

# Right to Health and Health Systems



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# Right to health approach to a health system:

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- ❑ At the centre: the well being of the individuals, communities and population
- ❑ Not only outcome, but also process
- ❑ Transparency
- ❑ Participation
- ❑ Equity, equality and non-discrimination
- ❑ Respect for cultural differences
- ❑ Medical care and underlying determinants
- ❑ Progressive realization and resource constraints

# Cont.

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- ❑ Duties of immediate effect: core obligations (e.g. comprehensive national health plan, ensure access to health related services on a non-discriminatory bases; equitable distribution of health-related services-rural urban; effective, transparent and independent accountability mechanism)
- ❑ Coordination
- ❑ Health as a global public good: the importance of international cooperation
- ❑ Striking balances
- ❑ Monitoring and accountability

# WHO's Building Blocks

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- ❑ Health services (medical and public health)
- ❑ Health workforce
- ❑ Health information system
- ❑ Medical products, vaccines and technologies
- ❑ Health financing
- ❑ Leadership, governance, stewardship

# Leadership, governance, stewardship

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- ❑ Comprehensive national health plan with indicators and benchmarks; detailed budget - financial arrangements, evaluation, monitoring and accountability

## The process:

participatory and transparent

situational analysis-health research and development

impact assessment

- ❑ Implementation
- ❑ Monitoring and Accountability

# Accountability: two related points

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1. 'Right to health' should be recognized in national law
2. Needs detailed provisions explaining what the law entails (e.g. WHO's standard on water and sanitation)