High-Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems

Exploring new sources of finance to help developing countries achieve the health MDGs

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Background

- Taskforce launched at UN High-Level Event in New York on 25 September 2008
- Global leaders called for an additional US\$30 billion to save 10 million lives – 7 million women and 3 million children
- Taskforce established to:
 - identify and promote innovative financing mechanisms for health results in poor countries
 - encourage support from potential donors and other opinion formers

Innovative international financing to deliver additional health aid



Taskforce members

- Prime Minister Gordon Brown (United Kingdom) (co-chair)
- Robert Zoellick (*President of the World Bank*) (co-chair)
- President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf (Liberia)
- Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg (Norway)
- Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus (Health Minister, Ethiopia)
- Bernard Kouchner (Foreign Minister, France)
- Giulio Tremonti (Finance Minister, Italy)
- Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul (Development Minister, Germany)
- Stephen Smith (Foreign Affaires Minister, Australia)
- Margaret Chan (Director-General of the World Health Organization)
- Graça Machel (President and Founder, Foundation for Community Development, Mozambique)

Taskforce meetings and timeline

- 1st Taskforce meeting took place at the Financing for Development Conference in Doha in early December 2008
- 2nd Taskforce meeting to be hosted by UK Prime Minister on March 13 ahead of G20 Finance Minister's meeting
- Taskforce will report to G8 Summit in July
- Final Taskforce report will be presented to the UNGA in September

Commitments made - Taskforce meeting in Doha

- Stronger health systems, including strengthening the health workforce
- Innovative financing mechanisms have an essential role to play
- Taskforce recommendations to be consistent with Paris Principles and Accra Agenda for Action

Working group I – Health systems financing gaps

 Clarify the constraints to scaling up support for health systems

 Define the financing gaps and identify the types of funding that are required

Various estimates of funding gaps

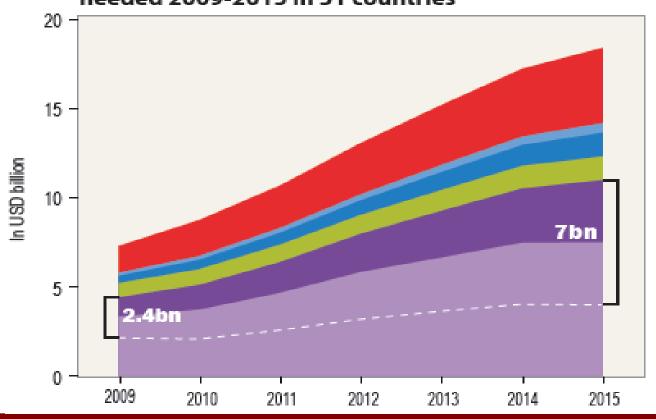
 WHO Commission for Macroeconomics and Health, 2001: gap US\$22 to 31 billion pa

• World Bank, 2003; US\$25 to 70 billion pa

• UN's Millennium Project, 2005: US\$ 30 to 50 billion pa

Estimated funding requirement MDG 4 and 5

Additional health systems and programme costs needed 2009-2015 in 51 countries*



- Child health service costs
- Postnatal care costs for mother and babies
- Antenatal care costs
- Family planning costs
- Quality facility birth costs for mothers and babies**
- Underlying health systems strengthening costs

Working Group II - Innovative financing

 Identify the innovative financing instruments that could respond to the health systems constraints identified

 Make recommendations on instruments that are ready for expansion as well as possible new or complementary approaches

Mobilising political support for recommendations

- Focus on a discrete number of existing and new mechanisms
- Establish international support to ensure implementation
- Organise a group of "Champions" to promote the innovative financing mechanisms recommended by the Taskforce
- Mobilise range of stakeholders governments, international agencies, foundations and other philanthropic entities, the private sector, NGOs and civil society representatives, including faith-based organisations

Synergies with IHP+

- Additional international Financing to leverage domestic sources and close national financing gaps identified (e.g., in IHP+ compacts)
- Domestic, donor, and additional international funds for health are focused on results and better coordinated linked to strong, results focused national health plans in line with Paris and Accra
- Accountability for health financing at all levels are strengthened
- Flexible, predictable, long term resources from both domestic and international sources
- Needs and circumstances of individual countries are met No ONE Size fits all

