The Significance of Health for Development in an ‘Emerging’ Myanmar

The Commission on Investing in Health

Professor Dean Jamison

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Global Health 2035: WDR 1993 @20 Years

The World Bank's World Development Report 1993

- Evidence-based health expenditures are an investment not only in health but in economic prosperity
- Additional resources spent on cost-effective interventions to address high-burden diseases could quickly and dramatically improve population health

The Lancet Commission on Investing in Health – December 2013 (Summers Commission)

- Re-examines the case for investing in health
- Proposes a health investment framework for low- and middle-income countries
- Chaired by Lawrence H. Summers and Co-chaired by Dean T. Jamison
Professor Lawrence Summers, Chair of the CIH

- Chief Economist, World Bank
- Secretary of the Treasury under President Clinton
- President, Harvard University
- Chief Economic Advisor to President Obama

Global health 2035: a world converging within a generation

2015-2035: Three Domains of Health Challenges

- High rates of avertable infectious, child, and maternal deaths
- Demographic change and shift in GBD towards NCDs and injuries
- Impoverishing medical expenses, unproductive cost increases

Two Centuries of Divergence; ‘4C Countries’ Then Converged

Under-five mortality, China and Sweden, 1751-2008
Convergence in Myanmar:
Estimated reductions in mortality by investing in convergence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2035</th>
<th>% reduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maternal deaths</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths</td>
<td>58,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis deaths</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV deaths</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births</td>
<td>870,000</td>
<td>810,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Fertility Rate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(births per woman)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-5 Mortality Rate</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(per 1,000 births)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trends in child mortality, by average annual rate of reduction, 1990 - 2012

- Cambodia: 2
- Indonesia: 27
- Lao PDR: 29
- Myanmar: 46
- Viet Nam: 54
- Philippines: 56

Ranking among 75 Countdown countries

MDG 4: 4.4% reduction per year

Average annual rate of reduction (%) 2000-2012
Average annual rate of reduction (%) 1990-2000
### Trends in Maternal Mortality, by Average Annual Rate of Reduction, 1990 - 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Average Annual Rate of Reduction (%) 1990-2000</th>
<th>Average Annual Rate of Reduction (%) 2000-2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Philippines</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Our Recommendation on UHC:**

**CONVERGENCE FIRST** (Blue Shading)

- More costly/less cost-effective
- Interventions covered
- Population covered
- Interventions towards convergence
- Prepaid
- Less costly/more cost-effective
- Population not yet covered
- Interventions not yet publicly financed
- User fee
- More costly/less cost-effective
- Prepaid
- Interventions towards convergence
- Essential package for NCDs
The Value of Investing in Health

“The Lancet Commission on Investing in Health provides further proof that improvements in human survival have economic value well beyond their direct links to GDP”

Jim Kim
World Bank President

Full Income: A Better Way to Measure the Returns from Investing in Health

Between 2000 and 2011, about a quarter of the growth in full income in low-income and middle-income countries resulted from VLYs gained.
Using VLYs, Convergence Has Impressive Benefit: Cost Ratio

For Myanmar, estimated benefits = $4.3

Fiscal policies are a powerful, underused lever for curbing non-communicable diseases and injuries.
Improving Health and Government Budgets with Fiscal Policy

### Win-win taxation
- Taxation of tobacco, alcohol, sugar, extractive industries
- “Triple, half, double” – Tripling the price of tobacco halves smoking and doubles revenues

### Inter-sectoral reallocations and efficiency gains
- Removal of fossil fuel subsidies, health sector efficiency
- Worldwide carbon energy subsidies are worth 2.0 trillion USD (IMF, 2013)

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Single Greatest Opportunity To Curb NCDs is Tobacco Taxation

50% rise in tobacco price from tax increases in China
- Prevents 20 million deaths + generates extra $20 billion/y in next 50 y
- Additional tax revenue would fall over time but would be higher than current levels even after 50 y
- Largest share of life-years gained is in bottom income quintile