

# HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT

THE WORLD BANK STRATEGY FOR  
**HEALTH, NUTRITION, &  
POPULATION RESULTS**



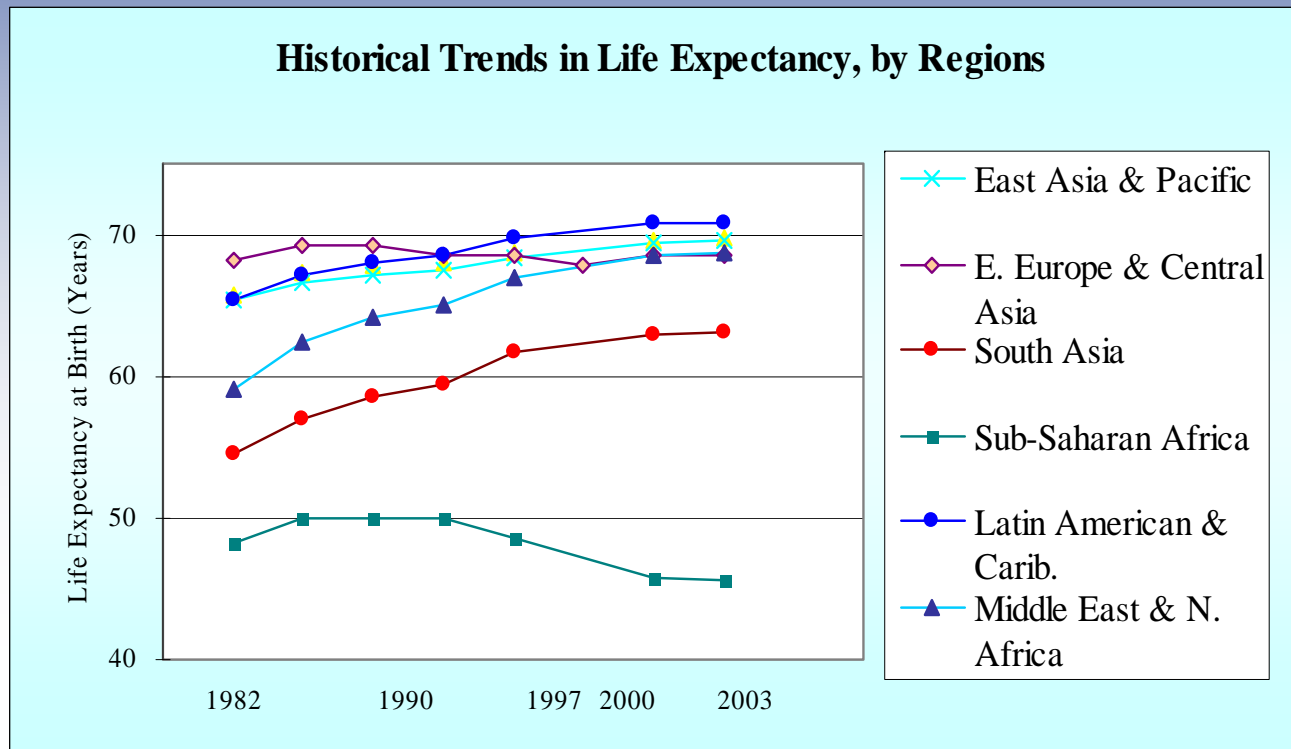
THE WORLD BANK

# Introduction



- Global Trends in Health, Nutrition and Population
- New Opportunities and Challenges for the Global Health Agenda
- The World Bank Strategy
- Next Steps for Implementation

Significant achievements have been made in extending life expectancies in the developing regions of the world...

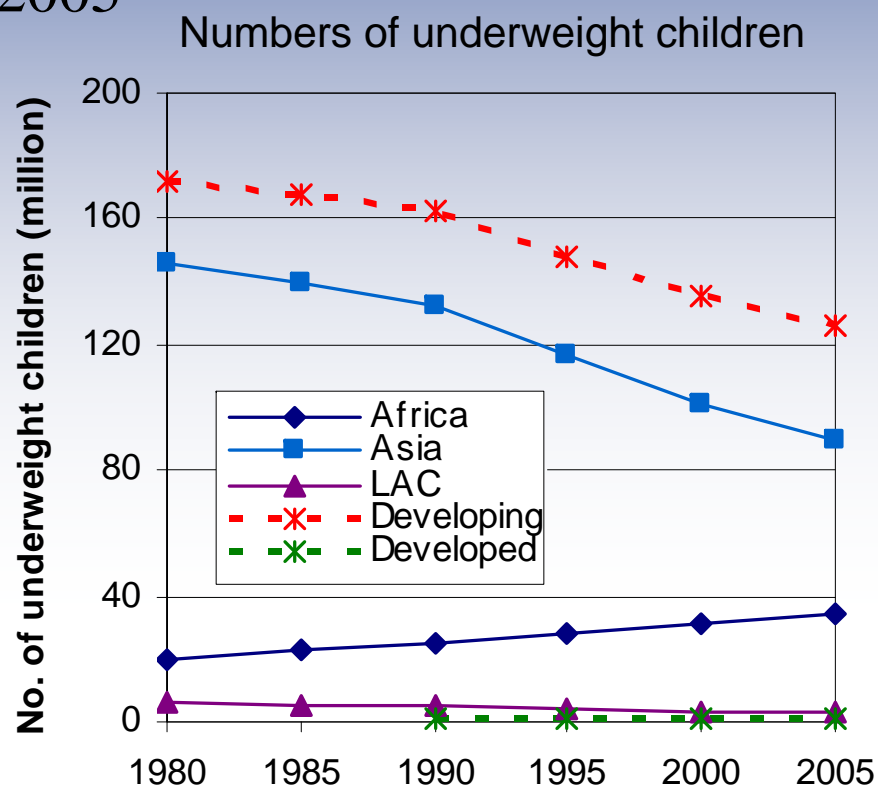
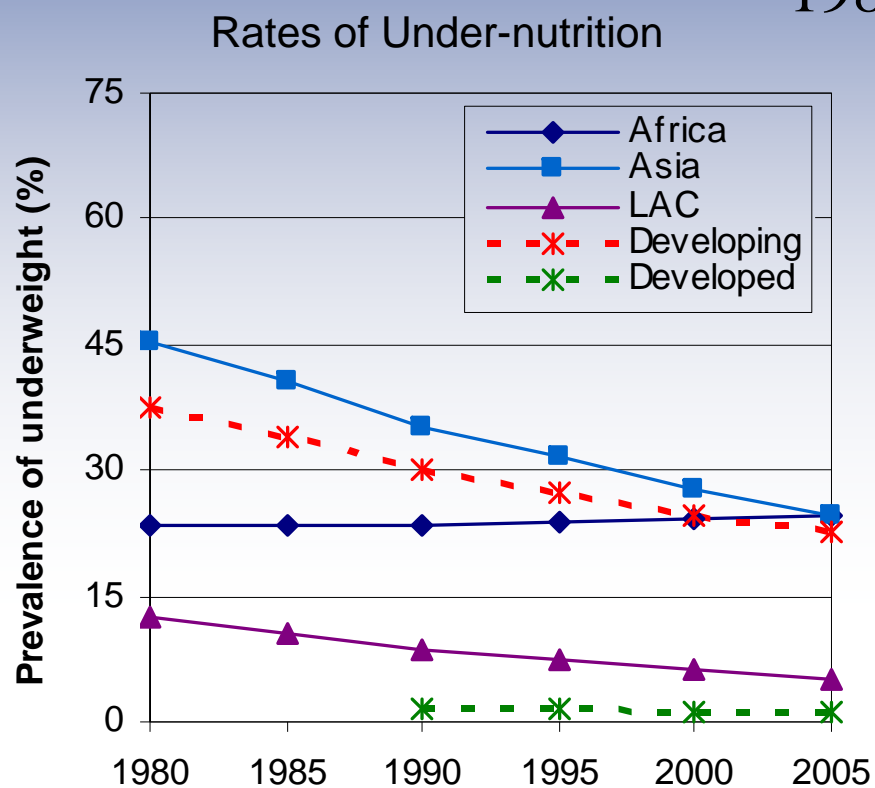


...but progress has been slow, or even reversed, in some parts of the world, notably in Sub-Saharan Africa.

# Global trends in underweight (Children 0-4 Years)



1980-2005



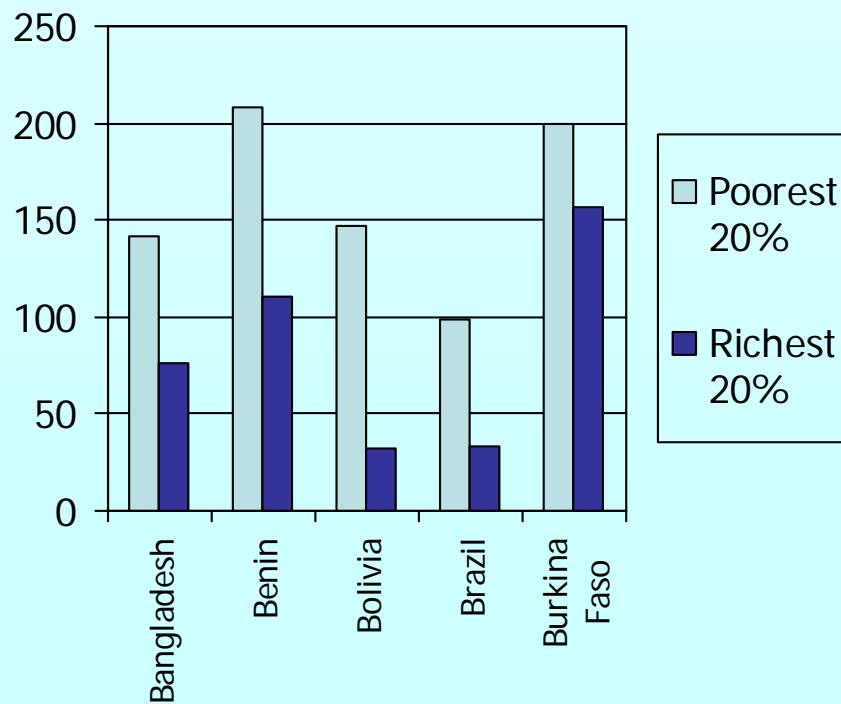
Malnutrition problem remains large and extensive

Source: *Repositioning Nutrition*, 2006

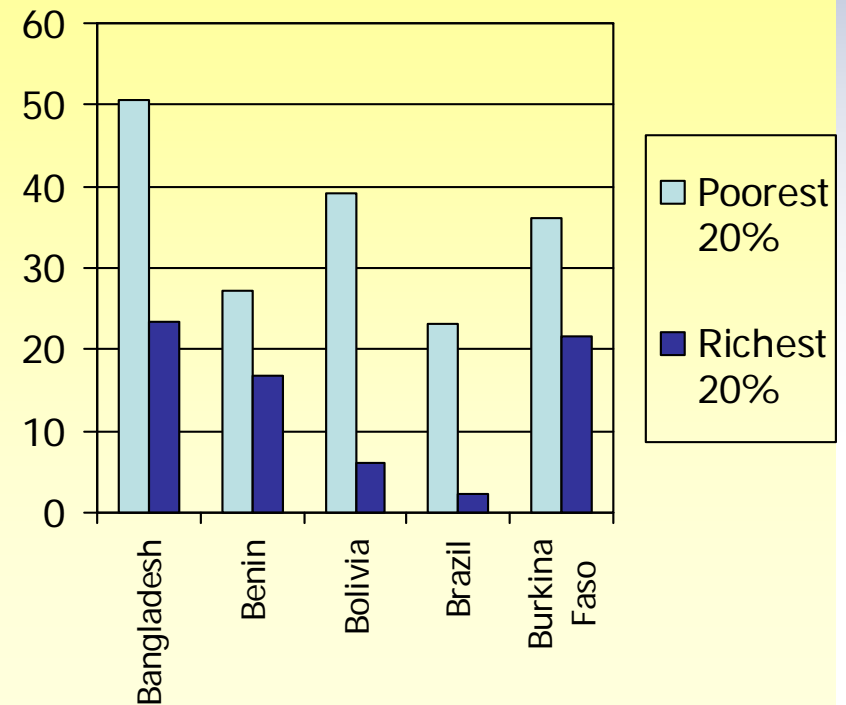
# Inequities in health outcomes persist at the country level



## Under-five mortality rate



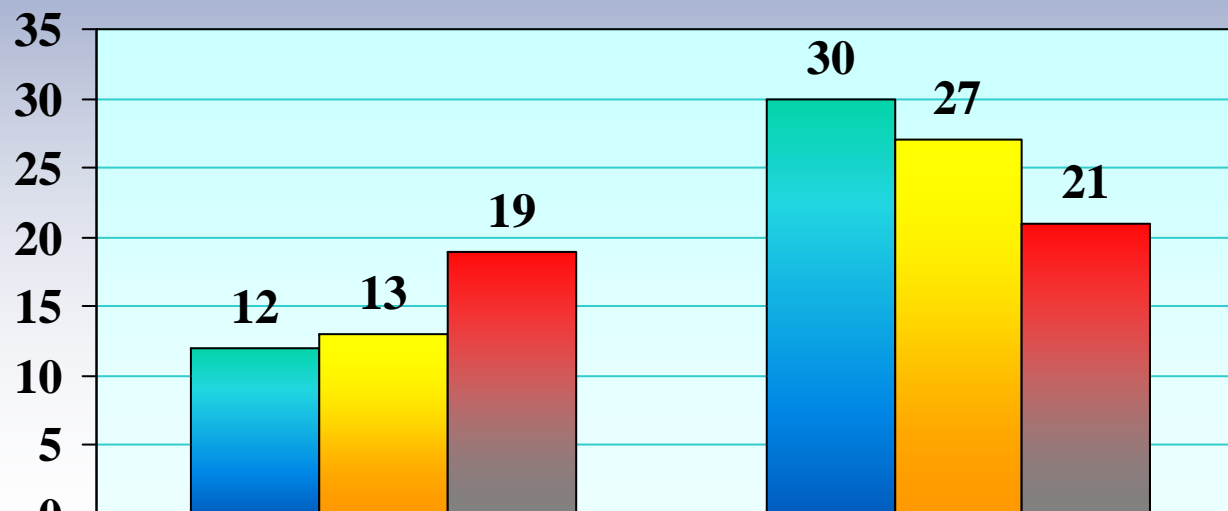
## Stunting prevalence (%)



# ...as well as inequities in the allocation of public financing for health



Share of public spending in health as % of total, by income quintiles



	Poorest Quintile	Richest Quintile
■ Sub-Saharan Africa	12	30
■ E. Europe & C. Asia	13	27
■ South Asia	19	21

Each year, 10.5 million children die before they reach the age of 5 from largely preventable diseases



And under-nutrition is the underlying cause of at least 3.5 million deaths among children under five years.



Over 20 % of the women who die in childbirth do so because of malnutrition...

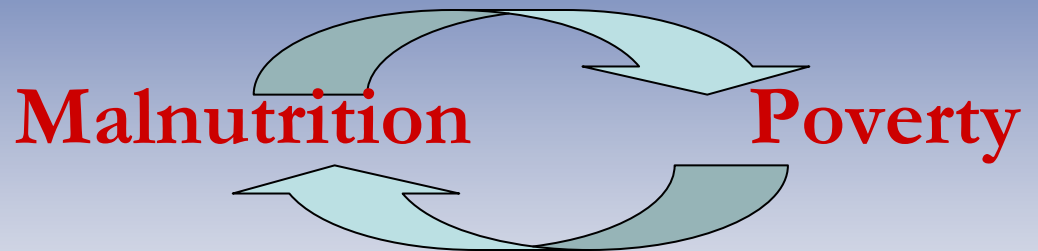
Under-nutrition in the first 2 years of life leads to irreversible brain damage and losses in physical productivity...



# Malnutrition and Ill-health affects economic growth...



- GDP losses  $\geq 2-3\%$
- Leads to a  $>10\%$  potential reduction in lifetime earnings for each malnourished individual
- Malnutrition (stunting) in early years linked to a
  - 4.6 cm loss of height in adolescence
  - 0.7 grades loss of schooling
  - 7 month delay in starting school



(Improved nutrition can be a driver of economic growth)

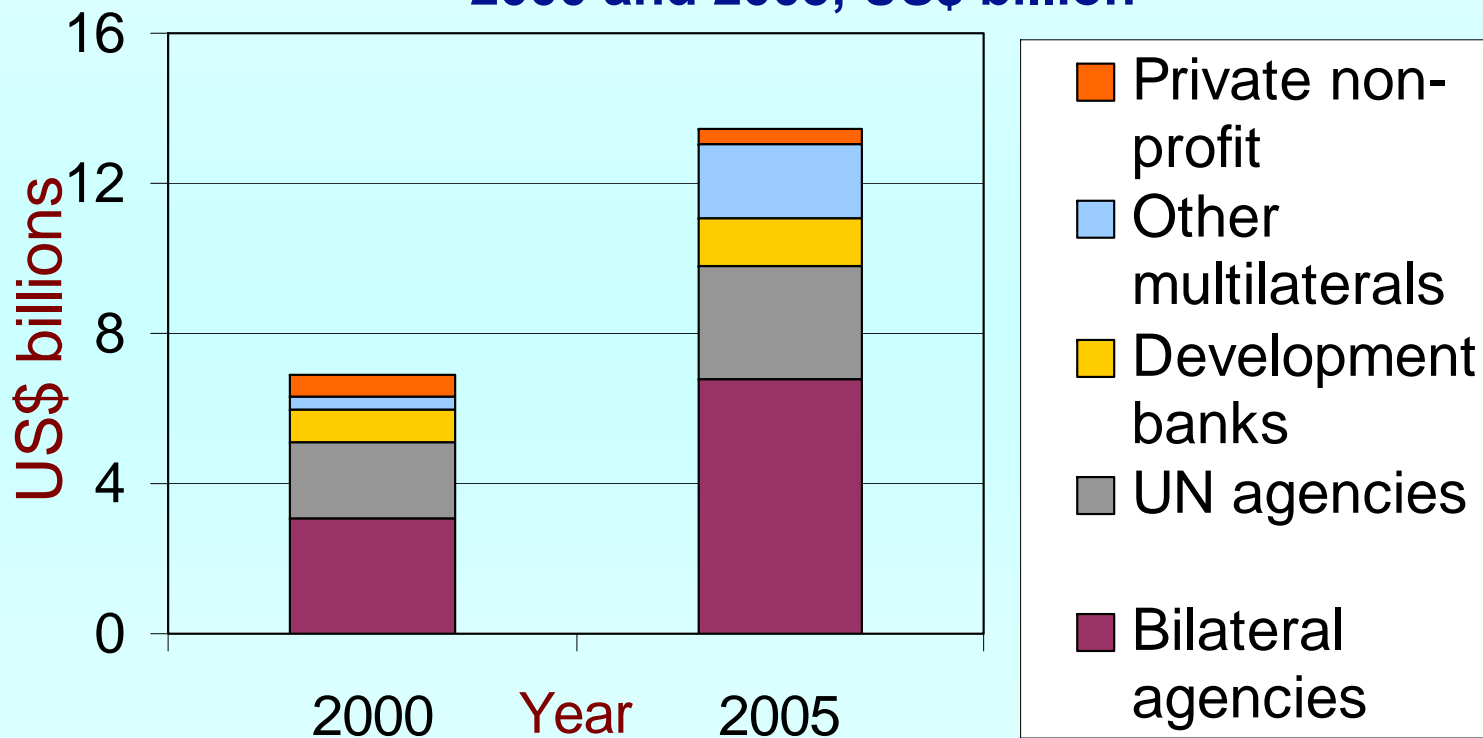


# The Emerging Global Health Agenda

*In response to overwhelming need - there has been a dramatic increase in Global Development Assistance for Health*



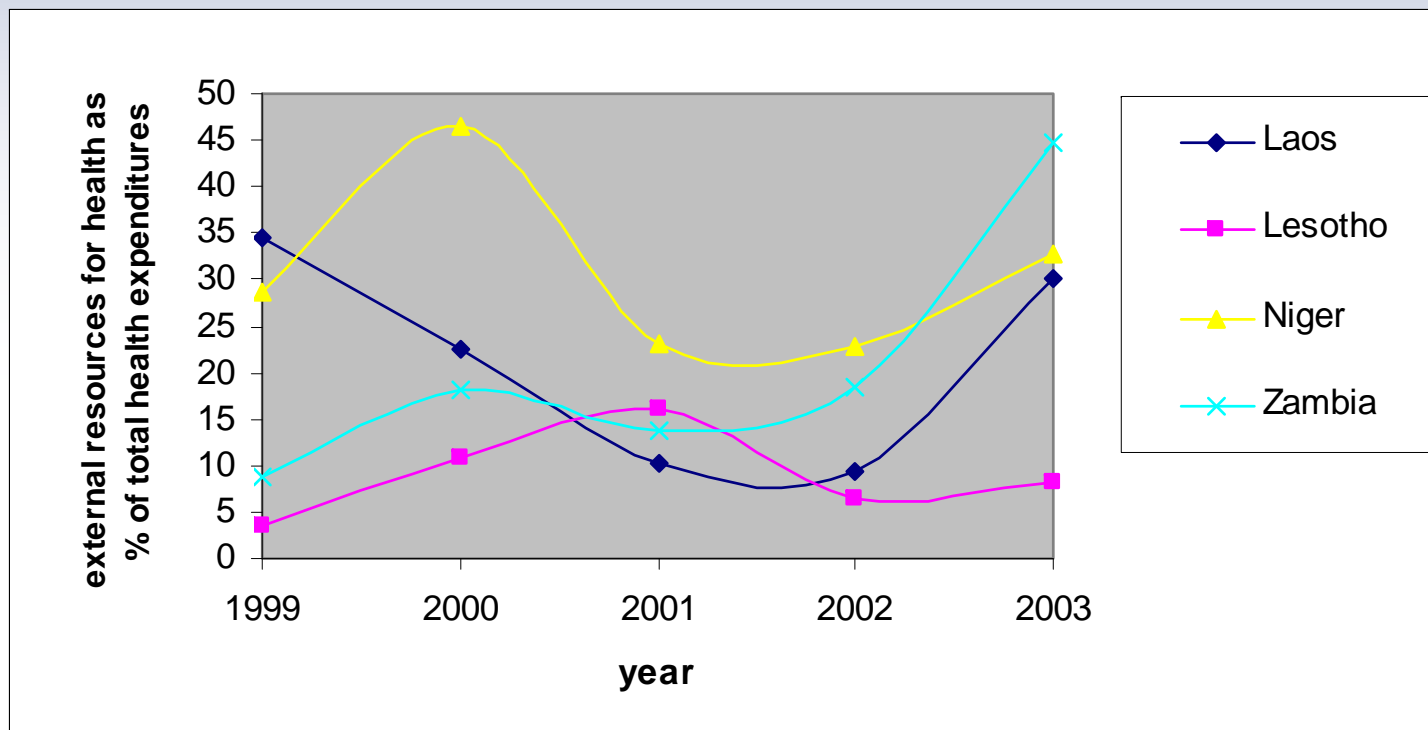
**Development assistance for health, by source  
2000 and 2005, US\$ billion**



# But... aid effectiveness could be improved



- Better aligned with government priorities
- More predictable and less volatile
- Better harmonized to reduce administrative costs



**Extreme volatility in external financing for health**

# Global Health Challenges



- Malnutrition, reproductive, maternal and child health goals (MDG 1, 4 & 5) are not on track in many countries
- Emerging risks of global pandemics
- Inadequate attention to measuring and monitoring **Results**
- Limited public policy actions and capacity in many developing countries

# Global Health Opportunities



- Global attention to health policy has increased dramatically, with active engagement of private foundations and other new partners
- While single-intervention approaches remain a high priority, renewed attention to health systems is being embraced by global and country-level partners
- G8 and TICAD IV under Japanese leadership offer excellent opportunities for consolidating global commitments

# The World Bank's Health, Nutrition and Population (HNP) Strategy

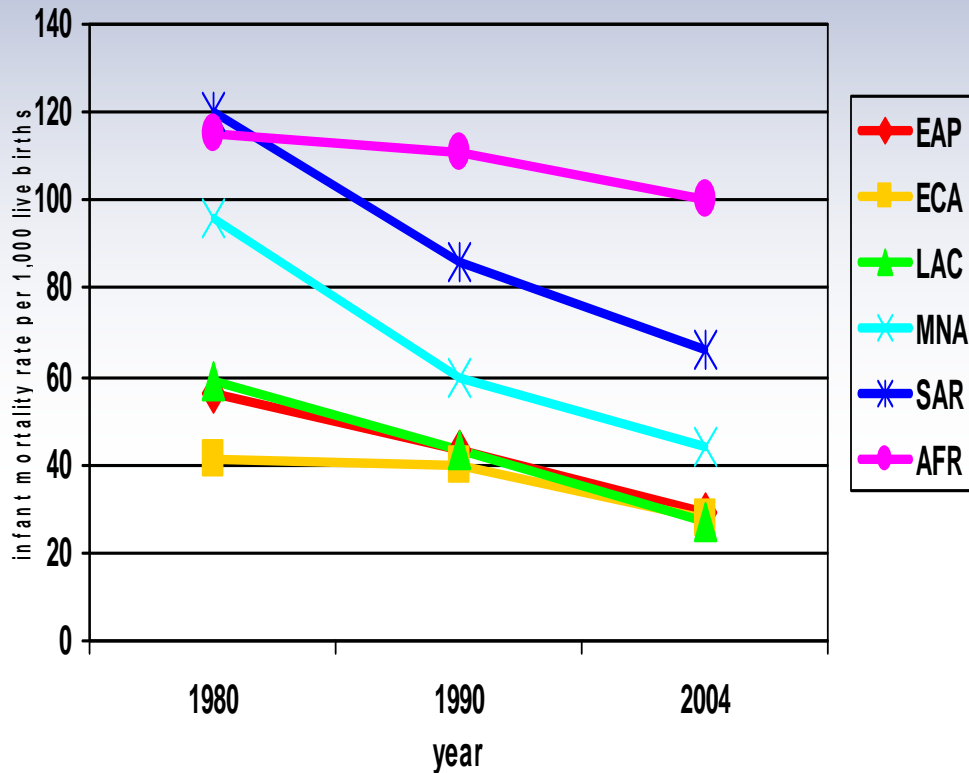


1. Improve Health, Nutrition and Population outcomes at country levels, with particular focus on the poor and vulnerable population
2. Prevent poverty due to illness by strengthening financial protection
3. Improve financial sustainability and its contributions to sound macroeconomic and fiscal policy
4. Improve governance, accountability, and transparency in health, nutrition and population

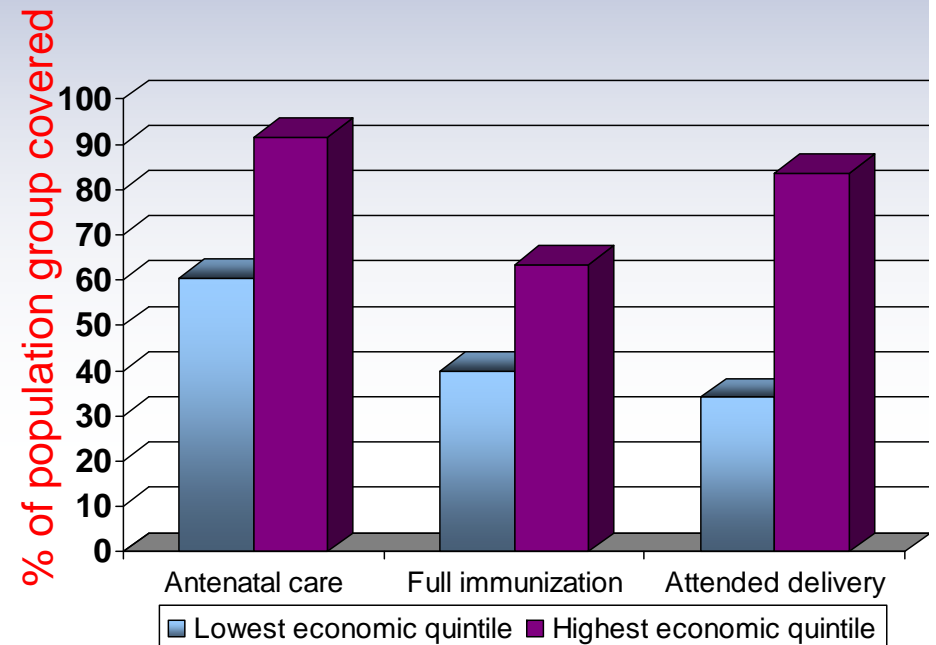
# Improve the level and distribution of key HNP outcomes, particularly for the poor and vulnerable



**Trends in infant mortality rate by World Bank region, 1980 – 2004**



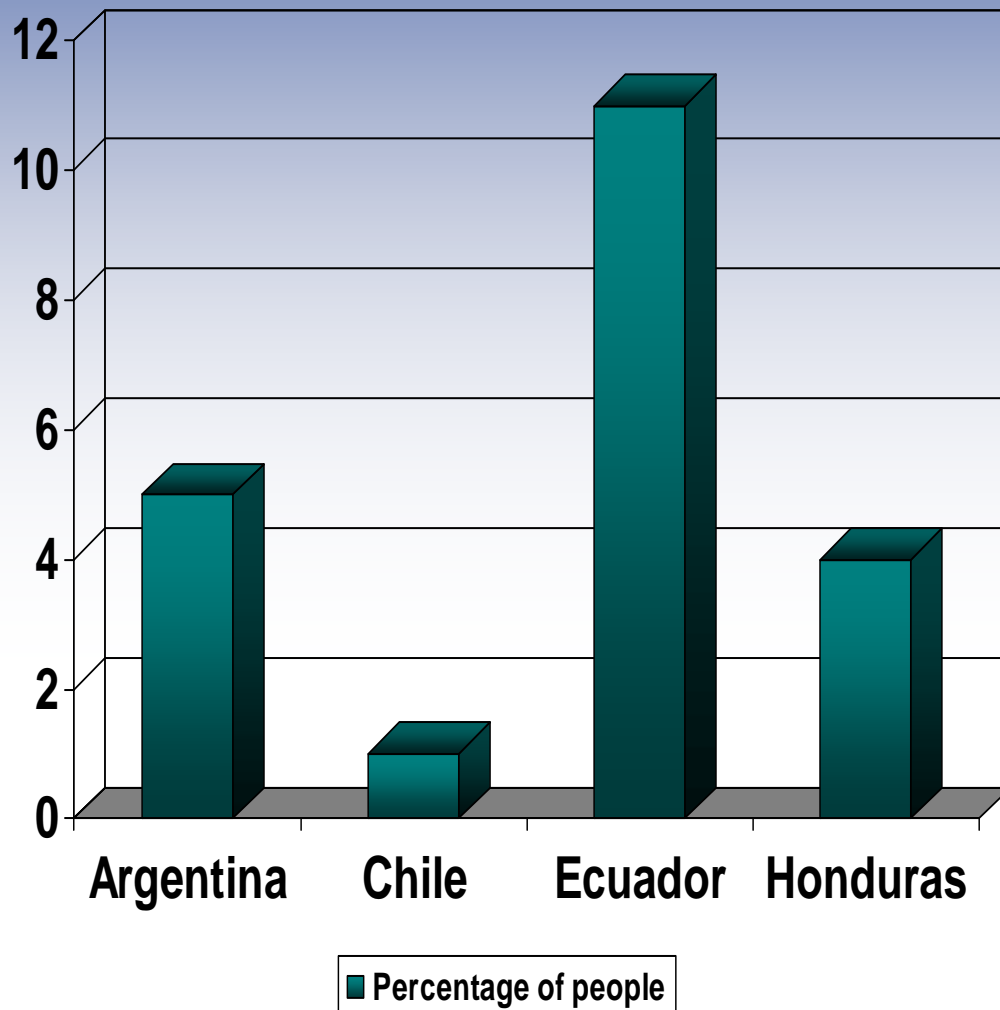
**Use of Basic MCH Services by Lowest and Highest Economic Quintiles, 50+ Countries**



Source: World Development Indicators 2002 and 2006.

Source: Gwatkin, Wagstaff, Yazbeck. 2005. DHS Data 1990 – 2001.

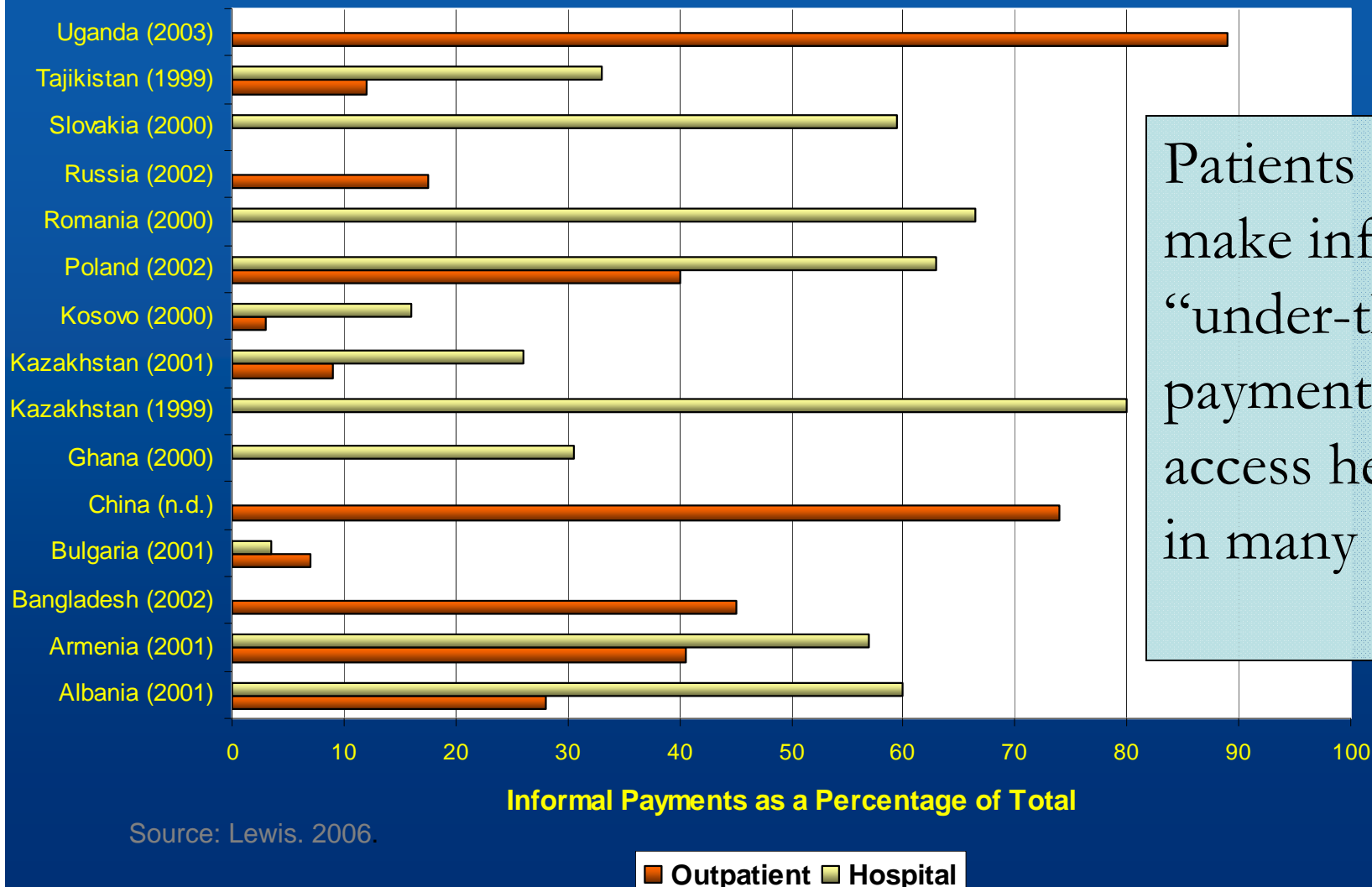
# Prevent poverty due to illness and injuries by strengthening financial protection



Percentage of people falling below the poverty line due to illness, in selected Latin American countries, 2004

Source: Baeza and Packard. 2006.

# Improving governance, accountability, and transparency in the health sector



Patients have to make informal “under-the-table” payments to access health care in many countries.

# MDG 6: HIV/AIDS Programs

In Rwanda, the World Bank's life-saving AIDS medicines keep this mother and father alive to care for their young child...



# Preventing Global Epidemic



The World Bank has helped Vietnam fight Avian Flu since 2003...



Vietnam veterinarian inspects live ducks.

# Providing support to “Fragile States”



- The World Bank supports special programs to accelerate recovery after natural disasters and in post-conflict countries
- In addition to physical reconstruction, these programs include human security components, e.g.:
  - Earthquake recovery program in Turkey included mental health programs
  - Disability Project in post-conflict Bosnia-Herzegovina helped war-injured citizens with physiotherapy and prostheses

## Improved Health Facilities in Tajikistan



BEFORE

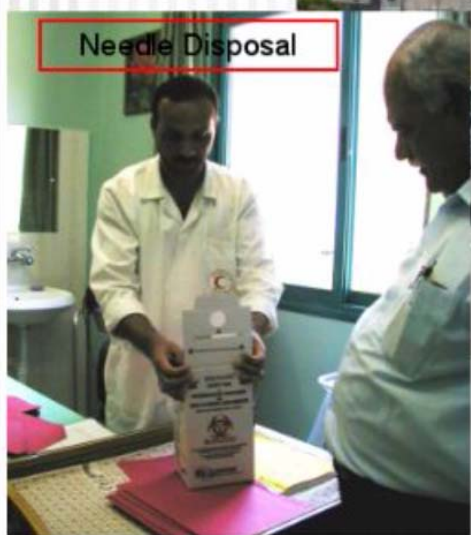


AFTER

## Primary Care Clinic, Gaza



Needle Disposal



Cold Storage



World Bank investments in Primary Health Care facilities in low income communities

# Strengthening Health Systems



- Weak health systems remain a major roadblock to achieving *Millennium Development Goals 1, 4, 5 and 6*.
- A Health Systems approach should address the **supply** and **demand** constraints, including: limited human resources, weak supply chain and logistics, poor governance & regulation, and lack of accountability.

# Next Steps – What can we do together?



- Re-focus attention and resources on the “neglected MDGs”: nutrition, reproductive health, maternal and child health.
- Create a common platform for Health System strengthening at the country level
- Mobilize resources for large-scale implementation (e.g., through IDA Credit)
- Develop robust data gathering and analytical capacity for evidence-based policy decisions

# Next Steps – What can we do together?



- Promote collaborative division of labor and better accountability among global and local partners
- Strengthen partnership with private sector (e.g., in R&D) to promote innovations and investments in affordable solutions
- Ensure linkages with macroeconomic policies to promote growth and reduce poverty

# In conclusion



- The road ahead will not be easy: it will require all of us working together to achieve our shared goals.
- We look to Japan's leadership and political commitment to help us sustain these efforts over the long term.
- We also look forward to building new partnerships with the private sector and civil society in finding innovative solutions to these challenging problems.



*On behalf of women and children around the world, we thank you for your attention!*

