IS SURGERY PART OF UHC?

WHAT ARE THE BUILDING BLOCKS A NATIONAL STRATEGY?

AT WHAT LEVELS ARE THE STRATEGIES FOCUSED?

HOW INTERGRATED SHOULD A NATIONAL STRATEGY BE?

WHO SHOULD CHAMPION A NATIONAL STRATEGY?

WHAT CAN THE WBG OFFER?
THE WORLD BANK GROUP

An IFI that provides loans to countries for capital projects.

Private arm of the WBG that offers investment, advisory and asset management services to encourage private sector development in developing countries.

The arm of the WBG that offers political risk insurance and credit enhancements guarantees to assist investors protect FDIs against political and non-commercial risk in developing countries.

Mandated with the responsibility of fostering global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world.

The arm of the WBG that is mandated with the responsibility for legal dispute resolution and conciliation between international investors.

Mission of WBG:

End extreme poverty by 2030
Promote shared prosperity amongst the poorest 40%
HUMAN CAPITAL: THE CRISIS

INCREASING DEMAND FOR HIGHER-ORDER SKILLS...

Countries still face unfinished human development agenda.

World Development Report 2019 - Impact of digital transformation on nature of work:

a) New opportunities emerging in job creation, increased productivity and public service delivery;
b) Shift in skills in demand i.e. cognitive and socio-behavioral skills;
c) Changes in how people work, the terms with short term work posing challenges

Role of government:

a) Investment in human capital as to develop these in-demand skills;
b) Enhancing social protection coverage beyond access through formal sector jobs;
c) Increasing revenue mobilization by upgrading taxation systems where needed to provide fiscal space;

SCHOOL
Children who don’t survive don’t grow up to become future workers

CONTRIBUTION OF QUALITY-ADJUSTED YEARS OF SCHOOL TO PRODUCTIVITY OF FUTURE WORKERS

HEALTH
Contribution of health (adult survival rate and stunting) to productivity of future workers

PRODUCTIVITY OF A FUTURE WORKER (RELATIVE TO BENCHMARK OF COMPLETE EDUCATION AND FULL HEALTH)

Role of government:

a) Investment in human capital as to develop these in-demand skills;
b) Enhancing social protection coverage beyond access through formal sector jobs;
c) Increasing revenue mobilization by upgrading taxation systems where needed to provide fiscal space;

WORLD BANK GROUP
THE CRISIS CONCENTRATION

World Bank Human Capital Index 2018 ranking (top 5)

1. Singapore, 0.88 (score)
2. South Korea, 0.84
3. Japan 0.84
4. Hong Kong, 0.82
5. Finland, 0.81

Bottom 30 countries in the index;

- 25 located in SSA;
- 24 have >30% stunting rate;
- 25 have >4 fertility rate and pre-demographic dividend;
- 16 have >400 maternal mortality
- 18 LICs and 11 LMICs;
- 13 FCVs
HUMAN CAPITAL INTEGRAL TO DEVELOPMENT OF SURGERY

End extreme Poverty by 2030

Boast shared prosperity

Sustainable inclusive growth + Human Capital + Resilience

Learning for all

Universal Health Coverage

Universal Social Protection

Pathways to good jobs

Closing gender gaps

Aligning human capital outcomes contributed by other sectors
CRITICAL ACTION POINTS FOR HCD AND SURGERY?

Making social services work for all

• **Strengthen financing for service delivery** by addressing low capacity to generate revenue, poor allocation of budget for human capital development, and weak governance & accountability contributing to inefficient spending. Finance outcomes, not inputs.

• Improve the quality of key social services by focusing on service provider skills and motivation, the operation of accountability mechanisms, and resource challenges at the frontline.

• Link social services to good jobs.

Engaging the Private Sector for Human Capital in all sectors

• **Adopting different approaches to doing business** e.g. PPPs, Social Health Insurance;

• **Using disruptive technologies** to address longstanding service delivery issues e.g. M-Tiba

• **Creating an enabling environment for private sector participation** through legal and regulatory reforms to facilitate impactful investment by private providers

Innovate to close gender gaps

• **Access to quality services**—Improve access to services for women and girls and opportunities to enter the labor market. This is key to reaping a demographic dividend in many of our client countries.

• **Gender empowerment**—Promote better economic opportunities for women. Globally, countries are losing $160 trillion in wealth because of differences in lifetime earnings between women and men.
Simulation Model for Developing HC for Health

Adapted from Tomblin Murphy, 2005; Developed by O’Brien-Pallas, Tomblin Murphy & Birch (2005) and based on work by O’Brien-Pallas, Tomblin Murphy, Birch & Baumann (2001), and O’Brien-Pallas & Baumann (1997)
Interrelationship between health professional job market and health professional training opportunities
CASE EXAMPLE: FILLING SURGICAL SPECIALIST GAP IN ESWATINI

COSECSA/ECSACOG Collaboration

• Game changing engagement: Eswatini government and the two colleges to improve surgical capacity in the country;

• Successful collaboration between Mbabane Government Hospital and Raleigh Fitkin Mission Hospital to train surgical specialist in the country.

• Admit 2 residents per specialty per year in each hospital = 40 locally trained surgical specialists in 10 years
ECSA Nursing Labor Market Study: Gaps and Paradigm Shift

GAPS

- **Shortage and competencies**: Absolute shortages (not enough health workers) or relative shortages (skills imbalances), or both. Increasing trend towards specialization among nurses resulting in shortages of professionals in in primary health care (PHC) level;

- **Pre-service education accreditation**: Limited financial resources to increase accreditation activities in the nursing pre-service training

- **Barriers to the development** of advanced nursing roles that are proving highly effective at expanding healthcare coverage is evident.

THE PARADIGM SHIFT

- **Private and Public Sector engagement**: Increase in investment strategies that engage both the private and public sector for the training and employment of the health workforce;

- **Creating an enabling environment**: through regulatory reforms for private investment in the health workforce

- **Innovative and cost effective approaches in the education system**: that fully embrace the broad spectrum of competencies and cadres;

- **Strengthening nurses roles**: in PHC and surgery
ROLE OF INNOVATION..not WBG’s strongest point!

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THANK YOU