

Introduction

The world is lagging behind in achieving universal health coverage (UHC) with “very few countries having managed to improve service coverage and reduce catastrophic out of pocket health spending” (WHO, 2023). Despite UHC requiring access to comprehensive services to all people when and where they need them, access to noncommunicable diseases, reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health care in Africa is well below targets (Arhin, 2023; Dowou, 2023). Africa is also faced with threats of epidemics, antimicrobial resistance and the exacerbative effects of conflict and climate change, all of which impede the sustainable achievement of UHC.

Bridging the gap

Innovation must be employed to get the most impact out of limited resources. By addressing the following areas comprehensively, countries can make significant progress toward achieving UHC:

1. **Health systems strengthening** through investing in infrastructure development, expanding the workforce and supply chain strengthening. Investing in building and upgrading health facilities, particularly in underserved areas, training, recruiting and retaining more healthcare professionals to ensure adequate coverage and improved service delivery, as well as improving the procurement and distribution systems of health products will result in a more resilient health system (Ismail, 2024),
2. Expanding **financing for health** is required across all building blocks of the health system, and governments must allocate more finances for health, noting that the Abuja declaration benchmark is 15% of GDP. On the demand side, the goal is to ensure financial protection of health seekers by reducing their out of pocket costs. This can be attained through efficient use of resources for sustainable health financing mechanisms including universal health insurance, tax-based funding, and community health funds (Arhin, 2023; Bertram, 2024; Kazibwe, 2024).
3. **Equity and accessibility** – The health system must reach all population groups, including rural and urban, rich and poor, vulnerable and marginalized communities. An accurate vital statistics national system is essential in identifying the most vulnerable who shall need the most protection, ensuring an equitable health system.
4. **Quality of care** - Establishment and implementation of standards and guidelines to ensure that all patients receive high-quality services.

Adequate pre- and post-qualification training that is in tandem with the population needs is also essential in assuring quality of care. Patient and health worker safety is another integral part of a quality assured health system

5. Building a rich **data and research** ecosystem– a robust health information system supported by a culture of data collection, management, and analysis is necessary for evidence based decision making and continuous improvement.
6. An **enabling policy and regulatory environment** will ensure that mixed health systems thrive on the strengths of both public and private sectors, and incentivize innovation incubation and scaling.
7. **Action oriented respectful partnerships** through local and international collaboration between private, public and development partners shall enhance the sharing of knowledge, resources, and best practices, increase funding, and amplify impact of interventions. Exhaustive stakeholder engagement in planning and guideline development improves trust between public and private sectors, enhances transparency and accountability in the allocation and use of resources and ensures that innovative ideas from all stakeholders benefit the health system.
8. **Addressing the effects of climate change on health**
 Climate change poses health risks with women, with low income communities, the elderly, children, people with pre-existing disease, those living in remote and hard to reach areas, displaced persons and refugees, people living with disabilities and minorities and marginalized populations being the most vulnerable. Appropriate strategies need to be built into public health policies and practices to better protect communities from the health impacts of climate change and promote overall resilience.

Conference structure

The 2 day conference shall convene health system experts from government, private sector and development partners to bring forward solutions to bridge the gap in attaining UHC in Africa.

Program tracks

1. Financing for health
2. Comprehensive services and quality of care
3. Digital health solutions
4. Expanding access to diagnostics
5. The nexus between climate change and health

References

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