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Engaging the private sector on the road to UHC



Overview

- 1. UHC goals**
- 2. Understanding the private sector**
- 3. Why is the private sector important for UHC?**
- 4. Suggested priorities for governments**

UHC goals


Outcomes	Goals
Improved health (coverage and equity)	To provide equitable and needs-based access to health care for the whole population, including poor, rural, elderly, disabled and other vulnerable groups.
Social and financial risk protection	To provide health care for all through a national health care service or to install a social health insurance system.
Improved health service efficiency	To contain health expenditure within financially sustainable boundaries.
Assure health care quality	To protect patients and assure good clinical outcomes.
Better informed and educated citizens	To educate citizens about clinical services, pharmaceuticals and healthy behaviour.


What is the private sector?

Organizations / individuals not entirely dependent on the government budget and which operate outside the authority and operational control of the government.

Includes: for profit private companies, and not for profit NGOs, faith-based groups


Understanding the private sector

Characteristics	Most visible	Less visible
		
Legal status and training	Formal trained and qualified and working legitimately Doctors, nurses, pharmacists	Informal untrained working illegally Unqualified health workers, shopkeepers, street vendors selling medicines
Size and scale	Large hospitals may be licensed on accredited	Small business often sole traders
Nature of the service provided	Provide a comprehensive range of clinical services	Sell single products such as drugs
Mix of public and private practice	Legal dual practice	Full time private practice Illegal dual practice

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World Health Organization

The private sector and UHC

- **63rd World Assembly 2010, 59th EMRO WHO Regional Committee -2012** recognize the need to engage the private sector in providing essential health services
- **The Sustainable Development Goals**, explicitly call for private sector participation
- **Addis Ababa -2015** - at least 75% of health spending in all countries from national sources - including private

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Priorities for governments

- Obtaining intelligence
- Assessing the positive and negative aspects of health-care delivery by private not-for-profit and private for-profit providers
- Identifying appropriate strategies for productive engagement – e.g. PPP
- Developing regulatory frameworks designed to ensure private sector activities to contribute to UHC objectives

What is needed for successful Public Private Partnerships in the Social Sector?

responses from The Asian Development Bank Institute conference on Public-Private Partnerships in The Social Sector, July, 1999 Tokyo, Japan

Legal and regulatory framework

- Legal and regulatory framework.
- Common regulation in public – private.
- Minimum standards for quality of services.

Transparency and Accountability

- Accountability and Monitoring.
- Transparency and Fairness.
- Social accountability.
- Competition for inputs and outputs (both).

Suitable Public policies

- Policies / Rules. Regulations / Law. (Government).
- Enabling environment.
- Continuity of policy.
- Avoid duplication.

Commitment to Public Good

- Private Sector
- To provide non-profit services.

Common Understanding

- Clear demarcation of responsibility.
- Clear objectives and efficient organization on the structure (both).

Sharing of Resources

- Mutual benefit.
- Incentive and concessions.
- Joint projects in system improvement (public – private).
- Share cost and responsibility.
- Communication and information sharing (public + private).
- Provide manpower and financial resources (both).

Consumers and Community

- Consumer's informed choice.
- Community involvement in planning and monitoring of services.
- Consumer participation

Examples of areas for regulation?

- Access (should hospitals be required to treat any patient regardless of their ability to pay)
- Quality (should hospitals be required to meet certain minimum standards)
- Financial protection – how should services be paid for, how do we ensure that people can access services without facing financial difficulties

Thank you

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