PRIORITY 4
SUSTAINABLE FINANCING & INVESTMENTS

Increase sustainable financing for health and improve efficiency in investments

Rationale

Sustainable public financing for UHC will require increased domestic mobilisation of resources. Current funding levels are insufficient to achieve UHC by 2030. Governments need to increase domestic investment and allocate more public financing for health through equitable and mandatory resources, as well as improve efficiency and equity in the use of existing resources and reduce impoverishing out-of-pocket payments. Few LMICs provide care for NCDs within their health benefits packages, and most care is therefore financed out of pocket, pushing families into vicious cycles of poverty and hindering national economic development.

Adopting smart fiscal policies and pro-health taxes (sugar, tobacco, alcohol taxes, referred to as STAX, and fossil fuels) not only reduce consumption of and exposure to unhealthy commodities, but have the dual benefit of providing a source of revenue for countries.

Development assistance for health remains an important form of catalytic funding for LICs for progress on UHC and NCDs.

Illustrative Advocacy Asks

Commit to increase and prioritise budgetary allocations for the achievement of UHC.

Increase public financing for health and pool health financing through mandatory contributions to ensure universality and equity of coverage.

Commit to reducing the burden of NCDs and broadening fiscal space by implementing progressive, pro-health taxation (STAX).

Fulfil all official development assistance (ODA) commitments, including 0.7% of gross national income for developed countries, and commit to increasing catalytic ODA for UHC and NCDs.

Channel investment into integrated health systems strengthening (including for NCDs) via existing financing mechanisms, including the Global Fund and the Global Financing Facility, capitalising on cost-effective delivery of integrated services.