



2021 Annual Health Summit

Multi-sectoral Governance for Health: Implementation of the National Health Policy (NHP, 2020)

Emmanuel Ankrah Odame May, 2021

Presentation Outline

1. Background
2. Paradigm Shift
3. Global Advocacy
4. NHP (2020) Formulation Process
5. Policy Rationale
6. Policy Context and Framework
7. Policy Objectives
8. Policy Implementation Arrangements



Background

- The health and well-being of Ghanaians has improved in the last three decades (appreciable increase in life expectancy and reduction in maternal, child and infant mortality rates)
- Overall, this improvement has been slow and far from the Global desired targets
- The changes observed represent an average improvement of 50% as against the desired improvement of 75% in the above indicators (MDG, 2015)



Background Cont'

- This complex disease burden is influenced by risk factors such as;
 - the physical environment
 - education
 - socio-economic situation
 - population lifestyles
 - demographic characteristics of the Ghanaian population

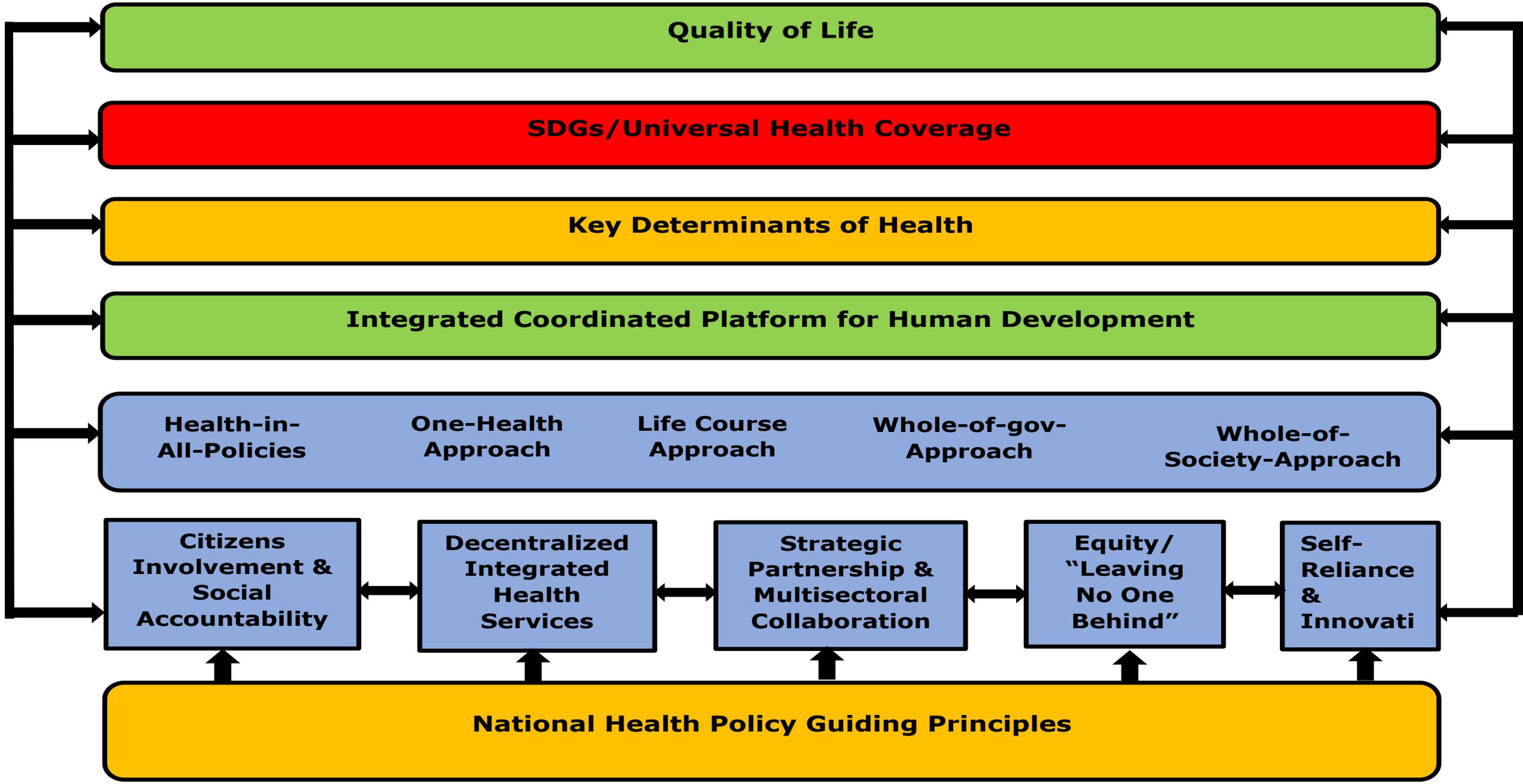


Paradigm Shift

- Health systems to social determinants of health in line with the SDGs
- What time is it now?
 - Policy is evolving from the almost exclusive focus on health sector issues to include issues of other sectors
 - Ghana must, while **strengthening the healthcare delivery system**, simultaneously **address the other determinants of health**.
 - **The future of health is non health**



THEORY OF CHANGE



Triple Transition Phenomenon

- Demographic transition
- Epidemiological transition
- Economic Transition



Global advocacy

At the global level:

- Presidential initiative on “Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-being for All (GAP),” co-convened with Germany and Norway
- Playing a leading role in Group of Friends of UHC for the UN HLM on UHC with high-level political commitment
- UHC2030 Steering Committee



Policy Formulation Process

- Deliberations with all other MDAs and also Agencies of the Ministry of Health
- National Development Planning Commission
- Donor consultation
- Independent validation by a Policy Think Tank
- Ministerial Accent
- Cabinet consultation
- Presidential Accent



Policy Rationale & Scope

- This policy seeks to, in addition to strengthening the healthcare delivery system, support the mitigation of the negative impact of the other risk factors to the health of people living in Ghana

SCOPE OF POLICY

- To ensure healthy lives for all people living in Ghana
- Recognizes the wider operational definition of health as being “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity” (WHO).
- Recognizes all organizations, people and their actions which impact on the health of the population



Policy context and framework

1. Vision:

- A healthy population for national development

2. Mission:

Work towards the achievement of healthy lives for all people living in Ghana through an enabling policy framework that recognizes, empowers and brings together, in a coordinated manner, all stakeholders

3. Goal:

To promote, restore and maintain good health for all people living in Ghana



Policy context and framework

Guiding Principles

- Multi-sectoral Collaboration
- Strategic Partnerships
- Decentralization
- Equity
- Citizen's Involvement and Social Accountability

Definition of UHC in Ghana:

"All people in Ghana have timely access to high quality health services irrespective of ability to pay at the point of use."



Policy objectives

- **Objective 1: To strengthen the healthcare delivery system to be resilient**
 - Health services to be delivered in an integrated and holistic manner
 - Develop a robust and sustainable quality culture
 - Strengthen pre-hospital, clinical and public health emergencies
 - Strengthen the NHIS
- **Objective 2: Encourage the adoption of healthy lifestyle**
 - Promote healthy eating
 - : Promote good nutrition
 - Increase physical activity and responsible sexual behaviour
 - Encourage and promote safe and responsible sexual behavior
 - Reduce the use and mitigate the negative impacts of Substance Abuse
 - Encourage and promote safe and responsible sexual behaviour



Policy objectives

Objective 3: To improve the physical environment

- Improve access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene
- Reduce the harmful effect of Air, noise and hazardous substances
- Improve human settlements and housing
- Ensure a safer transportation system

• Objective 4: Improve the socio economic status of the population

- Develop population capacity to be economically productive
- Increase the Employment status of the population
- Strengthen family and social support systems
- Improve community security



Policy objectives

- **Objective 5: Ensure sustainable financing for health**
- **Fundamental shift in design: health funding encompasses financing of interventions in other sectors whose primary intent is to improve health of the population**
 - Increase domestic resource mobilization and accountability



Impact of COVID on the financial sector

- Projected real GDP growth for 2020 was 6.8%
- In September it was reviewed to 0.9% which was largely due to COVID-19.
- COVID-19 affected all sectors of the economy especially manufacturing, hospitality etc
- Actual real GDP growth for 2020 released by the Ghana Statistical Service was 0.4%.
- Based on IMF data the average for Sub Saharan Africa was -2.2% and Global Economic growth was -3.3%



Comprehensive Evidence Synthesis of the Impacts of the Covid-19 Pandemic (and Associated Policy Responses) on Food Systems and Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa

Andrew Agyei-Holmes, Ayala Wineman, John Olwande, Emmanuel Mwakiwa, Orcidia T. Chiziane Vilanculos, Amy Faye, Iredele Ogunbayo, Tinashe Kapuya, and Thomas S. Jayne

November 18, 2020



BFAP
DATA
DRIVEN
INSIGHT



Food and Nutrition Security - I

- **Availability**

- There are reports of reduced availability of certain food items, such as leafy vegetables and fruits in Kenya (Carreras et al. 2020).
- In Mali, the availability of meat and dairy products has decreased (WUR 2020)

- **Access**

- Incomes have declined since the pandemic began (Balde et al. 2020; Buonseno et al. 2020; Desbureaux et al. 2020; FAO 2020).
- In urban South Africa, those living in informal settlements couldn't access food even when shops were open due to lack of money (Nyashanu et al. 2020).
- In Addis Ababa, 58-67% of households reported incomes that were lower than usual in May and June (Abate et al. 2020).
- In Burkina Faso, poor households are more likely to be unable to access key staples (Tsimpo et al. 2020).
- At the same time, in rural Senegal, most households did have ready access to cereals (IPAR 2020).
- In Ghana the impact on the Agric sector has been minimal compared to the other sectors – labour intensive, less on imports



Implementation Arrangements

- **Objective 1: To strengthen the healthcare delivery system to be resilient – Key stakeholders**
 - Ministry of Health
 - All Agencies of the Ministry of Health
 - Private health sector
 - Development Partners
 - NGOs, CSOs, etc
 - MDAs



Implementation Arrangements

- **Objective 2: Encourage the adoption of healthy lifestyle – Key Stakeholders**

- Ministry of Information
- Ministry of Youth and Sports
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Fiancé
- Ministry of Food and Agriculture
- Ministry of Roads and Highways
- National Commission for Civic Education
- Ministry of Health and its Agencies
- Development Partners
- Media
- etc



Implementation Arrangements

- **Objective 3: To improve the physical environment – Key Stakeholders**

- Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation
- Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources
- Ministry of Local Government, Decentralization and Rural Development
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Health and its Agencies
- etc



Implementation Arrangements

- **Objective 4: Improve the socio economic status of the population – Key Stakeholders**
 - Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
 - Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations
 - Ministry of Trade and Industry
 - Ministry of Finance
 - Ministry of Local Government, Decentralization and Rural Development
 - Ministry of Youth and Sports
 - Ministry of Food and Agriculture
 - Ministry of Roads and Highways
 - Ministry of Health and its Agencies
 - Private Sector
 - etc



Implementation Arrangements

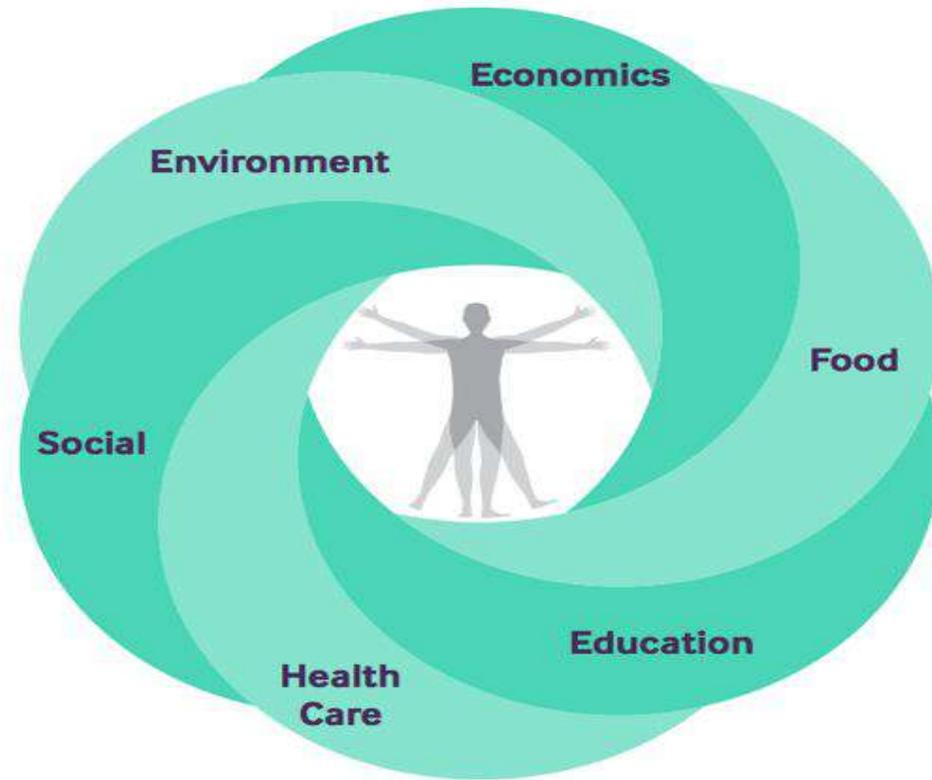
- **Objective 5: Ensure sustainable financing for health – Key Stakeholders**
 - Ministry of Finance
 - Ministry of Health and its Agencies
 - Development Partners
 - Bilateral/Multilateral Organizations
 - Private Sector
 - NGOs, CSOs and
 - etc
- Success in our COVID-19 response has been through a whole of Government Approach



Questions

- What are the practical steps we can take to ensure that Health in All Policies work?
- What systems do we need to put in place to allow for different Ministries to work together seamlessly?
- How do we monitor the health impact of every Government intervention in every MDA?
- What are the design features we need to institute in the health sector to ensure different Ministries are able to work together:

Social Determinants of Health



NEJM Catalyst (catalyst.nejm.org) © Massachusetts Medical Society

THANK YOU

