

## **Stakeholders Workshop on National Health Policy Reformulation**

### **Group Work Documents**

#### **Group II**

#### **Policy Objectives 1,2,4,9 & 10 (Service Delivery)**

#### **P.O 3 Reduced prevalence of communicable diseases**

Morbidity and mortality from communicable diseases, including the three prominent diseases, has decreased during the last decade. The government has put a sustained effort in strengthening of integrated diseases surveillance system and consistently watch out for emerging epidemic outbreak. As such the policy goal will be defined as: *‘Ensured the reduction of morbidity and mortality of priority communicable diseases, halting the epidemic situation and bringing the vaccine preventable diseases and vector borne diseases under control.’* The policy priority strategies for reducing the prevalence of communicable diseases include:

- Promote provision and progressive realization of universal access to the preventive and promotive services addressing major causes of the disease burden due to communicable conditions;
- Enhance comprehensive control of communicable conditions by designing and applying integrated health service provision tools, mechanisms, and processes such as, not limited to, combating existing public health concerns;
- Enhance capacity of community in controlling and preparedness in responding to communicable diseases;
- Ensure appropriate prevention, diagnosis and treatment of all prevalent communicable diseases;
- Ensure optimal interventions for highly affected groups, such as children and pregnant women in communicable diseases;
- Strengthen integration of communicable diseases management within RMNCAH services;
- Reduce malaria burden to pre-elimination levels and bring malaria-related mortality to zero by 2030;
- Achieve the reduction in tuberculosis prevalence rate and mortality rate by ensuring universal access to high quality, client-centred diagnosis and treatment services;

- Provide universal access to comprehensive and quality HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services through a multi-sectoral approach;
- Facilitate multisectoral intervention that will ensure an end of AIDs as major public health problems by 2030;
- Bring vaccine-preventable diseases under control;
- Improve and sustain routine immunization coverage of all antigens to 90% by the year 2025 and full coverage by 2030;
- Ensure drastic reduction in morbidity and mortality of vector-borne and insect-borne diseases and other NTDs;
- Promote rational use of antimicrobials and other drugs, and control of drug resistance to pathogens; and
- Adherence to IHR 2005 and health related issues.

#### **P.O 5 Attained efficient emergency preparedness and response**

Despite the government has undertaken emergency hazard and response efforts consistently, the country as a whole is still faced with inadequate preparedness, response recovery plans and strategies at all levels, comprehensive multi-hazard preparedness. As such the policy goal will be defined as: *'Strengthened emergency preparedness and response capability for International Health Regulation, disaster risk reduction, prompt response, and recovery as a means to mitigate impact of adverse events.'* The policy priority strategies to attain efficient emergency preparedness and response are as follows:

- Ensure disaster risk management with emphasis on Emergency Preparedness;
- Strengthen institutional capacity for preparedness and response to emergency and disaster;
- Strengthen communication and information sharing for early warning on emergencies preparedness and response;
- Collaborate with stakeholders in emergency preparedness and response;
- Institute appropriate authorization for resource mobilization to counteract the health emergencies and disasters; and
- Promote community awareness and proactive participation in the preparedness and response to emergency and disasters.

## **P.O. 6 Improved access to essential health care services, inclusive of traditional and alternative medicine services**

The provision of essential health services will be geared towards providing affordable, equitable, accessible and quality health care that is responsive to clients' need. Currently, Basic EPHS is in place, which will further be leading to a Comprehensive EPHS, by 2030. The health sector shall continue to delegate relevant functions for their autonomous actions to state/regional and township level. As such the policy goal will be defined as: *'Strengthened service delivery of quality essential health care services, inclusive of traditional and alternative medicine services, with special emphasis in addressing access and equity, reaching to all, leaving no one behind.'*

The policy priority strategies to achieve this are as follows:

- Ensure that the existing design and service delivery model for hard-to-reach areas and vulnerable population groups are appropriate and further develop models that is most appropriate for individual locality;
- Ensure access to emergency care;
- Ensure access to comprehensive maternal, neonatal, and reproductive health services;
- Provide a quality EPHS as per the set norms, standards, and guidelines in accordance with the defined levels of care;
- Ensure quality of care in provision of preventive and promotive services addressing major causes of burden of diseases due to communicable diseases;
- Integrate NCD prevention and control at the lower level of health care services;
- Integrate nutritional interventions in all disease management;
- Promote traditional medicine reaching to the people who needs it;
- Promote for further integration of traditional medicine into the existing hospitals; and
- Sustain the current innovative approaches of bottom-up planning and programming process, as the respective locality settings are kept in the front.

## **P.O.7 Ensured Patient safety**

Sustainable efforts on safe childbirth, safe blood transfusion and safe organ transplantation were satisfactory according to initial assessment on patient safety and quality of care in 2018. Strengthening hospital infection prevention and control as well as containment on antimicrobial resistance activities are on track for ensuring patient safety. As such the policy goal

will be defined as: *‘Strengthened the patient-centred approach in health care, promoting patient safety culture, including hospital infection control’*. The policy priority strategies to achieve this area are as follows:

- Improve health care system to place patient safety at all levels of care by strengthening the structure and strong technical support;
- Raise awareness and patient safety culture of health workforce for improving responsiveness to patient safety;
- Establish a system to report adverse events in health care and to receive feedback for further improvement in patient safety;
- Prevent and control health-care associated infections;
- Improve clinical and technical skills of health care workers to avoid harm in health care by enhancing quality of pre-service and in-service training;
- Strengthen existing efforts by all health care programme on patient safety - safety in surgery, medication, childbirth, blood transfusion, medical device and transplantation (organ, tissue and cell), intervention and investigation;
- Ensure medical care in patient-centred approach;
- Promote research on patient safety; and
- Empower patients, families and caregivers and build their capacities as informed health care partners and to increase awareness of their roles in ensuring safe care.

#### **P.O. 8 Ensured food, drug, medical devices and cosmetic safety**

To minimize the risk, legal framework and regulatory system need to be strengthened the policy objective is to protect the health of the consumers ensuring all food, drug, medical devices and cosmetic produced in or imported into the country, for placing into the market, to be safe for human consumption and usage. As such the policy goal will be defined as: *‘Ensured the protection of the health of the consumers ensuring all food, drug, medical devices and cosmetic produced in or imported into the country, for placing on the market, to be safe for human consumption and usage.’* Policy priority strategies include:

- Ensure food, drug, medical devices and cosmetic safety;
- Develop strong legal framework to enforce an effective rules and regulations;
- Strengthen the regulatory system of food, drug, medical devices and cosmetic;

- Strengthen the capacity of the institution and related authorities to be an effective regulatory control system;
- Enforce good practices in manufacturing, storage and distribution (hygienic practice, manufacturing practice and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points - HACCP);
- Establish an effective coordination system to control the illegal importation of food, drug, medical devices and cosmetic;
- Decentralize the inspection and administrative activities up to township level to get nationwide control and supervision; and
- Promote the awareness of the community and healthcare professional on food and health products safety.