

Disease Control Priorities and Universal Health Coverage

Pakistan's Package of Intersectoral Policies

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Islamabad, 24 February 2021

Key parts of the presentation

- DCP3 and UHC : Country Translation
- An outline of the Pakistan UHC Essential Package of Health Services
- DCP3 packages of intersectoral policies
- The way forward

Disease Control Priorities Network and Universal Health Coverage

- Aim: to accelerate progress towards universal health coverage by supporting countries in priority setting and decision making and developing their own national packages of health interventions.
- A large network of international experts to assess the value for money (cost-effectiveness) of interventions addressing the main sources of disease burden in LMICs

What is different in DCP3

- Focus on accelerating progress to UHC (SDG target 3.8)
- A wider range of health conditions covered in 9 volumes
- Provides evidence and guidance to LMICs in priority setting, decision making and setting their own HBPs
- Basis for country application including intersectoral interventions



Intersectoral policies are integral to national health policy

- UHC is now an overarching target of the SDGs that all countries strive to reach by 2030
- UHC means all people have access to health services they need (from health promotion and prevention to treatment and rehabilitation) without financial hardship
- Preventive and health promotion services provided through intersectoral action is integral to UHC

Development of the UHC packages:2017



Interventions typically delivered within the health sector (clinical and “public health” services)

Health policies typically implemented by non-health sectors (fiscal, regulatory, information and built environment)

Review with a set of criteria, harmonize definitions, organize by delivery “platform”

Essential Packages of Health Services
EUHC & HPP

Packages of intersectoral policies
Expanded and core

DCP3 Model Packages

- EUHC: Essential UHC package of health services (218) delivered through 5 platforms: Community, Health Centre, FLH, TH and population based;
- HPP: Highest Priority Package (108 - a subset of EUHC), delivered through 5 platforms for consideration by low income countries;
- Intersectoral packages (a core of 29 policies and an expanded list of 71 policies).

Intersectoral packages:71-29

Major risk factor categories addressed

- **Environmental risks** (air pollution, water and sanitation, occupational, other environmental toxins)
- **Addictive substance use** (alcohol & tobacco)
- **Diet** (inadequate and excessive nutrient intake)
- **Injuries** (RTI and other injuries)
- **Other risks** (high-risk sex, antimicrobial resistance, etc.)

Types of interventions

- **Regulatory**
- **Fiscal**
- **Built environment**
- **Communication and information**

DCP3 29 Core Intersectoral Policies

- Air pollution 7
- Addictive substance use 3
- Inadequate nutrient intake 4
- Excessive nutrient intake 4
- Road traffic injuries 3
- Other risks 8

Countries differ in the number of policies adopted

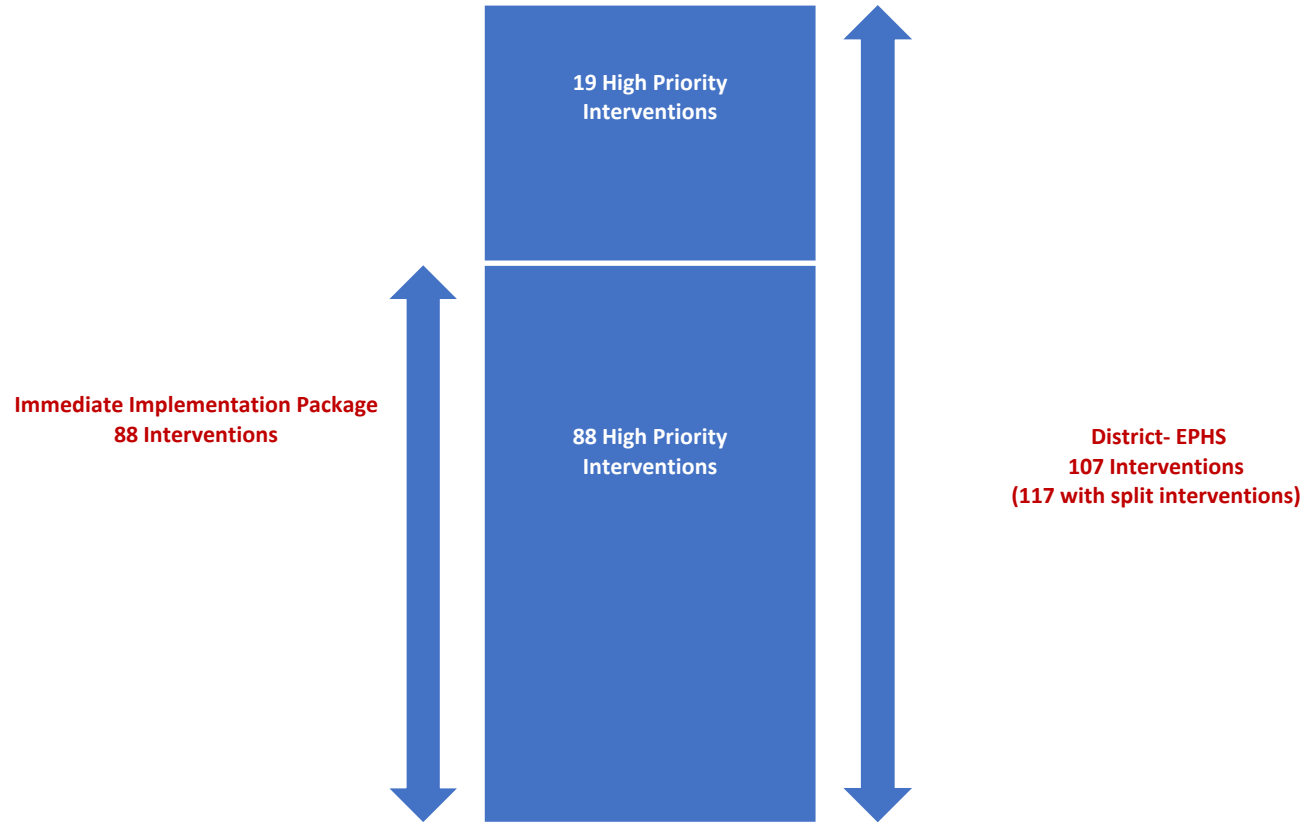
Key health risk	Policy	Instrument
Air pollution	1. Indoor air pollution: subsidize other clean household energy sources, including liquid propane gas (LPG), for the poor and other key populations.	Fiscal
	2. Indoor air pollution: halt the use of the unprocessed coal and kerosene as a household fuel.	Regulatory
	3. Indoor air pollutions: promote the use of low-emission household devices.	Information and education
	4. Emissions: tax emissions and/or auction off transferable emissions permits.	Fiscal
	5. Emissions: regulate transport, industrial, and power generation emissions.	Regulatory
	6. Fossil fuel subsidies: dismantle subsidies for and increase taxation of fossil fuels (except LPG).	Fiscal
	7. Public transportation: build and strengthen affordable public transportation systems in urban areas.	Built environment
Addictive substance use	8. Substance use: impose large excise taxes on tobacco, alcohol, and other addictive substances.	Fiscal
	9. Substance use: impose strict regulation of advertising, promotion, packaging, and availability of tobacco, alcohol, and other addictive substances, with enforcement.	Regulatory
	10. Smoking in public places: ban smoking in public spaces.	Regulatory
Inadequate nutrient intake	11. School feeding: finance school feeding for all schools and students in selected geographical areas.	Fiscal
	12. Food quality: ensure that subsidized foods and school feeding programs have adequate nutritional quality.	Regulatory
	13. Iron and folic acid: fortify food.	Regulatory
	14. Iodine: fortify salt	Regulatory
Excessive nutrient intake	15. Trans fats: ban and replace with polyunsaturated fats.	Regulatory
	16. Salt: impose regulations to reduce salt in manufactured food products	Regulatory
	17. Sugar sweetened beverages: tax to discourage use.	Fiscal
	18. Salt and sugar: provide consumer education against excess use, including product labeling.	Information and education
Road traffic injuries	19. Vehicle safety: enact legislation and enforcement of personal transport safety measures, including seatbelts in vehicles and helmets for motorcycle users.	Regulatory
	20. Traffic safety: set and enforce speed limits on roads.	Regulatory
	21. Traffic safety: include traffic calming mechanisms into road construction.	Built environment
Other risks	22. Pesticides: enact strict control and move to selective bans on highly hazardous pesticides.	Regulatory
	23. Water and sanitation: enact national standards for safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygienic behavior within and outside households and institutions.	Regulatory
	24. Hazardous waste: enact legislation and enforcement of standards for hazardous waste disposal.	Regulatory
	25. Lead exposure: take actions to reduce human exposure to lead, including bans on leaded fuels and lead on paint, cookware, water pipes, cosmetics, drugs, and food supplements.	Regulatory
	26. Agricultural antibiotic use: reduce and eventually phase out subtherapeutic antibiotic use in agriculture.	Regulatory
	27. Emergency response: create and exercise multi-sectoral responses and supply stockpiles to respond to pandemics and other emergencies.	Regulatory
	28. Safe sex: remove duties and taxes on condoms, then introduce subsidies in brothels and for key at-risk populations.	Fiscal
	29. Exercise: take initial steps to develop infrastructure enabling safe walking and cycling.	Built environment

Development of Pakistan's UHC EHSP: Chronology of Key Events

- **Aug 2018** - Meeting on DCP3 and translation to national HBPs (DCP3/WHO/MoH)
- **Sep 2018** - Inter-Ministerial Health & Population Forum endorsing DCP3 package & approach
- **Dec 2018** - UHC BP included in health chapter of 12th Five Year Plan (2019-23)
- **Aug 2019** - Onset of TWGs work (DCP3/ LSHTM, AKU]
- **Nov 2019** - 1st NAC meeting on PHC interventions
- **Jun 2020** - 2nd NAC meeting on hospital and population interventions
- **Jul 2020** - Review and meeting of the International Advisory Group
- **Sep 2020** - 3rd NAC meetings to finalize UHC BP for submission to SC
- **Nov 2020** - Approval by Steering Committee & Inter-Ministerial Forum
- **Dec 2021** - Implementation phase: provincial adaptation

EPHS and immediate implementation package

Approved by the Inter-Ministerial Forum on Health & Population, November 2020



Development of Pakistan's Health Promoting Package of Intersectoral Policies/Interventions: Chronology of Key Events

- **Aug 2018** Meeting on DCP3 and translation to national HBPs (DCP3/WHO/MoH)
- **Jan 2020** First meeting on the intersectoral package
- **Mar 2020** Second multisectoral meeting
- **2020** Assessment of the current status in Pakistan and the way forward
- **Feb 2021** First national multisectoral meeting

Core intersectoral policy instruments and key sectors

Key Health Risk: AIR POLLUTION

Policy	Instrument
Indoor air pollution: subsidize other clean household energy sources, including liquid propane gas (LPG), for the poor and other key populations	Fiscal (Finance)
Indoor air pollution: halt the use of unprocessed coal and kerosene as a household fuel	Regulatory (Environment)
Indoor air pollution: promote the use of low-emission household devices	Information and education (information/health)
Emissions: tax emissions and/or auction off transferable emission permits	Fiscal (Finance)
Emissions: regulate transport, industrial, and power generation emissions	Fiscal (Finance)
Fossil fuel subsidies: dismantle subsidies for and increase taxation of fossil fuels (except LPG)	Fiscal (Finance)
Public transportation: build and strengthen affordable public transportation systems in urban areas	Built environment (Planning/transportation)

Core intersectoral policy instruments and key sectors

Key Health Risk: ADDICTIVE SUBSTANCE USE

Policy	Instrument
Substance Use: impose large excise taxes on tobacco, alcohol, and other addictive substances	Fiscal (Finance)
Substance Use: impose strict regulation of advertising, promotion, packaging, and availability of tobacco, alcohol, and other addictive substances, with enforcement	Regulatory (Parliament, Information, Specification Agency)
Smoking in public places: Ban smoking in public places	Regulatory (Parliament)

Core intersectoral policy instruments and key sectors

Key Health Risk: INADEQUATE NUTRIENT INTAKE

Policy	Instrument
School feeding: finance school feeding for all schools and students in selected geographical areas	Fiscal
Food quality: ensure that subsidized foods and school feeding programs have adequate nutritional quality	Regulatory
Iron and folic acid: Fortify food	Regulatory
Iodine: fortify salt	Regulatory

Core intersectoral policy instruments and key sectors

Key Health Risk: EXCESSIVE NUTRIENT INTAKE

Policy	Instrument (principal ministry responsible)
Trans fats: ban and replace with polyunsaturated fats	Fiscal (Finance)
Salt: impose regulations to reduce salt in manufactured salt products	Regulatory (industry – Specific and Quality Agency)
Sugar sweetened beverages: tax to discourage use	Fiscal (Finance)
Salt and sugar: provide consumer education against excess use, including product labeling	Information and education (Industry/commerce)

Core intersectoral policy instruments and key sectors

Key Health Risk: ROAD TRAFFIC INJURIES

Policy	Instrument
Vehicle safety: enact legislation and enforcement of personal transport safety measures, including seatbelts & child restraints in vehicles and helmets for motorcycle users	Regulatory (Police/interior)
Traffic safety: set and enforce speed limits on roads	Regulatory (Police/interior)
Traffic safety: include traffic calming mechanisms into road construction	Built environment (Urban planning, construction)

Components of an early Intersectoral Package of Policy Instruments

OTHER KEY RISKS

Policy	Instrument
Pesticides: enact strict control and move to selective bans on highly hazardous pesticides	Regulatory
Water and sanitation: enact national standards for safe drinking water, sanitation and hygienic behavior within and outside households and institutions	Regulatory
Hazardous waste: enact legislation and enforcement of standards for hazardous waste disposal	Regulatory
Lead exposure: take actions to reduce human exposure to lead, including bans on leaded fuels and on lead in paint, cookware, water pipes, cosmetics, drugs, and food supplements	Regulatory
Agricultural antibiotic use: reduce and eventually phase out subtherapeutic antibiotic use in agriculture	Regulatory
Emergency response: create and exercise multisectoral responses and supply stockpiles to respond to pandemics and other emergencies	Regulatory
Safe sex: remove duties and taxes on condoms	Fiscal
Exercise: take initial steps to develop infrastructure enabling safe walking and cycling	Built environment

Expanded List of Intersectoral Policies

Example: Air Pollution

Policy	Instrument
Fossil-fuel emissions: relocation of brick kilns and retrofits for emission control when feasible	Built environment
Fossil-fuel emissions: subsidies to renewable energy	Fiscal
Fossil-fuel emissions: tax emissions and/or auction off transferable emission permits	Fiscal
Fossil-fuel emissions: enhance clean fuel distribution networks	Built environment
Non-emission outdoor sources: Establish/strengthen municipal street cleaning and trash collection measures	Regulatory
Non-emission outdoor sources: fines for residential trash burning	Fiscal
Non-emission outdoor sources: impose/enforce measures to control non-emission sources of air pollution, including road and construction dust	Regulatory
Greenhouse Gases: regulate CO2 and methane emissions (including cap & trade)	Regulatory
Greenhouse Gases: tax CO2 and methane emissions	Fiscal

Prerequisites for successful outcome

- Effective actions to prevent behavioral and environmental risk factors requires government support and full commitment of non-health sectors
- Joint work between health and relevant non-health sectors is based on mutual benefit, win-win, pooled resources and a climate of trust
- Countries will prioritize intersectoral policies based on disease burden, evidence of impact, cost-effectiveness, feasibility of implementation and other non-health benefits
- Countries may adopt and implement prioritized policies in a stepwise manner
- Establishing a coordination & accountability mechanism for multisectoral action is key
- Implementation and enforcement need to be regularly assessed through monitoring and evaluation processes

Key sectors engaged

- Parliament
- Finance
- Planning
- Environment & Climate Change
- Commerce
- Industry
- Agriculture
- Municipalities
- Interior-Police-security
- Transportation
- Education
- Youth and sports
- Information
- Others?

Other stakeholders

- Other UN agencies engaged in health development: UNDP, Unicef, WHO, others
- World Bank
- Bilateral technical partners
- Development agencies and donors

Approach for reviewing the current list of intersectoral interventions

- Ensure active engagement of key stakeholders
- Agree on priority health risks in Pakistan and which of the DCP3 policies/interventions that are most relevant
- Review existing interventions, degree of implementation, and gaps in implementation and enforcement
- Update evidence for each of the policies/interventions in the core list (if required)
- Present for high-level review and approval
- Develop a work plan for each policy/intervention

Possible categorization of DCP3 core policies

- Policies of high priority in Pakistan/ already adopted or being adopted
- Policies of high priority in Pakistan but existing gaps in implementation or enforcement that need to be addressed
- Policies of high priority in Pakistan- not yet adopted and need to be considered
- Policies of some priority in Pakistan but uncertain feasibility
- Policies of low or no priority in Pakistan