Global Action Plan for healthy lives and well-being for all

- Referring to: Agenda item 5.4, document EB 144/11, page 9f.
- Initial input by: Mariska Meurs, Wemos, and Daniel Gulati, German Institute for International and Security Affairs
SDG 3 Global Action Plan for healthy lives and well-being

Overview and rapid analysis

Daniel Gulati & Mariska Meurs

For G2H2 civil society meeting 23 January 2019
Who, what and when?

Request
- Governments of Ghana, Norway and Germany
- To improve the cooperation of the organizations involved
- WHO in the lead
- Plan as „nucleus“ for WHO member-states

Timeline
- 10/2018: launch at World Health Summit in Berlin
- 10/2018 – 9/2019: active engagement and consultations to develop the plan
- 9/2019: presentation at UN General Assembly
- Implementation phase – plan?

„However, more needs to be done to achieve our shared goals and we believe it is necessary that all relevant actors rally fully behind the SDG 3 and related targets.“
What’s in it – three pillars

**Align**
- Strengthen provision of global public goods, align investment case approaches, harmonize operational procedures

**Accelerate**
- Progress on essential cross-cutting issues (see next slide)

**Account**
- Set of common 2023 milestones and common results framework
Accelerators – so far

Seven accelerators identified, more to be added:

1. Sustainable financing
2. Frontline health systems/primary health care
3. Community and civil society engagement
4. Determinants of health
5. R&D, innovation and access
6. Data and digital health
7. Innovative programming in fragile and vulnerable states and for disease outbreak responses
Accelerator 1 – sustainable finance

• Stressing the need for more funding and for equity in raising and spending resources
• Including relative, but not absolute, benchmarks for spending on health & stressing quality of DAH more than amounts – not challenging enough on DAH
• general emphasis on global health security (e.g to “avoid draining funding for other health-related activities”, insurance mechanism, limitation of “critical public goods” to epidemic preparedness)
Accelerator 1 – sustainable finance (cont.)

• Mention of taxation, but sin taxes and not corporate or wealth taxes
• Mention of tax avoidance, but not evasion
• Refers to tax reform as a technical issue, not political – how ambitious on equity in raising resources?
• Push to embed private health financing in public policy
• Referring to macroeconomic environment and the role of the IMF, but references to innovative and hybrid finance – promoting private sector financing?
Accelerator 3 – community and CS engagement

• Strong normative lens
• Tendencies of critical self-reflection, but no concrete consequences thereof
• Reflection of cross-cutting relevance of civil society
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Deficits</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Readiness for improved coordination</td>
<td>• “Alignment” insufficient</td>
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<td>• Acknowledgement of fragmentation as an issue</td>
<td>– No cross-links</td>
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<td>• Improvement in the evolution of some accelerators</td>
<td>– inconsistencies</td>
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<td>– Synergies not used</td>
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<td>• Supplier-induced vs. needs-based</td>
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<td>• Obscure evidence base, limitations intransparent</td>
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<td>• Recommendations for donors missing</td>
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<td>• no operationalisation at country level</td>
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<td>• No potential for disruption (MDG+UHC)</td>
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Have a look yourself at [https://www.who.int/sdg/global-action-plan](https://www.who.int/sdg/global-action-plan)

And find out what delegates say on this:
- EB agenda item 5.4 (2030 Agenda)
- Related: 5.5 (UHC)