



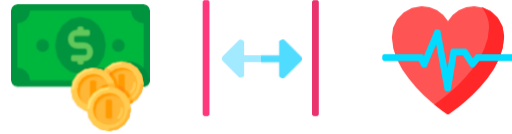
WHAT TO FINANCE IN HEALTH AND AT WHAT PRICE?



MODULE 1

Below is a summary of the main ideas of this module

> All countries have a **gap** between their **financial resources** and the population's **health needs**



> **Universal Health Coverage (UHC)** means that all people have access to the health services they need, with adequate quality and timeliness and without having to face financial hardship to get them



> Making progress towards UHC not only implies having more resources, but also **making smart decisions** on how to use resources to achieve more with the same

> The gap occurs because **health spending** increases at a much higher rate than the increase in resources for the sector



COSTS



RESOURCES



> Factors that put pressure on health expenditure

Change in demographic profile

Epidemiological change

Increase of the middle class

Commitment by countries to move towards UHC

More and better health technologies

1 By limiting access to health services

> When there is a gap between resources and needs, countries are forced to ration. This rationing acts at 3 levels:

2 By reducing financial coverage

3 By limiting the range of offered services

> When there is a gap between resources and needs and it is difficult to mobilize more resources, **it is necessary** that the most efficient use of the available resources is made. Two key policies to increase spending efficiency are:

1



Explicit priority setting in health

2



Tools to achieve more affordable medicine prices

