



PARALLEL SESSION 2.5

**ASSESSING HEALTH INTERVENTIONS FOR A FAIR, EFFICIENT, AND
SUSTAINABLE UHC**

| BACKGROUND

As our global community joins forces and work towards universal health coverage (UHC), monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and continuous assessment play a crucial role to identify areas working well and areas requiring adjustments for improvement. The approaches can be both qualitative and quantitative techniques depending on the intervention of interest, question we would like to answer, and the context. This process aims to provide constructive feedback on the impact of the interventions on various outcomes (e.g., quality of life, life expectancy, other clinical outcomes, and health service utilization and cost) to ensure that we work towards a fair, efficient, and sustainable UHC.

Conventionally, such processes are employed when deciding to fund or when implementing health interventions such as drugs and medical device (i.e., health technology assessment or HTA). Role of assessments can extend beyond HTA of drugs and medical devices. The benefits of knowing how we are doing and whether interventions are sustainable, or how to deploy them in ways which will be sustainable could extend to national programs of health promotion services including vaccinations, disease screening (e.g., HbA1c compared to FPG+OGTT for Type 2 diabetes, and mammography for breast cancer with and without genetic stratification).

The SAFE (sustainable, adequate, fair, efficient) idea of health financing could extend throughout the paradigms of health promotion and disease prevention, disease screening, clinical management of diseases, minimization of complications, and home and community models of care.

| OBJECTIVES

The proposed session objective is to discuss issues of judicious assessment including M&E on health interventions (i.e., pharmaceuticals, medical devices, and technologies including omics, AI, digital health) and how these innovations impact the fiscal space for UHC (via modelling, long-term implication). Moderator will provide an overview of the session and speakers will cover the following topics:

- HTA of drugs and/or medical devices
- Social return of investment (e.g., of national program around health promotion or public health interventions)
- Health priority setting (e.g., in Kenya) to decide on optimal resource allocation that is fair, efficient, and sustainable
- Evaluation of active case findings strategies for infectious diseases (e.g., TB or HIV) in a LMIC



Speaker

Kenji Shibuya

Director

Institute for Population Health, King's College London
United Kingdom

Professor Kenji Shibuya is currently Professor and Director, University Institute for Population Health at King's College London. His expertise ranges across important topics in health metrics and evaluation; global burden of disease and risk factor analysis; health financing and cost-effectiveness; health system performance; health financing with an emphasis on universal health coverage; and product and system innovations; public-private partnerships; and R&D strategies. His global policy vision, with an emphasis on local ownership, performance, partnership and innovation has become the core of the new global health strategy of the Japanese government.

Dr. Shibuya has been an advisor to both central and local governments, and most recently he was appointed as Special Advisor to the Director-General of the World Health Organization on health metrics and data. He spearheaded the future strategic directions of the Japanese global health policy agenda after the Hokkaido Toyako G8 Summit in 2008. He led the Lancet Series on Japan, published in 2011 in an effort to jump-start debates on Japanese domestic and global health policy reform. In 2015, he chaired the landmark Advisory Panel on Health Care 2035 for the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.

He obtained his MD at the University of Tokyo in 1991 and earned a doctorate of public health in international health economics at Harvard University in 1999.