

**Political Declaration
of the High-level Meeting on Universal health coverage
“Universal health coverage: Moving Together to Build a Healthier World”**

We, Heads of State and Government and representatives of States and Governments, assembled at the United Nations on 23 September 2019 with a dedicated focus for the first time on universal health coverage, reaffirm that health is a precondition for and an outcome and indicator of the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and strongly recommit to achieve universal health coverage by 2030, with a view to scaling up the global effort to build a healthier world for all, and in this regard we: *[Ad ref]*

1. Reaffirm the right of every human being, **without distinction of any kind**, to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; *(verbatim from PP5 73/132, PP8 72/139, PP7 71/159, PP5 70/183)*
2. Reaffirm General Assembly Resolution 70/1 of September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, stressing the need for a **comprehensive** and people-centered approach, with a view to leaving no one behind, reaching the furthest behind first, and the importance of health across all the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which are integrated and indivisible;
3. Reaffirm General Assembly Resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which reaffirmed strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity; *[Ad ref]*
4. Reaffirm the strong commitments made through the political declarations adopted at the High-level Meetings on ending AIDS, on **tackling** antimicrobial resistance, on ending tuberculosis, and on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, as well as the General Assembly resolutions entitled “Consolidating gains and accelerating efforts to control and eliminate malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa, by 2030”;
5. Recognize that universal health coverage is fundamental for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals related not only to health and well-being, but also to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, ensure quality education, achieve gender equality and women’s empowerment, provide decent work and economic growth, reduce inequalities, ensure just, peaceful and inclusive societies and to build and foster partnerships, while reaching the goals and targets included throughout the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is critical for the attainment of healthy lives and well-being for all, **with a focus on health outcomes** throughout the life course;
6. Recall World Health Assembly resolution WHA72.4 entitled “Preparation for the high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on universal health coverage”; *[Ad ref]*
7. Recognize that health is an investment in the human capital and social and economic development, towards the full realization of the human potential and significantly contributes to **the promotion and protection** of human rights and dignity as well as the empowerment of all people;

8. Recognize that universal health coverage implies that all people have access, without discrimination, to nationally determined sets of the needed promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative essential health services, and essential, safe, affordable, effective and quality medicines and vaccines, while ensuring that the use of these services does not expose the users to financial hardship, with a special emphasis on the poor, vulnerable, and marginalized segments of the population; *(verbatim from PP8 WHA72.4)*
9. Recognize the need for health systems that are strong, resilient, functional, well-governed, responsive, accountable, integrated, community-based, people-centred and capable of quality service delivery, supported by a competent health workforce, adequate health infrastructure, enabling legislative and regulatory frameworks as well as sufficient and sustainable funding; *[Ad ref]*
10. Recognize the need to tackle health inequities and inequalities within and among countries through political commitment, policies and international cooperation including those that address social, economic and environmental and other determinants of health; *[Ad ref]*
11. Recognize that action to achieve universal health coverage by 2030 is inadequate and that the level of progress and investment to date is insufficient to meet target 3.8 of the Sustainable Development Goals, and that the world has yet to fulfil its promise of implementing, at all levels, measures to address the health needs of all, noting that:
 - a. at least half of the world's population lack access to essential health services, more than 800 million people bear the burden of catastrophic spending of at least 10% of their household income on health care, and out of pocket expenses drive almost 100 million people into poverty each year;
 - b. at the current pace, up to one third of the world's population will remain underserved by 2030 and a measurable acceleration is urgently needed to reach the health-related targets of the SDGs by 2030;
 - c. despite major health gains over the past decades, including increased life expectancy, the reduction of maternal and under-5 mortality rates, and successful campaigns against major diseases, challenges remain with regard to emerging and re-emerging diseases, non-communicable diseases, mental disorders and other mental health conditions as well as neurological disorders, communicable diseases including HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and malaria, antimicrobial resistance, noting that non-communicable diseases account for over 70% of all deaths in the age group 30-69;
 - d. despite the progress achieved at the global level, many health systems are not sufficiently prepared to respond to the needs of the rapidly ageing population;
 - e. the high prices for some health products, and inequitable access to such products within and among countries, as well as financial hardships associated with high prices of health products continue to impede progress towards achieving universal health coverage; *(based on PP4 WHA72.8)*
12. Reaffirm the importance of national ownership and the primary role and responsibility of governments at all levels to determine their own path towards achieving universal health coverage, in accordance with national contexts and priorities, and underscore the importance of political leadership for universal health coverage beyond the health sector in order to pursue whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, as well as health-in-all-policies approaches, equity-based approaches and life-course approaches;

13. Recognize that primary health care brings people into first contact with the health system and is the most inclusive, effective and efficient approach to enhance people's physical and mental health, as well as social well-being, and that primary health care is the cornerstone of a sustainable health system for universal health coverage and health-related Sustainable Development Goals, as was declared in the Declaration of Alma-Ata and reaffirmed by the Declaration of Astana; *[Ad ref]*
14. Recognize the fundamental importance of equity, social justice and social protection mechanisms as well as the elimination of stigma and discrimination in health-care settings to ensure universal and equitable access to quality health services without financial hardship for all people, particularly for those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations;
15. Recognize the **consequence of the** adverse impact of climate change, natural disasters, extreme weather events as well as other environmental determinants of health, such as clean air, safe drinking water, sanitation, safe, sufficient and nutritious food and secure shelter, on health and in this regard underscore the need to foster health in climate change adaptation efforts, underlining that resilient and people-centered health systems are necessary to protect the health of all people, in particular those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations, particularly those living in small island developing states;
16. Recognize that food security and food safety, adequate nutrition and sustainable, resilient and diverse nutrition-sensitive food systems are important elements for healthier populations; *[Ad ref]*
17. Note that the increasing number of complex emergencies is hindering the achievement of universal health coverage, and that coherent and inclusive approaches to safeguard universal health coverage in emergencies are essential, including through international cooperation, ensuring the continuum and provision of essential health services and public health functions, in line with humanitarian principles; *[Ad ref]*
18. Recognize the need for a strong global, regional and national partnerships for Sustainable Development Goals, which engages all relevant stakeholders to collaboratively support the efforts of Member States to achieve health-related Sustainable Development Goals, including universal health coverage; *[Ad ref]*
19. Recognize that the world spends 7.5 trillion USD on health, which is close to 10% of global GDP, but that the allocation of public and external funds on health worldwide is disproportionate, considering that:
 - a. on average, one third of national health expenditure is covered by out of pocket expenses, while less than 40% of funding on primary health care is from public source in low- and middle-income countries;
 - b. external funding represents less than 1% of global health expenditure and there are important funding gaps given existing health needs, whereas low-income countries still rely on aid, which accounts for about 30% of national health spending; *[Ad ref]*
20. Recognize that people's engagement, particularly of women and girls, families and communities, and the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders is one of the core components of health system governance, to fully empower all people in improving and protecting their own health, giving due regard to addressing and managing conflicts of interest and undue influence, contributing to the achievement of universal health coverage for all, with a focus on health outcomes; *[Ad ref]*

21. Recognize the vital importance of strengthening legislative and regulatory frameworks and institutions for the achievement of universal health coverage;
22. Recognize that corruption negatively affects the ability of States to mobilize the maximum of available resources, diverts scarce resources from where they are most needed, distorts policy, weakens public trust in the health systems and, ultimately, undermines efforts to deliver universal health coverage; *(based on para 30 of E/2019/52)*
23. Express concern of the global shortfall of 18 million health workers, primarily in low- and middle-income countries, and recognize the need to train, build and retain a skilled health workforce, including nurses, midwives and community health workers, who are an important element of strong and resilient health systems, and further recognize that increased investment in a more effective and socially accountable health workforce can unleash significant socio-economic gains and contribute to the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, empowerment of all women and girls and reduction of inequality;

We therefore commit to scale up our efforts and further implement the following actions:

24. Accelerate efforts towards the achievement of universal health coverage by 2030 to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all throughout the life course, and in this regard reemphasize our resolve to:
 - a. progressively cover one billion additional people with quality essential health services and quality, safe, effective, affordable and essential medicines, diagnostics and health technologies, with a view to cover all people by 2030;
 - b. stop the rise and reverse the trend of catastrophic out-of-pocket health expenditure by providing measures to assure financial risk protection and eliminate impoverishment due to health-related expenses by 2030, with special emphasis on the poor as well as those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations;
25. Implement most effective, high impact, quality-assured, people-centred, gender- and disability-responsive, and evidence-based interventions to meet the health needs of all throughout the life course, and in particular those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations, ensuring universal access to nationally determined sets of integrated quality health services at all levels of care for the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care in a timely manner;
26. Implement high impact policies to protect people's health and comprehensively address social, economic and environmental and other determinants of health by working across all sectors through a whole-of-government and health-in-all-policies approach; *[Ad ref]*
27. Prioritize health promotion and disease prevention, through public health policies, good governance of health systems, education, health communication and health literacy, as well as safe, healthy and resilient cities, enabling people, throughout their life course, with a special emphasis on adolescents, to have increased knowledge to take informed health decisions and improve health-seeking behaviour;
28. Take multi-sectoral action to promote active and healthy lifestyle, including physical activity for the benefit of all people throughout their life course, and ensure a world free from malnutrition in all its forms, where all people are empowered to take responsibility for their own health and have access to safe drinking water and sanitation, safe, sufficient and nutritious food and enjoy diversified, balanced and healthy diets throughout their life course, with special emphasis to the

nutrition needs of women and girls, especially during pregnancy and lactation, and of infants and young children, especially during the first 1,000 days including, as appropriate, through exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months, with continued breastfeeding to two years of age or beyond, with appropriate complementary feeding;

29. Take measures to reduce maternal, neonatal, infant and child mortality and morbidity and increase access to quality health services for newborns, infants and children as well as all women and girls before, during and after pregnancy and childbirth;
30. Scale up efforts to promote healthy and active ageing, maintain and improve quality of life of older persons and to respond to the needs of the rapidly ageing population, especially the need for promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative care as well as specialized care and the sustainable provision of long-term care, taking into account national contexts and priorities;
[Ad ref]
31. Strengthen public health surveillance and data systems, improve routine immunization and vaccination capacities, including by providing evidence-based information on countering vaccine hesitancy, and expand vaccine coverage to prevent outbreaks as well as the spread and re-emergence of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including for immuno-preventable diseases already eliminated as well as for ongoing eradication efforts, such as for poliomyelitis;
[Ad ref]
32. Scale up efforts to address the growing burden of injuries and deaths, including those related to road traffic accidents and drowning, through preventive measures as well as strengthening trauma and emergency-care systems, including essential surgery capacities as an essential part of integrated health-care delivery; *[Ad ref]*
33. Implement measures to promote and improve mental health and well-being as an essential component of universal health coverage, including by scaling up comprehensive and integrated services for the prevention, including suicide prevention, as well as treatment for people with mental disorders and other mental health conditions as well as neurological disorders, providing psychosocial support, promoting well-being, strengthening the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, addressing social determinants and other health needs, and fully respecting their human rights, noting that mental disorders and other mental health conditions as well as neurological disorders are an important cause of morbidity and contribute to the non-communicable diseases burden worldwide;
34. Increase access to health services for all persons with disabilities, remove physical, attitudinal, social, structural, and financial barriers, provide quality standard of care and scale up efforts for their empowerment and inclusion, noting that persons with disabilities, representing 15% of the global population, continue to experience unmet health needs; *[Ad ref]*
35. Scale up efforts to promote healthier and safer workplaces and improve access to occupational health services, noting that more than 2 million people die every year from preventable occupational diseases and injuries;
36. Pursue efficient health financing policies, including through close collaboration among relevant authorities, including finance and health authorities, to respond to unmet needs and to eliminate financial barriers to access to quality, safe, effective, affordable and essential health services, medicines, vaccines, diagnostics and health technologies, reduce out of pocket expenditures

leading to financial hardship and ensure financial risk protection for all throughout the life course, especially for the poor and those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations, through better allocation and use of resources, with adequate financing for primary health care, in accordance with national contexts and priorities;

37. Scale up efforts to ensure there are nationally appropriate spending targets for quality investments in public health services, consistent with national sustainable development strategies, in accordance with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and transition towards sustainable financing through domestic public resource mobilization;
38. Ensure sufficient domestic public spending on health, where appropriate, expand pooling of resources allocated to health, maximize efficiency and ensure equitable allocation of health spending, to deliver cost-effective, essential, affordable, timely and quality health services, improve service coverage, reduce impoverishment from health expenditure and ensure financial risk protection;
39. Expand quality essential health services, strengthen health systems and mobilize resources in health and other health-related Sustainable Development Goals in developing countries, noting that, according to WHO estimates, an additional 3.9 trillion USD in total by 2030 could prevent 97 million premature deaths and add between 3.1 to 8.4 years of life expectancy in low- and middle-income countries;
40. Optimize budgetary allocations on health, sufficiently broaden fiscal space, and prioritize health in public spending, with the focus on universal health coverage, while ensuring the fiscal sustainability, and in this regard encourage countries to review whether public health expenditure is adequate to ensure sufficiency and efficiency of public spending on health and, based on such review, to increase public spending by 1% of GDP or more, as necessary, with a special emphasis on primary health care, where appropriate, in accordance with national contexts and priorities;
41. Promote and implement policy, legislative and regulatory measures, including fiscal measures as appropriate, aiming at minimizing the impact of the main risk factors for non-communicable diseases, including tobacco use and the harmful use of alcohol, and promote healthy diets and lifestyles, consistent with national policies and international obligations, noting that price and tax measures can be an effective means to reduce consumption and related health-care costs and represent a potential revenue stream for financing for development in many countries;
42. Provide adequate, predictable, evidence-based and sustainable finances, while improving their effectiveness, to support national efforts in achieving universal health coverage, in accordance with national contexts and priorities, through domestic, bilateral, regional and multilateral channels, including international cooperation, financial and technical assistance, considering the use of traditional and innovative financing mechanisms such as, inter alia, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance, the Global Financing Facility and the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, within their respective mandates, as well as partnerships with the private sector and other relevant stakeholders, recognizing that health financing requires global solidarity and collective effort;
43. Expand the delivery of and prioritize primary health care as a cornerstone of a sustainable people-centred, community-based and integrated health systems and the foundation for achieving universal health coverage, while strengthening effective referral system between primary and other

levels of care, recognizing that community-based services constitute a strong platform for primary health care;

44. Explore ways to integrate, as appropriate, safe and evidence-based traditional and complementary medicine services within national and/or subnational health systems, particularly at the level of primary health care, according to national context and priorities; *[Ad ref]*
45. Scale up efforts to build and strengthen quality health systems and patient safety, built on a foundation of strong primary health care and coherent national quality and safety **strategies**, noting that universal health coverage can only be achieved if the services are safe, effective, and people-centred, and are delivered in a timely, equitable, efficient, and integrated manner;
46. Promote equitable distribution of and increased access to **quality, safe, effective, affordable and essential** medicines, including generics, vaccines, diagnostics and health technologies **to** ensure quality services and their timely delivery;
47. Improve availability, affordability and efficiency of health products by increasing transparency of prices **[and cost]** of medicines, vaccines, medical devices, diagnostics, assistive products, cell- and gene-based therapies, and other health technologies across the value chain, including through improved regulations and building constructive engagement and a stronger **partnership with relevant stakeholders, including industries, private sector and civil society, in accordance with national and regional legal frameworks and contexts**, to address the global concern on high prices of **some** health products; *(based on WHA72.8)*
48. Promote increased access to affordable, safe, effective and quality medicines, including generics, vaccines, diagnostics and health technologies, reaffirming the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) as amended, and also reaffirming the 2001 WTO Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which recognizes that intellectual property rights should be interpreted and implemented in a manner supportive of the right of Member States to protect public health and, in particular, to promote access to medicines for all, and notes the need for appropriate incentives in the development of new health products;
49. Explore, encourage and promote a range of innovative incentives, including sharing and **[voluntary]** transfer of technologies on mutually agreed terms and financing mechanisms for health research and development, including a stronger and transparent partnership between the public and the private sectors as well as the academia, recognizing the need for increasing public health-driven research and development that is needs-driven and evidence-based, guided by the core principles of safety, affordability, effectiveness, efficiency, equity and considered as a shared responsibility, **as well as appropriate incentives in the development of new health products and technologies, for potential areas where market failure exists**, including for neglected tropical diseases and rare diseases,
50. **Recognize the important role played by the private sector in research and development of innovative medicines, encourage the use, where appropriate, of alternative financing mechanisms for research and development as a driver of innovation for new medicines and new uses for medicines and continue to support [existing] voluntary initiatives and incentive mechanisms that separate the cost of investment in research and development from the price and volume of sales, to facilitate equitable and affordable access to new tools and other results to be gained through**

research and development, **[in potential areas where market failure exists]**; (based on para 64(e) 2016 HIV/AIDS Pol Dec and para 45 TB Pol Dec)

51. Engage all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, private sector and academia, as appropriate, through the establishment of participatory and transparent multi-stakeholder platforms and partnerships, to provide input to the **development**, implementation and evaluation of health- and social-related policies and progress **monitoring for** the achievement of national objectives for universal health coverage, while giving due regard to addressing and managing conflicts of interest and undue influence;
52. Strengthen the capacity of national government authorities to exercise strategic leadership and coordination role, focusing on inter-sectoral interventions, as well as strengthen the capacity of local authorities, and encourage them to engage with their respective communities and stakeholders; *[Ad ref]*
53. Build effective, accountable, transparent and inclusive institutions at all levels to end corruption and ensure social justice, the rule of law, good governance and health for all; *[Ad ref]*
54. Strengthen legislative and regulatory frameworks and promote policy coherence for the achievement of universal health coverage, including by enacting legislations and implementing policies that provide greater access to essential health services, products and vaccines, while **also** fostering awareness about the risks of substandard and falsified medical products, and assuring the quality and safety of services, products and practice of health workers as well as financial risk protection;
55. Improve regulatory capacities and further strengthen responsible and ethical regulatory and legislative system that promotes inclusiveness of all stakeholders, including public and private providers, supports innovation, guards against conflicts of interest and undue influence, responds to the evolving needs in a period of rapid technological change; *[Ad ref]*
56. Provide strategic leadership on universal health coverage at the highest political level and promote greater policy coherence and coordinated actions through whole-of-government and health-in-all-policies approaches, and forge coordinated and integrated whole-of-society and multi-sectoral response, while recognizing the need to align support from all stakeholders to achieve national health goals; *[Ad ref]*
57. Take immediate steps towards addressing the global shortfall of 18 million health workers in accordance with Global Strategy on Human Resources for Health: workforce 2030, and addressing the growing demand for health and social sectors which calls for the creation of 40 million health worker jobs by the year 2030, taking into account local and community health needs; *[Ad ref]*
58. Develop, improve, and make available evidence-based training that is sensitive to different cultures and **the** specific needs of women, children and persons with disabilities, skills enhancement and education of health workers, including midwives **and community health workers**, as well as promote a continued education and life-long learning agenda and expand community-based health education and training in order to provide quality care for people throughout the life course;
59. Scale up efforts to promote the recruitment and retention of competent, skilled and motivated health workers, including community health workers **and mental health professionals**, and

encourage incentives to secure the equitable distribution of qualified health workers especially in rural, hard-to-reach and underserved areas and in fields with high demands for services, including by providing decent and safe working conditions and appropriate remuneration for health workers working in these areas, consistent with the WHO Global Code of Practice on International Recruitment of Health Personnel, noting **with concern** that highly trained and skilled health personnel continue to emigrate which weakens health systems in the countries of origin;

60. Provide better opportunities and working environment for women to ensure their role and leadership in the health sector, with a view to increasing the meaningful representation, engagement, participation and empowerment of all women in the workforce, addressing inequalities and eliminating biases against women, including unequal remuneration while noting that women, who currently form 70% of the health and social workforce, still often face significant barriers in taking leadership and decision making roles; *[Ad ref]*
61. Take necessary steps to protect health workers from all forms of violence, attacks, harassment and discriminatory practices, and to promote their decent and safe working environment and conditions at all times as well as ensure health workers' physical and mental health by promoting policies conducive to healthy lifestyles;
62. Strengthen capacity on health impact and technology assessment, data collection and analysis, while respecting patient privacy and promoting data protection, to achieve evidence-based decisions at all levels, acknowledging the role of digital health tools in empowering patients, giving them access to their own healthcare information, **promoting health literacy, and strengthening patient involvement in clinical decision-making with a focus on health professional-patient communication**; *(OPI(12) WHA72.4)*
63. Invest in and encourage ethical and public-health-driven use of relevant evidence-based and user-friendly technologies, including digital technologies, and innovation to increase access to quality health and related social services and relevant information, improve the cost-effectiveness of health systems and efficiency in the provision and delivery of quality care in a manner that recognizes the need to build and strengthen interoperable and integrated health information systems for the management of health systems and public health surveillance, as well as the need to protect data and privacy and narrow the digital divide; *[Ad ref]*
64. Strengthen health information systems and collect quality, timely and reliable data, **including** vital statistics, disaggregated by income, **[gender/sex]**, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location, and other characteristics relevant in national contexts as required to monitor progress and identify gaps in the universal and inclusive achievement of SDG3 and all other health-related Sustainable Development Goals, while protecting the privacy of data that could be linked to individuals;
65. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences, including universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes, and recognizing that the human rights of women include their right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on all matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence, as a

contribution to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and the realization of their human rights;

66. Mainstream a gender perspective on a systems-wide basis when designing, implementing and monitoring health policies, taking into account the specific needs of all women and girls, with a view to eliminating gender-related inequities, achieving gender equality and empowering women in health policies and health systems delivery;
67. Ensure that no one is left behind, with an endeavour to reach the furthest behind first, founded on the dignity of the human person and reflecting the principles of equality and non-discrimination, as well as to empower those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations and address their physical and mental health needs which are reflected in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including all children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants;
68. Strengthen health systems to prevent, detect and timely respond to outbreaks, epidemics, famines, health hazards or emergencies with health consequences and other emerging challenges, in accordance with International Health Regulations (2005);
69. Promote more coherent and inclusive approaches to safeguard universal health coverage in emergencies, including through international cooperation, ensuring the continuum and provision of essential health services and public health functions, in line with humanitarian principles; *(OPI(11) WHA72.4)*
70. Enhance emergency health preparedness and response systems, as well as strengthen capacities at national, regional and international levels, including to mitigate the impacts of climate change and natural disasters on health; *(Ad ref)*
71. Ensure continuous delivery of essential health services, including psychosocial support, and distribution systems in armed conflicts and other humanitarian emergencies, including by protecting health infrastructure and facilities from destruction, noting the importance of addressing the particular needs of those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations;
72. Scale up efforts at the national, regional and global levels to address antimicrobial resistance as growing challenge which may impede the progress for achieving universal health coverage, using an integrated and systems-based one-health approach, to ensure affordable access to quality-assured antimicrobial medicines and products as well as their appropriate and rational use, noting the work of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on AMR and its recommendations as contained in the Secretary-General's report on AMR (A/73/869) and look forward to the discussion thereof during the seventy-fourth session of General Assembly;
73. Strengthen efforts to address communicable and non-communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria, and eye health conditions as part of universal health coverage by advancing comprehensive approaches and integrated service delivery; *(based on AG's proposal)*
74. Revitalize and promote strong global partnerships with all relevant stakeholders to collaboratively support the efforts of Member States, as appropriate, to achieve universal health coverage and other health-related targets of the Sustainable Development Goals, including through technical support, capacity building and strengthening advocacy, building on existing global networks such

as the International Health Partnership for UHC2030, and in this regard look forward to the upcoming **presentation** of the Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-Being for All;

75. Increase global awareness, international solidarity, international cooperation and action towards the achievement of universal health coverage by promoting national, regional and global collaborative frameworks and fora, including through the commemoration of International Universal health coverage Day on 12 December of every year; *[Ad ref]*
76. Set measurable national targets, as appropriate, **[but no later than 2021]**, for the achievement of universal health coverage **by 2030, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,** and strengthen **national** monitoring and evaluation platforms **to support regular tracking of the progress made and** to ensure that **the** statistics used in the monitoring progress for the achievement of universal health coverage and other health-related SDG targets can capture the actual progress made on the ground;
77. Leverage the full potential of the multilateral system, in collaboration with Member States upon their request, and call upon the relevant entities of the United Nations development system, within their respective mandates, primarily WHO as the leading agency on health, as well as the reinvigorated UN Resident Coordinators and the UN Country Teams, within their respective mandates, as well as other relevant global development and health actors, including civil society, to assist and support countries in their efforts to **achieve** universal health coverage at the national level, in accordance with their respective national contexts, priorities and competences;
78. Request the Secretary-General to continue engaging with Member States to sustain and further strengthen the political momentum on universal health coverage and, in close collaboration with relevant UN agencies and other stakeholders including regional organizations, to strengthen existing initiatives that are led and coordinated by the WHO to provide assistance to Member States, upon their request, towards the achievement of universal health coverage and all health-related targets of the Sustainable Development Goals; *[Ad ref]*

As a follow-up to this political declaration, we:

79. Request the Secretary-General to provide, in consultation with the WHO and other relevant agencies, a **progress** report during the seventy-fifth session of the General Assembly, **including** recommendations on the implementation of the present declaration towards achieving universal health coverage, and **a** report during the seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly, which will serve to inform the high-level meeting to be convened in 2023;
80. Decide to convene a high-level meeting in 2023 in New York, aimed to undertake a comprehensive review on the implementation of the present declaration to identify gaps and solutions to accelerate progress towards the achievement of universal health coverage by 2030, the scope and modalities of which shall be decided no later than the seventy-fifth session of the General Assembly, taking into consideration the possibility of aligning existing health-related processes **and the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly.**