Policy makers to have a clear ROAD MAP as to what sorts of service delivery components need to be CENTRALISED and DECENTRALISED

Need to have a strong monitoring, supervision and accountability mechanisms in place.

To universalize UHC, all stakeholders need to come under one umbrella



