## Reflections on examples of social participation in UHC

SUNI SEA Conference: Linking people, communities and primary health care: an essential approach for tackling NCDs and achieving UHC 15 May 2023

Kira Koch Systems governance and stewardship Special Programme on Primary Health Care WHO Headquarters 15 February 2023



## Three components of primary health care

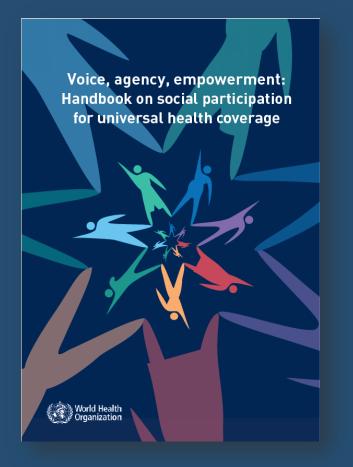


PHC is a whole-of-society approach to health that

- aims equitably to maximize the level of distribution of health and well-being
- by focusing on people's needs and preferences (both as individuals, and communities)
- as early as possible along the continuum from health promotion and disease prevention to treatment, rehabilitation and palliative care, and
- as close as feasible to people's everyday environment

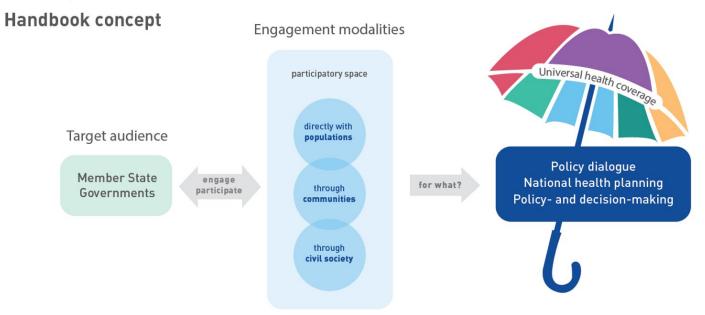
**Source**: World Health Organization & United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (2018). A vision for primary health care in the 21<sup>st</sup> century: towards universal health coverage and the Sustainable Development Goals. World Health Organization https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/328065

### Social participation: how to make it work?



Available at: <a href="https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/342704">https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/342704</a>





#### Case study examples include:

- Thailand's National Health Assembly
- Portugal National Health Council
- Tunisia's Dialogue Societal

...

- India's National Rural Health Mission
- Madagascar's CSO-led Community Health System Strengthening approach

# Key issues for policy-makers to reflect on when setting up, strengthening and instituationalizing social participation

- Chapter 1: Participation: a core instrument for voice, agency and empowerment
  - Chapter 2: An **enabling environment** for participation
  - Chapter 3: **Representation** in participation
- Chapter 4: **Capacities** for meaningful government engagement with the population, communities, and civil society
- Chapter 5: From population engagement to decision-making
  - Chapter 6: Legal frameworks for participation
  - Chapter 7: Sustaining participatory engagement over time

## An enabling environment for participation



Why do you need to consider power dynamics when setting up participatory mechanisms?

**Power dynamics** create unequal conditions for participation

- Structural barriers to participation for some
- Increasing access to for others

#### Selected key messages

- Enabling environment for participation → evening out the playing field (empowering those who are weaker and less powerful)
- A participatory space → potent tool to minimize power asymmetries if designed to counter formal and informal barriers
- Social participation  $\rightarrow$  transformative potential
  - challenges societal conventions of whose voice should be heard
  - who should have **agency** over their own health
  - who should be **empowered** to meaningfully contribute to policymaking.

## **Representation for participation**



**Representation in participation** 

KIRA KOCH DHEEPA RAJAN



Handbook on Social Participation for Universal Health Coverage

#### Challenges in finding the 'right' representatives:

- Considered legitimate
- Able to represent a constituency, idea, and/or their own individual experience

#### Selected key messages

- Format & design  $\rightarrow$  ability to take on representative roles
- Balanced and transparent selection strategy
- Format which lends legitimacy to participants Neutral facilitator
  - Homogenous focus groups
  - Meeting location
  - Speaking time
  - Preparatory material
- Quantitative vs qualitative representation

## **Capacities for meaningful engagement**



Capacities for meaningful government engagement with the population, communities, and civil society

> KATJA ROHRER-HEROLD DHEEPA RAJAN



Handbook on Social Participation for Universal Health Coverage Recalibrating the balance of power which is rooted in expertise, knowledge, and speaking skills

#### Selected key messages

- Quality of exchanges → determined by the competency and capacities of the participants
- Level playing field  $\rightarrow$ 
  - stakeholders/participants on an equal footing
  - more frank and fruitful discussions
  - policy influence
- **Recognition** is the most fundamental dimension of capacities for equal interaction but is the most difficult to build
- Communication depends on exposure to participatory spaces
- A lack of technical skills impedes the participation process, but governments can ensure that technical skills can be compensated for if lacking

# Thank you!

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