

One People- One Goal- One Faith



THE SENEGALESE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF THE UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE

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Context of financial accessibility to health care

Generally, the demand of health services constitutes a major concern due to financial accessiblity.

Household expenditure directly contributes to 34% of the National Healte Expenditure.

80% of the senegalese population does not have health coverage.

A strong political commitment in order to make Universal Health Coverage a reality in Senegal.

Political commitment



« Beyond a new voluntarism in the strengthening of the health facility, I intend to launch, in consultation with the relevant actors, a universal health coverage program and a serious reflection on the health governance ».

(Address to the nation April 3,2012)

Health risk coverage schemes in Senegal

R1

Compulsory scheme covering the civil servants.

R2

- Compulsory scheme covering workers from the private sector.
- This is the health contingency institutions (HCI).

R3

- Voluntary scheme across health mutual insurance.
- Voluntary scheme across private insurances.

R4

 Free medical assistance scheme targetting vulnerable groups and poor population.

Strength and Weaknesses

Strength

- Improved access to health care.
- Solidarity and equity
- Improved health indicaters in people with insurance

Weaknesses

- Weakness in governance and management.
- No regard of the health pyramid by beneficiaries
- A package of care of health insurances remains weak and midly attractive
- Low capacity of beneficiaries' contribution
- Low rate of coverage in the informal and rural sector
- Free initiatives highly depending on the Technical and financial partners

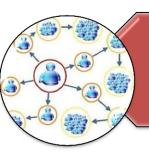
Current experiences and achievements for the extension of the health coverage

« Decentralization of the health insurance » project (DECAM)

□ DECAM aims to improve financial accessibility to quality health care among the rural and informal population and the vulnerable groups.

□ Objective : « One local community, One mutual insurance at least ».

The domains of intervention of the project:



Setting of mutual insurance and networks at regional and departmental level



Strengthening the financial mecanism of mutual health insurances (Health insurance subsidy from the State)



Strengthening administration and management

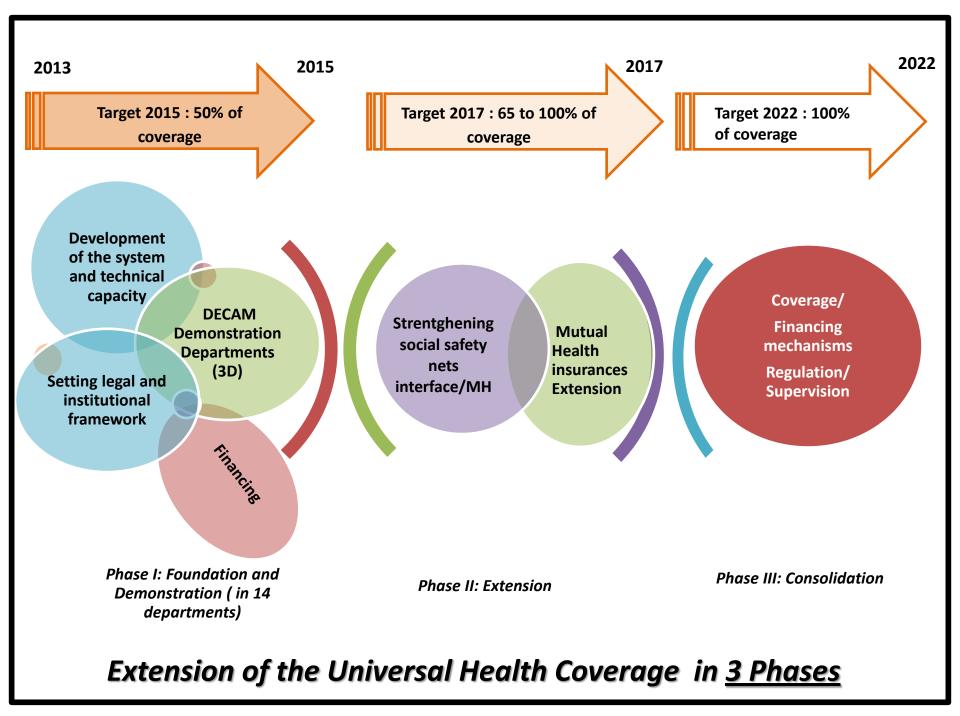


Strengthening communication

Other experiences et initiatives (continuation)

Experience developed by one local authority





Setting of an Equity Fund

□ Objective of the fund of equity: free medical care of the indigents through the mutual health insurances.

☐ Area of intervention: In four (04) regions of Senegal with the support of the Belgian cooperation.

☐ Currently over **7000** indigents enrolled in **43** mutual health insurances insurance benefit freely from the health services.

Signing ceremony of the Equity Fund



School Mutual Health Insurance Project



Other experiences and intiatives

☐ Free initiatives (dialysis, insulin, ARV, tuberculose....)



Strenghtening of the insurance regulation

Implementation of Statut N°07/2009/CM/UEMOA on regulation of social mutuality

National Office of Social Mutuality

National Guarantee Funds of Social Mutuality

Challenges:

- Ownership of UHC strategy by the local authority and community;
- To put together all the free initiatives;
- Strengthening the strategies of information;
- Sustainability of financing of the UHC;
- Harmonization of interventions by a multisectorial approach with the definition of roles and responsibilities of each actor.
- The Universal Health Coverage is not only the prerogative of a single ministerial department more or less a single sector.

If you want to go far, go together! If you want to go fast, go alone! "Dr Lembit Raago"





JE VOUS REMERCIE DE VOTRE AIMABLE ATTENTION!