



Interrogating myths and taboos in the UHC discourse

Amplifying evidence from the majority world



Belgian Platform for
International Health



Health for All Now!

People's Health Movement



Welcome



T. Sundararaman,
JIPMER
International School
of Public Health,
India



Mario Esteban
Hernandez Alvarez,
Department of
Public Health,
National University
of Colombia



Jamie Dasmariñas,
Council for Health
and Development,
Philippines



Sulakshana Nandi,
People's Health
Movement and
Public Health
Resource Network,
India



Remco van de Pas,
Senior Research
Associate at the
Centre for Planetary
Health Policy
(CPHP), Germany



PART I: Interrogating myths and taboos in the UHC discourse

How is the role of governments and the road maps to achievement of these objectives highly contested in the UHC discourse?	T. Sundararaman
What myths are amplified in the UHC discourse?	Mario Esteban Hernandez Alvarez
What are the taboos that prevent more viable forms of progress being attenuated or altogether excluded in the UHC discourse?	Jamie Dasmariñas
What is the impact of all this on health equity and financial protection?	Sulakshana Nandi



How is the role of governments and the road maps to achievement of these objectives highly contested in the UHC discourse?



**T. Sundararaman,
JIPMER International
School of Public
Health, India**



Mario Esteban Hernandez
Alvarez, Department of
Public Health, National
University of Colombia

What myths are amplified in the UHC discourse?



**What are the taboos
that prevent more
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**Jamie Dasmariñas,
Council for Health
and Development,
Philippines**



Sulakshana Nandi,
People's Health Movement
and Public Health Resource
Network, India

**What is the
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on health equity
and financial
protection?**



PART II

How can countries and civil society counter the myths and taboos in mainstream UHC discourse? What is the way forward?

PHM Thematic group on Equitable Health Systems



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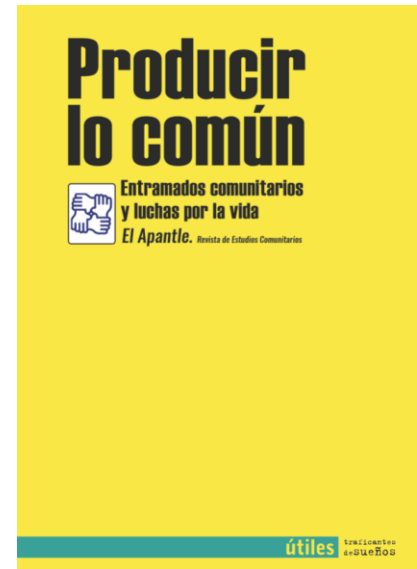


IPHU Thailand
Equitable Health Systems





Multiple mobilizations for the right to health and attempts at convergence in Colombia and Latin America



Push for government accountability in the Philippines





Governments and civil society in action in India



A glimpse of a district hospital and community health centre in Chhattisgarh, India (WHO, PHRS & SHRC CG, 2019)

Friday July 2 2021

CITYLINE

32 Civil Society Organisations oppose privatisation of health services

■ Staff Reporter
RAIPUR, July 1

IN A joint memorandum to Chief Minister Bhupesh Baghel, 32 Civil Society Organisations have demanded from the Government of Chhattisgarh to immediately withdraw the decision of privatisation of health services. Instead of giving industry status to health, strengthen the right to health and provide primary health services in the villages through the government machinery as "health is our right, not business or industry".

The 32 Civil Society Organisations including Chhattisgarh Bachao Andolan, Akhil Bharatiya Adivasi Mahasabha, Akhil Bharatiya Kisan Sabha, Hakselo Aranya Bachao Sangharsh Samiti, Bharat Jan Andolan, Kisan Sangharsh Samiti, Mati, Right to Food Campaign, Rashtriya Adivasi Vikas Parishad, Kannoni Margdarshan Kendra, Jan Swastha Abhiyan, amongst others, in a joint memorandum to the Chief Minister strongly opposed the State Government move wherein, it announced to

give industry status to health along with grants and concessions by promoting private sector to provide health services in villages.

The Civil Society Organisations maintained that the health care services means that it is the responsibility of the government to provide quality public health services to the people with ethics and integrity, whereas this effort of the Chhattisgarh Government will further away the health services from the people.

Through the joint memorandum the Civil Societies underlined suggestions like Strengthening Public Health Systems, wherein, the government should immediately increase the expenditure on health and increase the allocated amount in budget, strengthen primary health services so that all sub-centres, primary aid centres and health and wellness centres in State have adequate human resources, medicines, tests and other medical related services for their functioning. If any patient comes to a government hospital, then it becomes the responsibility of the govern-

ment to provide quality treatment to him/her. Under no circumstances should the patient bear any expenses come, nor should she/he have to go to a private hospital. The availability and responsiveness of referral vehicle, 102, 108, vehicle should be improved.

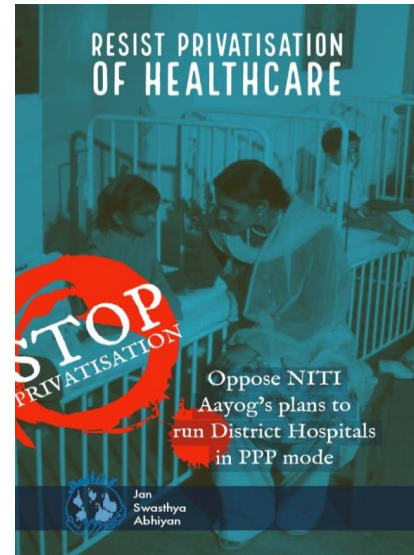
Demanding cancellation of all Public Private Partnership (PPP) and outsourcing proposals in health services, the Civil Societies said control of the private sector is the responsibility of the government. Not only should it fit the treatment rate in private hospitals, but also monitor it and take strict action against private hospitals adopting unethical practices. Implement the rights of patients and grievance redressal given in the Nursing Home Act. The need to strengthen 104 helplines in State has been felt for a long time.

The Civil Societies further suggested that to stop temporary or short-term appointments immediately, instead, undertake recruitment drives to fill vacancies and sanction more posts, especially for nurses and ANMs, through regular jobs. Priority

should be given to local people in appointments as far as possible and doctors etc. should be encouraged financially and other ways to work in difficult areas.

Medical and other educational institutions should be opened for youth in tribal areas so that they can study and take jobs in health and other sectors. The work done to strengthen district hospitals in Bilaspur, Dantewada, Sukma is a good model. Mitranis, Anganwadi workers, other front-line workers should be paid wages according to their work and on time and they should not be overburdened.

The government should ensure that the COVID-19 should not impact other essential services. Routine maternal and child health services, immunisation services, prevention and control of infectious disease (Typhoid, Malaria, TB, HIV etc.) along with non-communicable diseases (BP, sugar) at sub-centres, PHCs, HWCs and block, district, medical hospitals etc., continued testing, treatment and service for mental health problems and other outpatient services should be ensured.





PART III

Q&A



Thank you!



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