

# **UN ECOSOC Dialogue on UNDS and Middle-income Countries**

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## 3 distinct objectives for global public financing [e.g. health]

1. Save as many lives\*\* as possible (\*\*MDG/SDG)
2. Provide global public goods with externalities (e.g. pandemic avoidance)
3. Provide solidarity with countries facing special needs beyond their own control (e.g. HIV/AIDS, falciparum malaria)

## 4 interconnected challenges

1. Prioritize global efforts towards populations with greatest needs (including vulnerable groups)
2. Prioritize global efforts towards populations with limited ability to pay
3. Prioritize resources towards countries that can achieve best outcomes
4. Incentivize domestic resource mobilization to meet local needs

# Limits of basing financing policies on GNI per capita

## 1. Imperfect measure of underlying need

- Social outcomes not necessarily correlated with income per capita
- Averages mask inequalities across populations

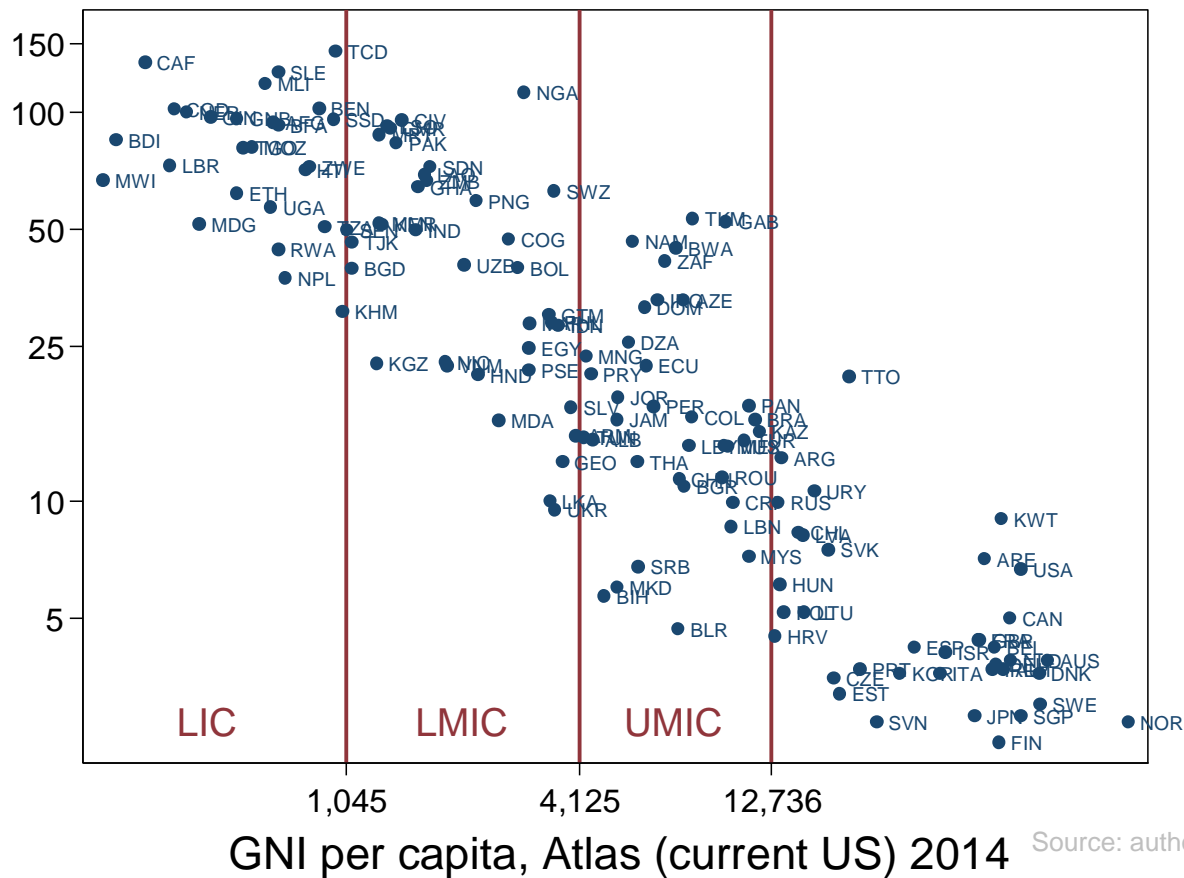
## 2. Imperfect measure of government financing capacity

- Provides limited information on domestic resource mobilization
- Provides little information on a government's budgetary prioritization

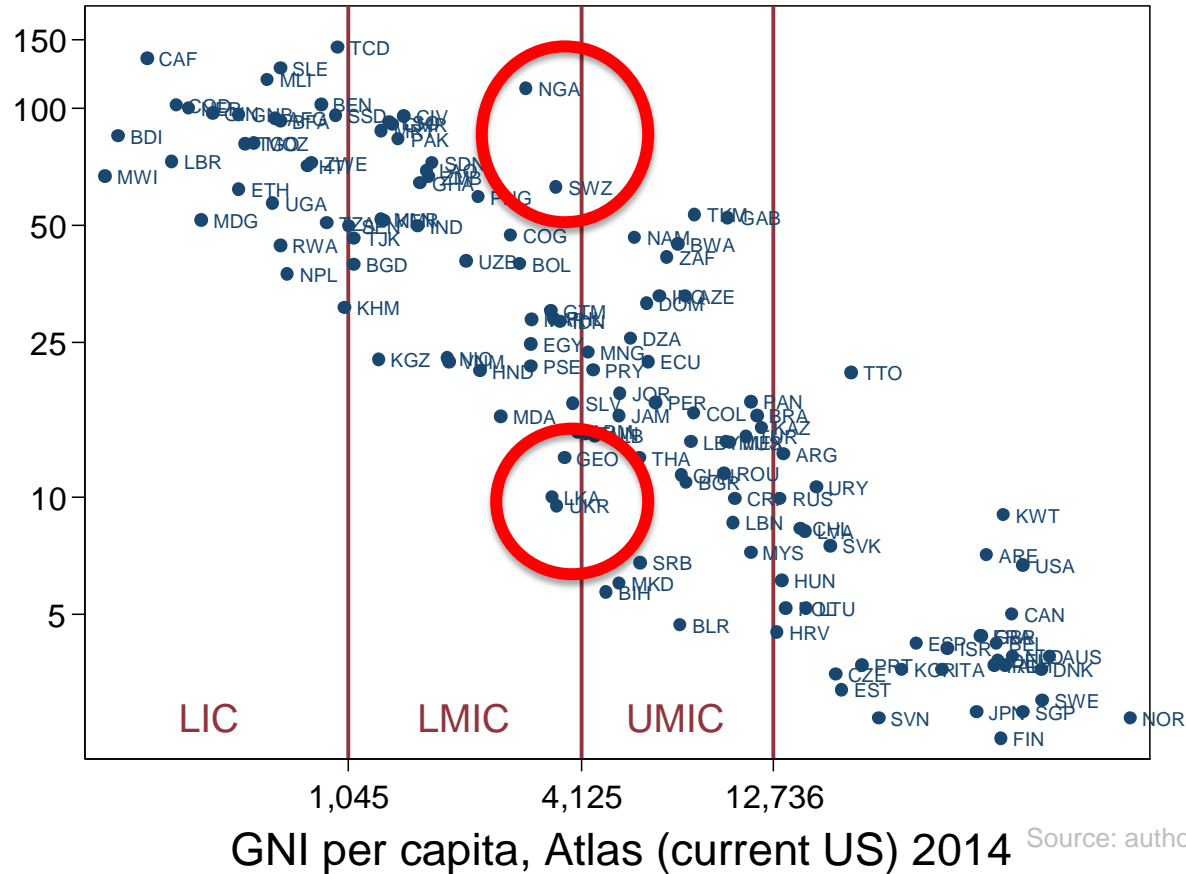
## 3. Implementation challenges

- Income-based eligibility thresholds may cut off countries in need
- National accounts are subject to revision

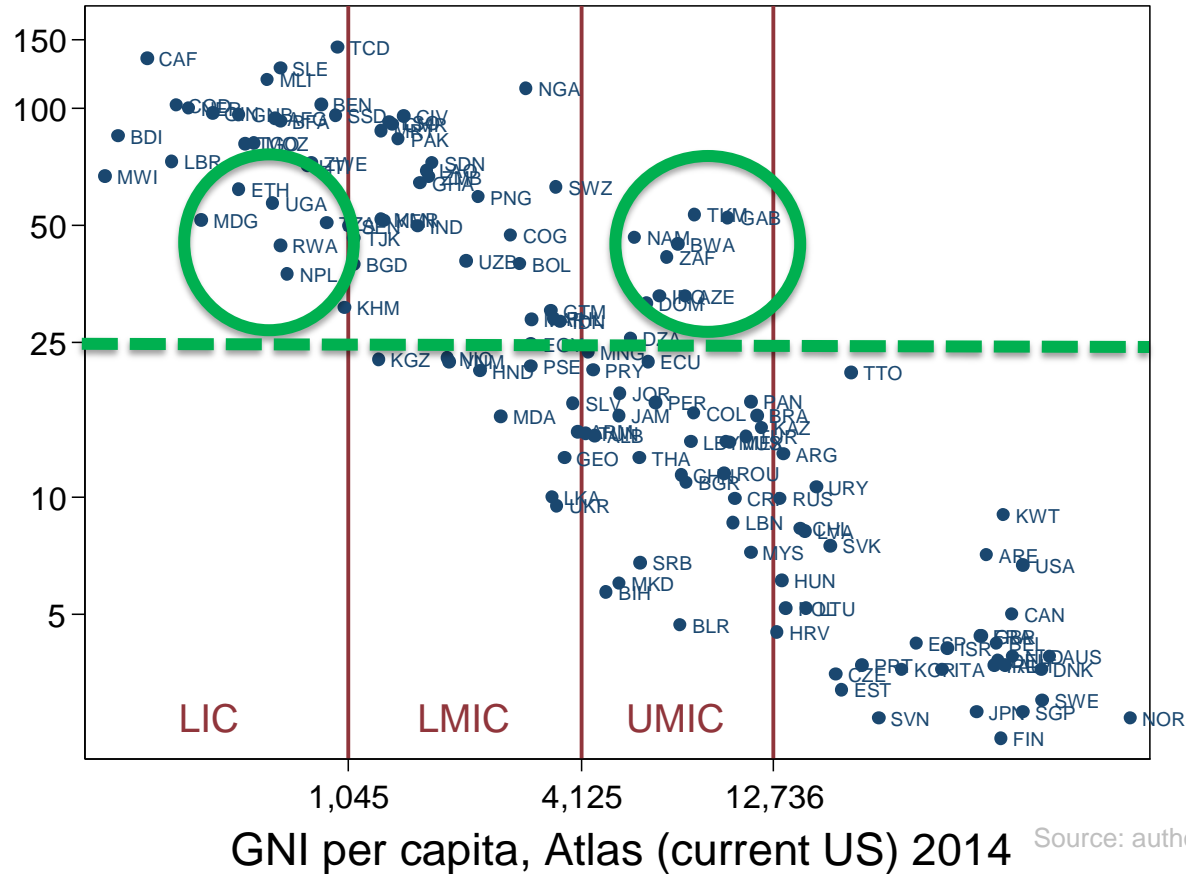
# Example: GNI per capita vs Under-5 mortality (log scale)



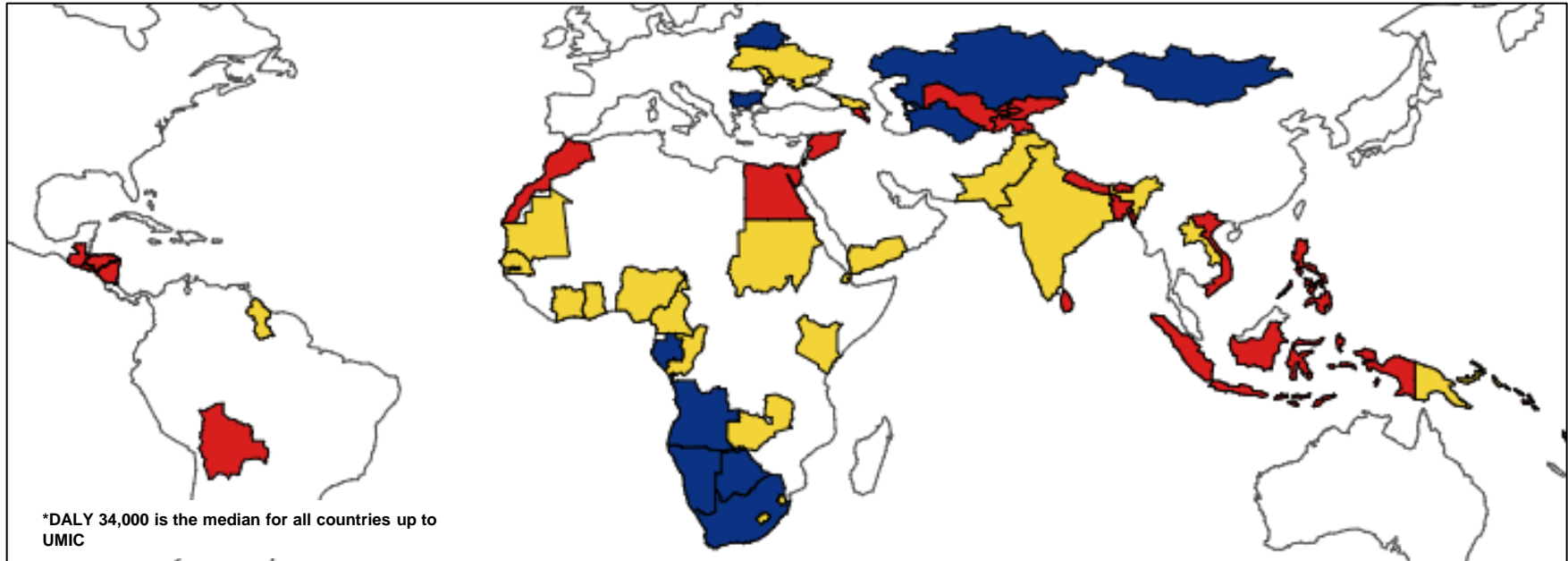
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# Implications of policies based on a single indicator

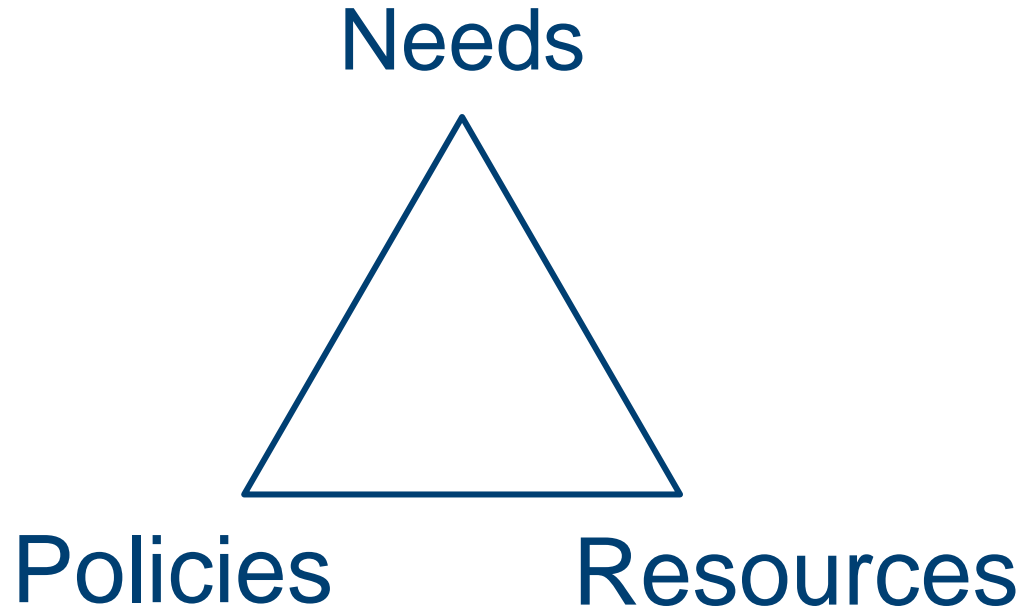


- High burden countries ineligible under upper middle-income threshold
- High burden countries ineligible under lower middle-income threshold
- LIC & LMIC countries ineligible under disease threshold (DALY34,000)

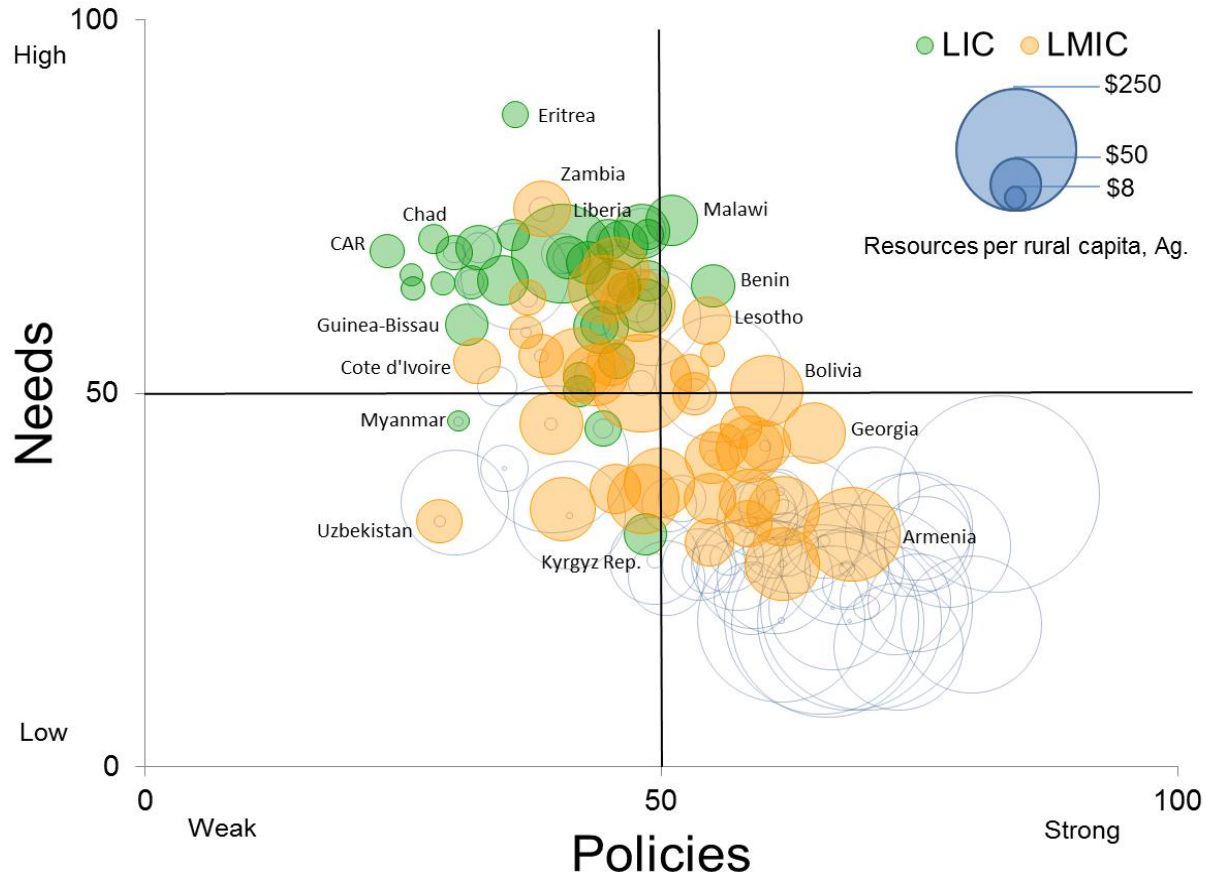


# Logic of Targeting

# SDG 2 : EndingRuralHunger.org



# Linking Needs, Policies & Resources



# Discussion