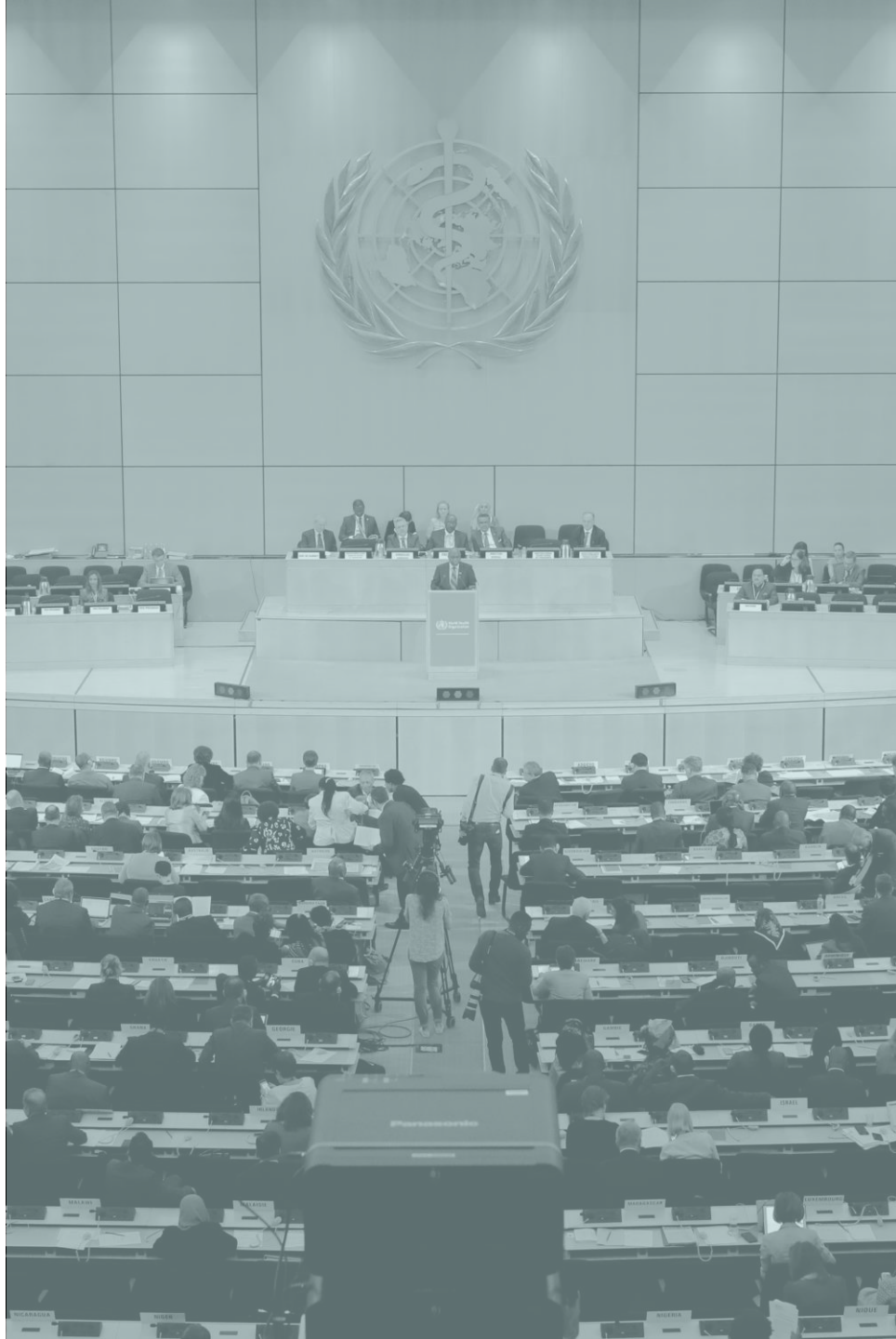


Primary Health Care: a driver for Universal Health Coverage

National Primary Health Care Conference, Lviv, Ukraine

28-29 March 2023

- Dr Denis Porignon. Special Programme on Primary Health Care, WHO - Geneva



“We must urgently reorient health systems towards primary health care, as the foundation of universal health coverage.”

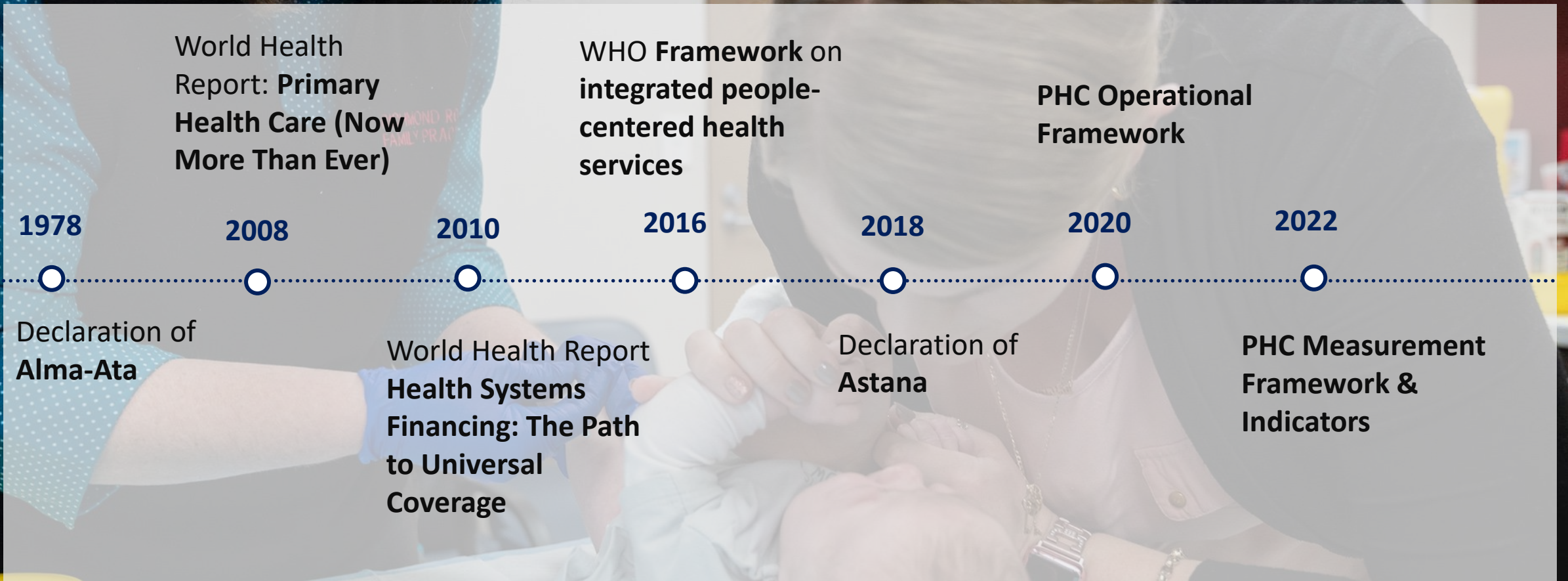
Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus
Director General’s address
150th session of the Executive Board





Global Reports, Declarations, & Frameworks

PHC definition & operationalization





Global Momentum & Coherence

Oct 2018

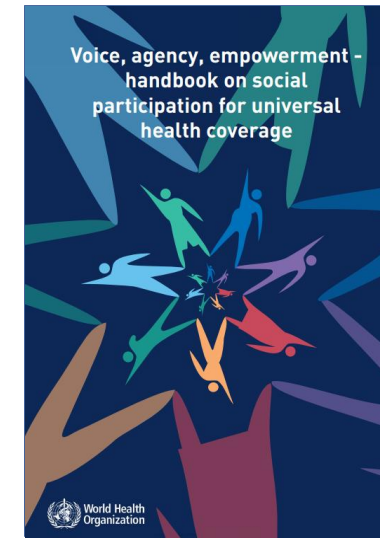
Oct 2018

Sept 2019

Nov 2020

2022

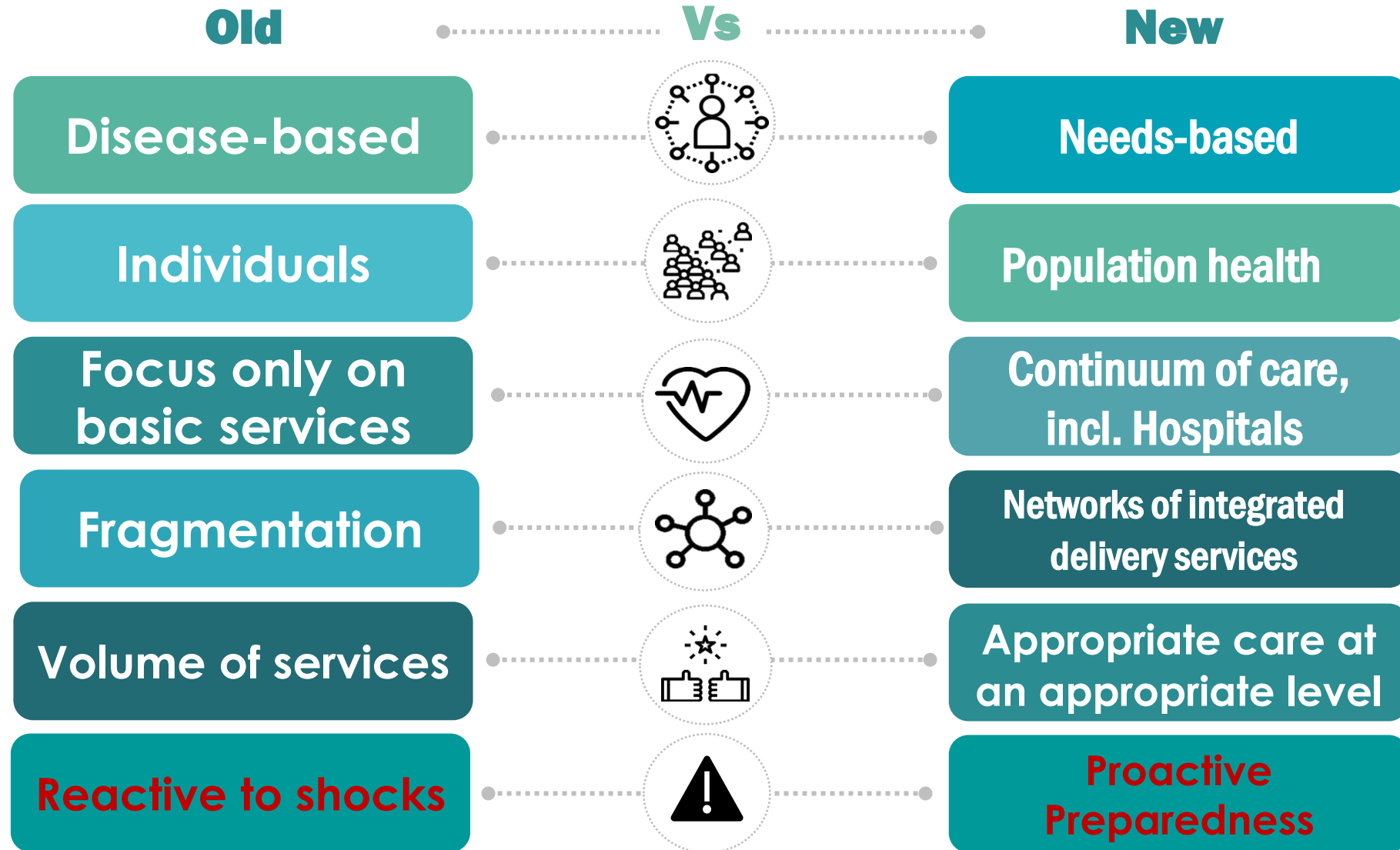
Feb 2022



WHA Resolution
72.2 on PHC
(2019)

UNGA Political
Declaration on
UHC (2019)

Paradigm shift for integrated service delivery

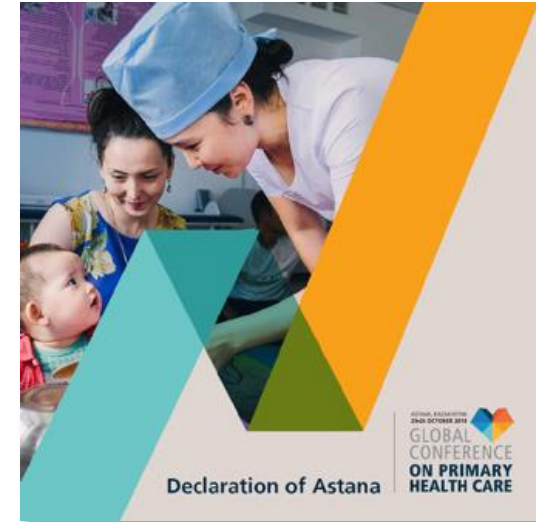


What is Primary Health Care (PHC)?

PHC is a whole-of-society approach to health that aims to maximize the level and equitable distribution of health and well-being

- by focusing on people's needs (both as individuals and communities)
- as early as possible along the continuum of care
- as close as feasible to people's everyday environment

PHC is an equalizer



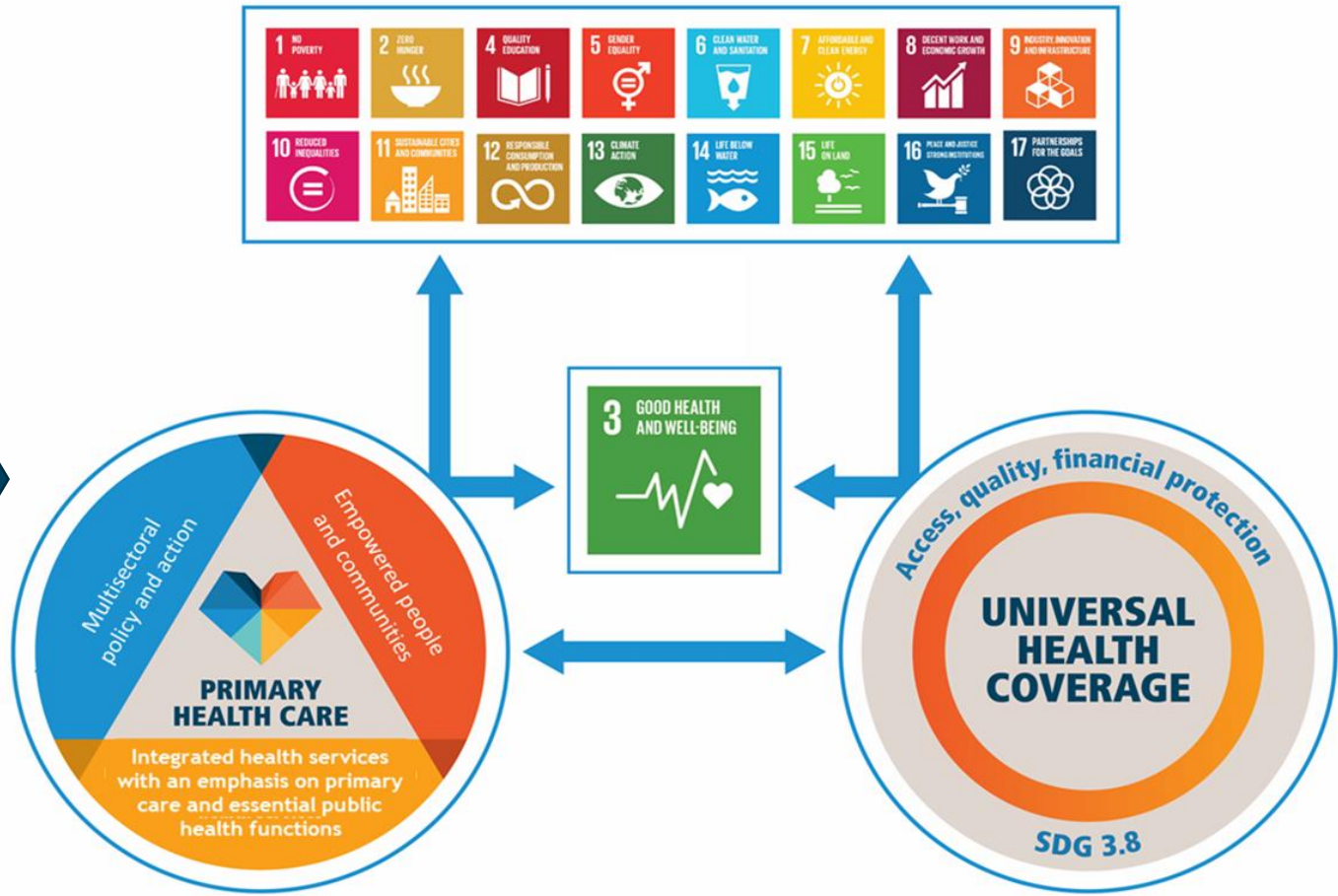
VALUES

underpinning PHC have remained the same

- Health for all
- Social justice
- Solidarity
- Equity
- Community orientation
- People centredness

PHC supports UHC and SDGs

- PHC is the **approach**
- Health systems are the **means**
- UHC and the health-related SDGs are the **goals**



Three components of primary health care



Multisectorality

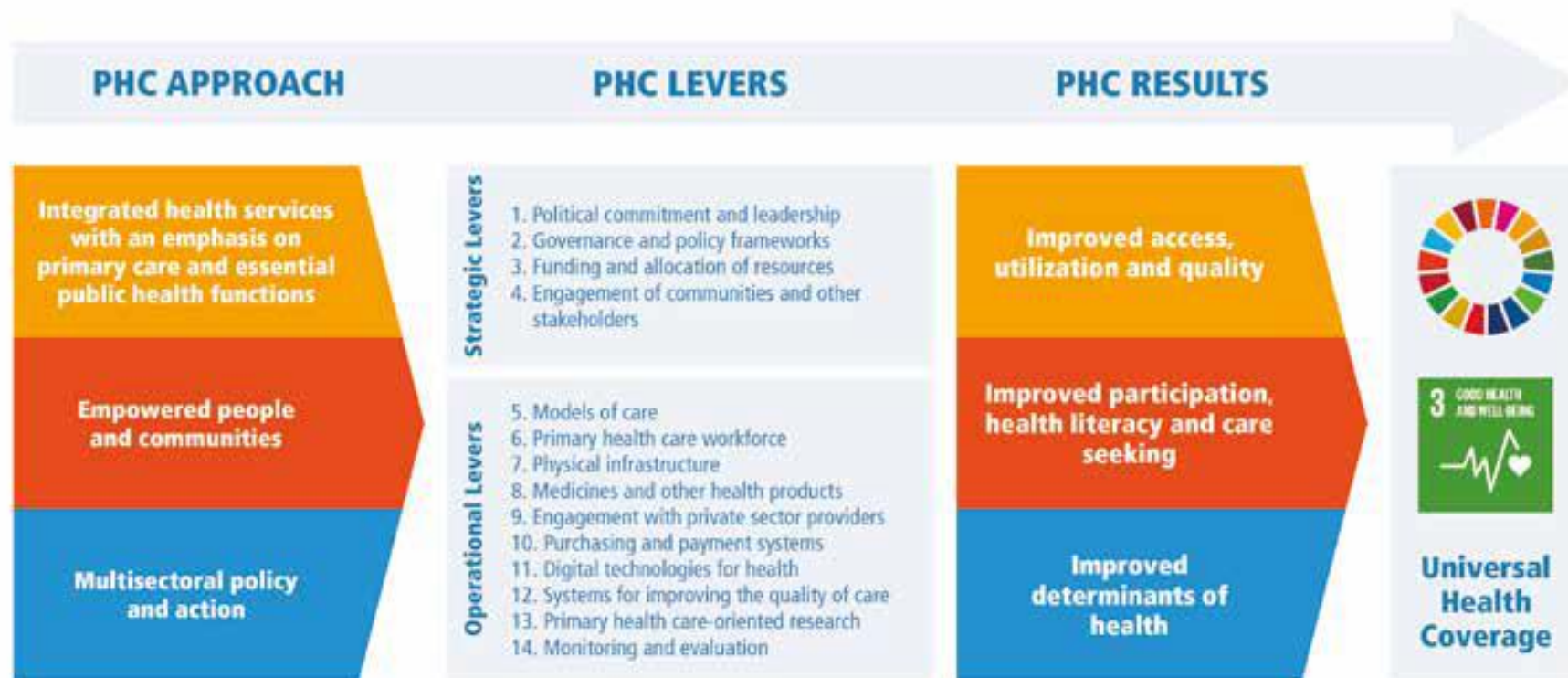
Empowerment

Services

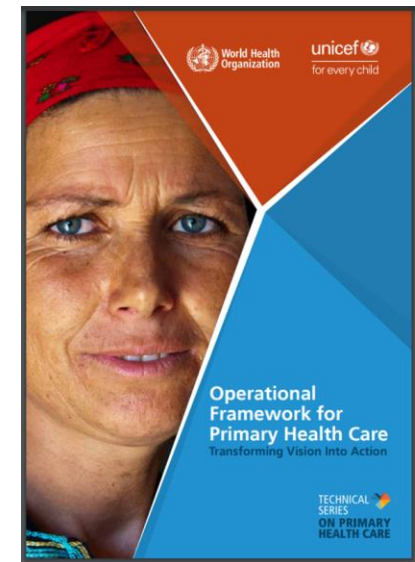


Driving PHC Action: WHO UNICEF Operational Framework

A clear PHC theory of change linking the approach, levers for actions and results.



[Operational Framework for Primary Health Care \(who.int\)](https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/operational-framework-for-primary-health-care)



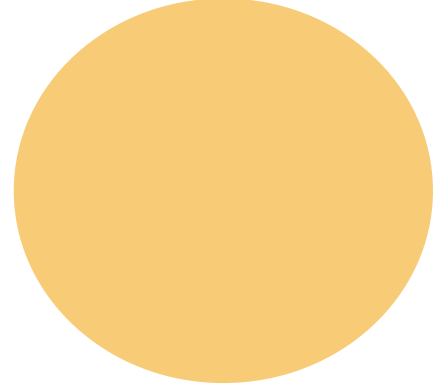
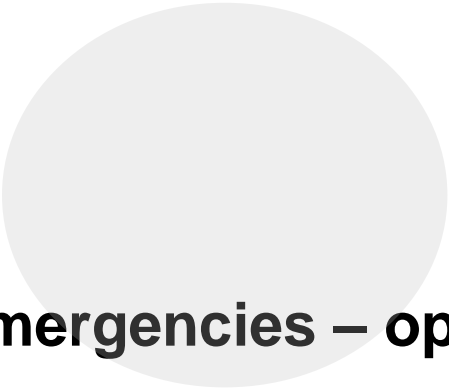
- Outlines 14 levers needed to translate commitment into actions and interventions
- Can be used to accelerate progress into strengthening PHC-oriented systems
- Levers are interdependent and impact and enable each other

PHC and emergencies – opportunities for action *

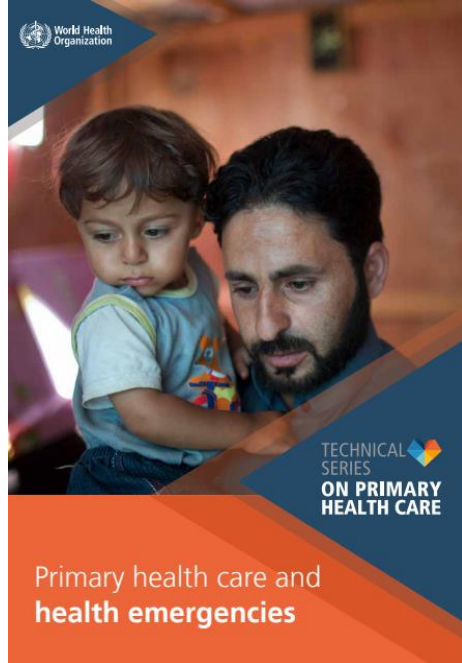
Orientating health systems to PHC and **strengthening** EMERGENCY RISK Management



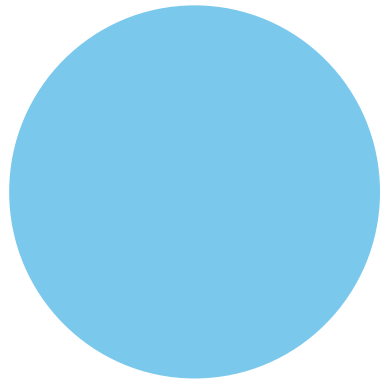
Focusing on communities, individuals and health workers:



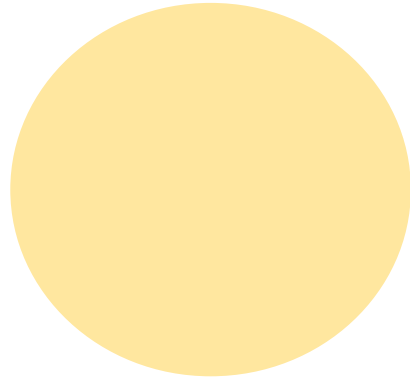
PHC and emergencies – opportunities for action *



PHC and emergencies – opportunities for action...



+



+

Improving financial investment, infrastructure, information and supply networks

+

Ensuring quality of careto encourage greater utilization



Building Health Systems Resilience

Building health systems resilience for universal health coverage and health security during the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond

for the implementation of IHR (2005), using an all-hazards risk management approach.

Conduct EPHF and IHR capacity assessments as part of multisectoral reviews of health system and public health capacity in the context of COVID-19

3. Build strong Primary Health Care Foundation for resilient health systems for UHC, the health-related SDGs and Health Security



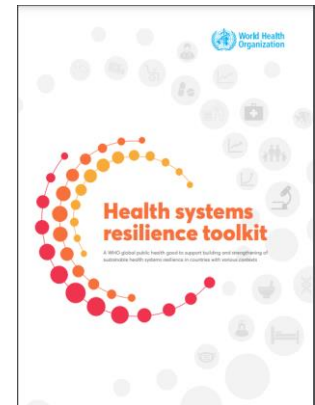
Strengthening essential public health functions in support of the achievement of universal health coverage

The Sixty-ninth World Health Assembly,
Having considered the report on health in the 2010 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹
Noting the importance of public health functions as the most cost-effective, comprehensive and sustainable ways to enhance the health of populations and individuals and to reduce the burden of disease,
Recognizing the need to strengthen public health governance and institutional and technical capacities in countries in order to contribute effectively to population health and protect people from the social and economic consequences of ill health in a globalized world,
Acknowledging that Goal 3 of the 2010 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages) with its 13 health targets, together with the multiple other health-related targets and goals in the 2010 Agenda, will require strong intersectoral action in order to be fully implemented,
Reaffirming the commitment made in United Nations General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), entitled "Transforming our world: the 2010 Agenda for Sustainable Development", especially target 3.8 (Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all), which will contribute to ending poverty and fighting inequality and injustice,
Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/81 (2012) on global health and foreign policy, which acknowledges that universal health coverage implies that all people have access, without discrimination, to nationally determined sets of the needed promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative basic health services and essential, safe, effective, affordable and quality medicines, while ensuring that the use of these services does not expose the users to financial hardship, with a special emphasis on the poor, vulnerable and marginalized segments of populations in accordance with the principle of social inclusion, in order to enhance their ability to realize their right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,
Further recalling that United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/81 (2012) also recognizes that effective and financially sustainable implementation of universal health coverage is based on a

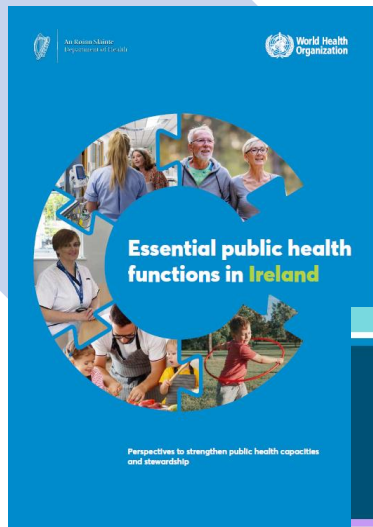
¹ Document A69/13.

WHO POSITION PAPER

Building health systems resilience for universal health coverage and health security during the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond



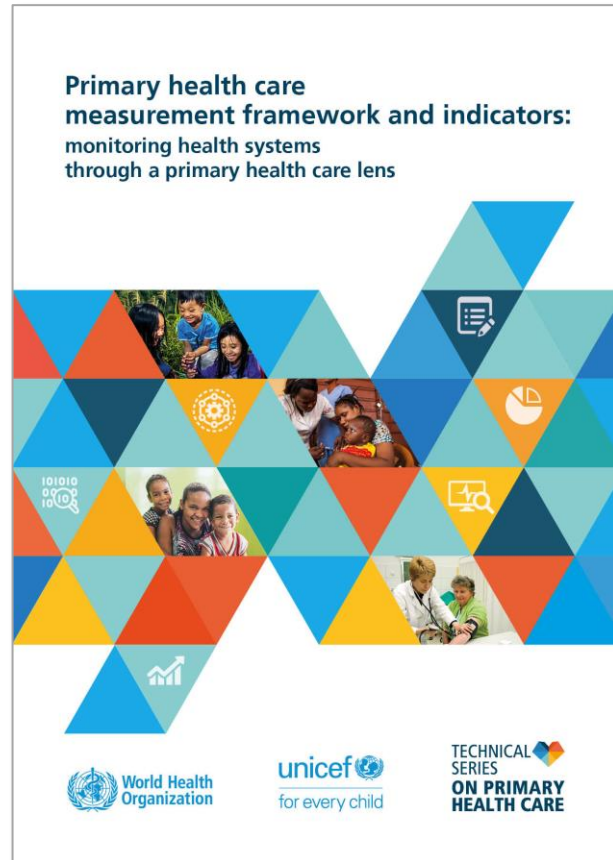
Application of Essential Public Health Functions (EPHF)



A consolidated list of EPHFs

1. **Public health intelligence:** monitoring and evaluating population health status, health service utilization and surveillance of risk factors and threats to health
2. **Public health emergency management:** managing public health emergency
3. **Public health governance:** assuring effective public health governance, regulation, and legislation
4. **Public health planning and financing:** supporting efficient and effective health systems and multisectoral planning, financing and management for population health
5. **Health protection:** protecting populations against health threats, including environment and occupational hazards, communicable disease threats, food safety, chemical and radiation hazards
6. **Disease prevention and early detection:** promoting prevention and early detection of diseases (communicable and noncommunicable)
7. **Health promotion:** Promoting health and well-being and actions to address the wider determinants of health and inequity
8. **Community participation:** Ensuring community engagement, participation and social mobilization for health and well-being
9. **Public health workforce:** Ensuring adequate quantity and quality of public health workforce
10. **Health services quality and equity:** Assuring quality of and access to health services
11. **Public health knowledge and research:** Advancing public health research
12. **Use of and access to medical products:** Ensuring equitable access to and rational use of essential medicines and other health technologies

21st century health challenges: can the essential public health functions make a difference?: discussion paper (who.int)



Objectives

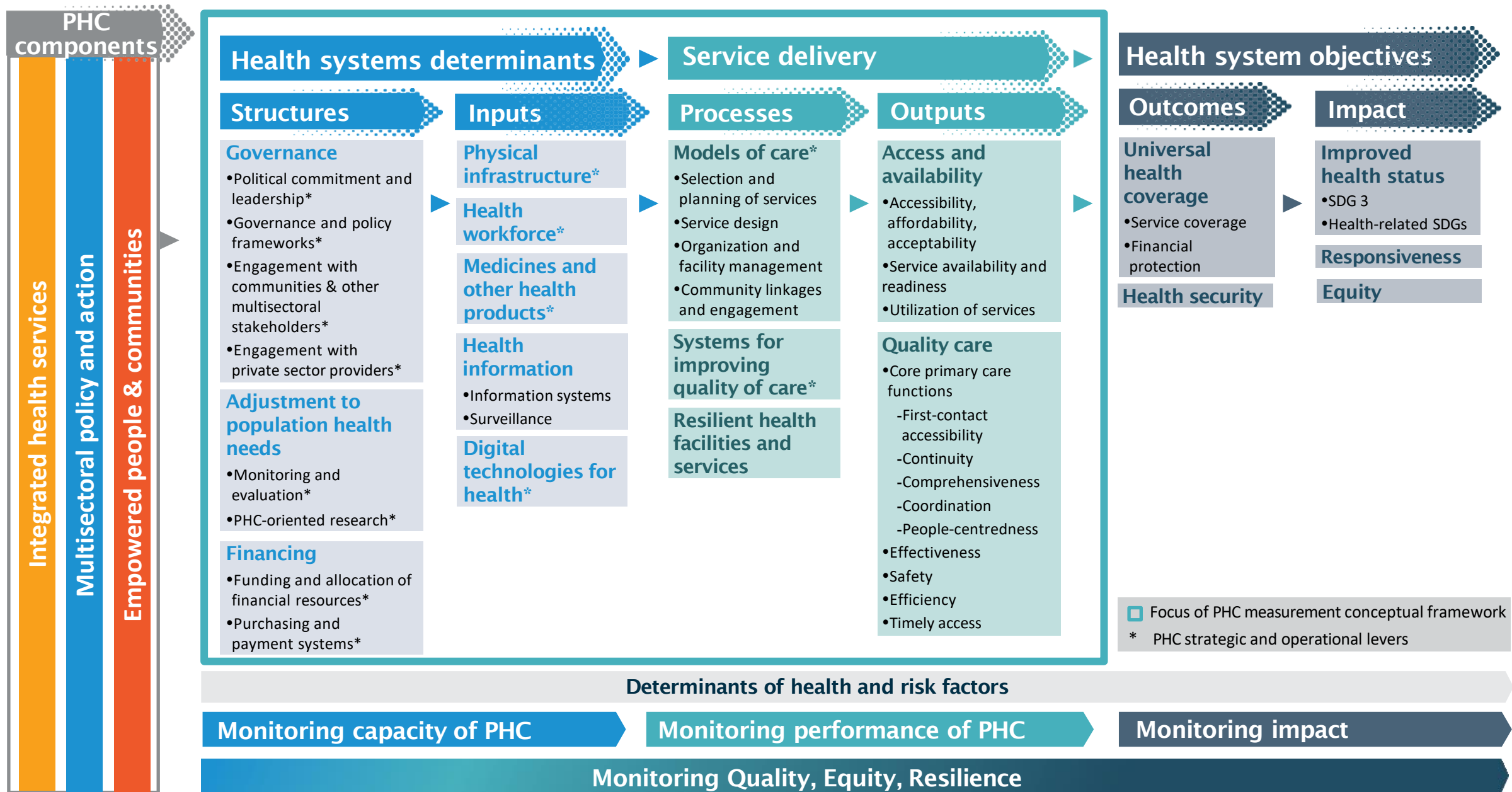
1

support Member States to track, monitor and improve PHC performance within the context of national and subnational planning and review processes; and

2

report regularly on progress made globally in strengthening PHC as part of progress towards achieving UHC and the SDGs

Revisiting (PHC measurement framework)



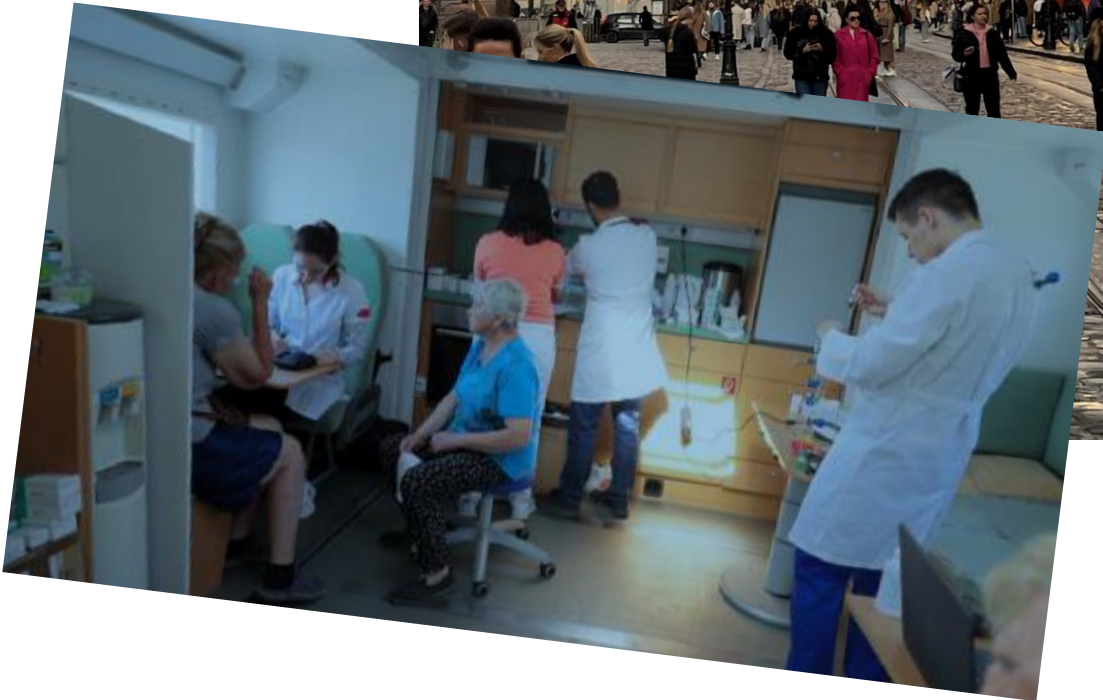
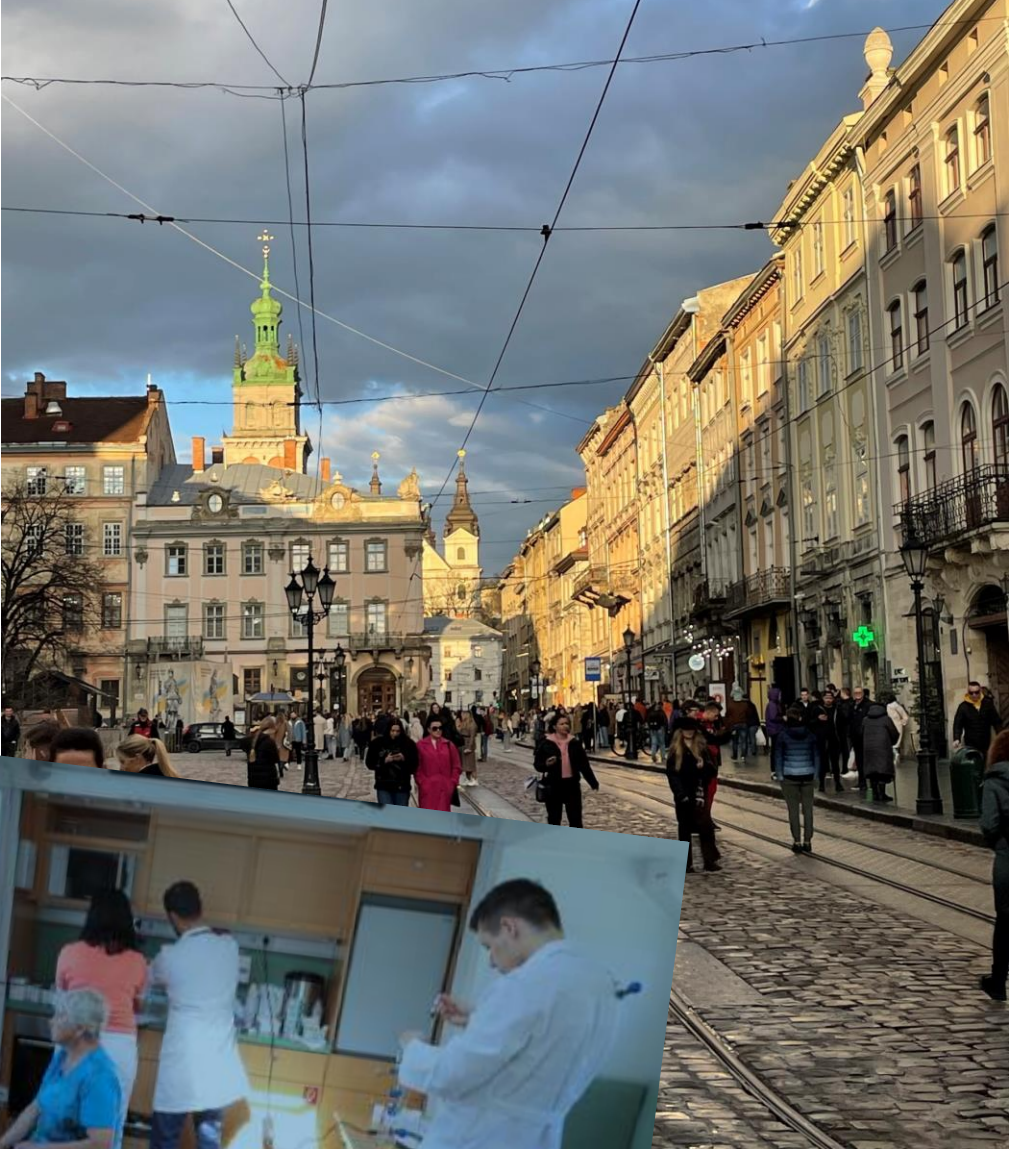
*PHC strategic and operational levers

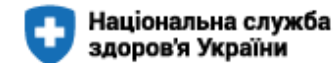
Conclusions

- The PHC approach is a flexible platform aims to respond to close to patient needs, it allows adaptation to many circumstances, even in difficult settings.
- The PHC approach accelerates progress towards achieving Universal Health Coverage and health security at a lower cost to governments. At the same time, it enables health systems to have all the essential health services readily available, of high quality, accessible and affordable to communities, as close as possible to where they live, work and play, in times of calm as in times of emergencies.
- Critical to continue support to the less affected services and areas which is essential to maintain the trust of the population in public actions at country level.
- The political commitment and multi-sectoralism are essential ingredients of the reforms.
- Integrated, short and long-term strategies, as well as rebuilding infrastructures and institutions are key to ensure health services to the populations.
- Reforms that ensure participation, proper recognition of all levels of the health system, accessibility to services and their equitable distribution help structure the response to build a fairer future for Ukraine

Thank You!

SLAVA UKRAINI!





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