

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

### **Group Work Documents**

#### **Group III**

#### **Policy Objectives 11-15 (Intersectoral Collaboration)**

##### **P.O 11 Reduced malnutrition**

Nutrition has been an essential component for safeguarding and maintaining better human health and hence development of human capital. However, the country is still facing to meet nutritional global targets. It is essential to have a cohesive approach and have a core concern and focus in reducing the prevalent malnutrition in the country. As such the policy goal will be defined as: *‘Improved the nutritional status throughout the lifecycle, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups, especially women of reproductive age and children under five years of age through a coherent multisectoral approach.’* The policy priority strategies are defined as follow:

- Ensure a coherent policy and legal framework among the concerned multi-sectors;
- Align actions around the results;
- Strengthen the governing principles, acts, regulations and guidelines for provision of nutrition;
- Strengthen mechanism for provision of nutrients for supplementation or fortification of food;
- Promote dietary intervention for control of micronutrient deficiencies;
- Promote appropriate maternal, infant and young child feeding practices in households and in communities;
- Institute exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months of the infant and aim to cover at least 70% by 2030;
- Collaborate with other stakeholders to advocate food security among households in communities; and
- Coordinate research and promote awareness of local food items of equivalence value in minimizing malnutrition in children and adults.

##### **P.O 12 Sustained water safety, sanitation, and hygiene**

Despite the government efforts in strengthening water sanitation, food safety and hygiene services, weaknesses still exist. Majority of health and their environmental determinants require a well-coordinated as well as intersectoral collaboration with other Public and Private sectors. As such the policy goal will be defined as: *‘Sustained universal access to safe drinking water and acceptable sanitation, ensuring proper healthcare waste management.’* The policy priority strategies include:

- Strengthen coordination, institutional arrangement and framework for safe water, sanitation, and hygiene;
- Increase access to safe water and improved sanitation;
- Observe strictly on sanitary practices at health care facilities;
- Introduce rating for the standardization of all health care facilities concerning water, sanitation, hygiene proper practices on healthcare waste management; and
- Improve systems for sustainable implementation of the safe water, sanitation and hygiene to the community as a whole.

### **P.O 13 Sustained occupational health services**

Despite substantial efforts to address occupational health in the country, still workers are faced with a multitude of health hazards, due to inadequate awareness among workers in various sectors and enforcement of laws and regulations governing occupational health services. As such the policy goal will be defined as: *‘Ensured the protection of the environment, and the health and safety of employees, users and communities.’* The policy priority strategies are as follow:

- Strengthen occupational health services within the national healthcare delivery system;
- Formulate or review legislation on health and safety at work;
- Develop and implement a health and safety strategic framework for all sectors, especially the public and informal sectors;
- Ensure integration of occupational health services in the primary health care and health workforce emergency preparedness and responses;
- Enhance public private partnership in provision of occupational health and safety services; and
- Promote and provide health worker’s awareness on health and safety at workplace.

### **P.O 14 Sustained Environmental Pollution Control and Enhancing Health Care Resilient for a Changing Climate**

Current environmental health problems are ambient and indoor air pollution, health impact due to noise, considerable challenges in the area of waste management including municipal waste, industrial waste and waste from health care facilities. As such the policy goal will be defined as: *‘Ensured a comprehensive protection of human health from environmental pollution, chemical hazards and effects of climate change.’* The policy priority strategies include:

- Strengthen systems to establish green and climate resilient health care facilities in health care services delivery; and
- Improve systems and capacities to adopt and mitigate public health risks from climate change, poor housing and unplanned settlements.

### **P.O 15 Promote health through schools/academic institutions**

Transformation of current domains of health promoting schools to systemic strategy is needed to foster inter-agencies, cross-sectoral actions to support health related programs, with sufficient resources. As such the policy goal will be defined as: *‘Strengthened school health*

*services through promoting health literacy and improving the school-based health related programmes.* 'The priority strategies include:

- Strengthen and develop health promoting school structure and system
- Improve health and well-being through health literacy and services
- Harmonize health and education through health promoting school
- Strengthen community participation in health promoting school activities