



Concept note for the side event

Strengthen country monitoring systems of UHC SDG indicators: A case of Senegal and global practices

12h30-14h30, 12 December 2017

Organizing partners

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Government of Senegal, World Bank, Hitotsubashi University, World Health Organization (WHO)

Background / Potential contributions to UHC 2030 key principles

The 48th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission held in March 2017 agreed upon the revised list of global Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators, in which indicators of universal health coverage (UHC) (SDG target 3.8) were refined to be coverage of essential health services (SDG indicator 3.8.1) and lack of financial protection coverage in health (SDG indicator 3.8.2).

Monitoring these UHC SDG indicators is useful for countries to develop evidence-based health national strategies [UHC 2030 key principle #3] in order to attain UHC which leaves no one behind in terms of the service and financial protection coverage [key principle #1] while ensuring transparency and accountability for results [key principle #2]. Many countries have been developing their monitoring system of the indicators by conducting household surveys such as Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS), and facility records.

However, routine collection of reliable and comparable data with sufficient detail on the health service and financial protection coverage remains to be a main UHC monitoring challenge. For example, data availability on service coverage of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) is still limited compared to that of infectious diseases and reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health. Household expenditure survey data are not always comparable across surveys in different years of the same country and across surveys of different countries, because survey instruments differ in aspects such as recall period, expenditure items covered and the overall focus of the survey (i.e. survey focusing on health vs. multipurpose survey where health is only one item for consideration). Furthermore, additional in-depth data collection is necessary to reveal what interventions can be useful to improve these coverage indicators, as coverage data themselves do not explain why coverage indicators have changed.

Senegal is one of the countries where government efforts to strengthen monitoring systems of the UHC SDG indicators are ongoing with support from development partners and academia, despite the challenges mentioned above. In the sessions, experiences and way forward of UHC indicator monitoring, especially in Senegal, will be shared, and then open floor discussion among speakers and participants will follow to enhance mutual learning across countries.

Proposed speakers and specific topics

Moderator

- Ikuo TAKIZAWA, Deputy Director General, Human Development Department, JICA:
Overview of session objectives, background, introduction of speakers [3 min]

Speakers

Keynote: Mitsuko KUMAGAI, Director General of Human Development Department, JICA

Session 1: National initiatives of Senegal to attain UHC and strengthen UHC SDG indicator monitoring

- Dr Marie Khémesse NGOM NDIAYE, Director General of Health, Ministry of Health and Social Action, Senegal:
National strategies for improvement and monitoring of health service coverage [7 min]
- Dr Bocar Mamadou DAFF, Director General, Universal Health Coverage Insurance Agency, Senegal:
National strategies for improvement and monitoring of financial protection in health [7 min]
- Dr Makoto TOBE, Senior Advisor on Health Financing / Health Systems, JICA:
JICA's support program for service delivery, financial protection and UHC monitoring in Senegal [7 min]
- Prof Motohiro SATO, Director, Research Center for Health Policy and Economics, Hitotsubashi Institute for Advanced Study, Hitotsubashi University, Japan:
In-depth analysis on relationship between governance of health mutuelle organizations (HMO) and financial protection in health using data from LSMS and HMO survey [7 min]
- Dr Papa Ibrahima Sylmang SENE, Director of Demographic and Social Statistics, National Statistic and Demographic Agency, Senegal:
Implementation plans and challenges of Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS), and Demographic and Health Survey- Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (DHS-MICS) [7 min]

Q&A with audience [10 min]

Session 2: Global practices to strengthen UHC SDG indicator monitoring

- Dr Maud JUQUOIS, Health Economist, World Bank:
World Bank's support for LSMS and UHC monitoring in Senegal and West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) countries, and UHC Policy and Human Resource Development (PHRD) Fund [7 min]
- Dr John GROVE, Director, Information, Evidence and Research, WHO:
WHO support for global UHC monitoring and measurement improvement strategies [7 min]

Q&A with audience [15 min] / Open floor discussion [15 min]

Wrap up by the moderator [3 min]